



THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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NUMBER 1

Convocation Address

Howell: College Future Is Bright

by DAVID COLE

"You will hear and hear, but never understand; you will look and look, but never see. For this people have grown gross at heart; their ears are dull; and their eyes are closed."

According to wise and honored tradition, Isaiah's advice on how to deal with the College Administration was read by Dean of the Faculty Olin C. Robison to open this year's Convocation exercise. The complete text is from the Gospel of Matthew, the parable of the sower, in which Christ explains why he will never give his listeners a straight answer. Not infrequently the Convocation address is delivered in the same spirit.

This year the address was straightforward and relatively brief, a moral triumph above all for those who had gone to their fourth Convocation despite memories of squirming uncomfortably in the pew during the first, second, and third. President Howell opened with a reference to the death of Athern Daggett, Professor of Government and one-time Acting President of the College (between Coles and Howell). Remembering Daggett as "a wise and loving professor," Howell observed that as Acting President Daggett had helped to shape Bowdoin's future course "in a direct and positive way."

The sad note of introduction was quickly replaced by a tone of general optimism, as the President declared that "Bowdoin College is opening the current academic year in an unusually strong position. The present student body is not only the largest in the College's history, it is also potentially the brightest and most committed." There are, of course, those who are skeptical of the desirability of such a large class; Howell noted that an interim report by a committee of the Governing Boards had indicated a consensus that the growth of the student body should be checked after it reaches 1250 next year.

Nonetheless, Howell expressed confidence in the College's situation. The College operated on a balanced budget, for the first time in a decade, last year; this will be the second such year. Howell spoke of the continuing strength of the faculty, and remarked with satisfaction the continued growth of Bowdoin's applicant pool. Then, touching on the 175th Anniversary Capital Campaign aimed at doubling the school's \$38 million endowment, he defended the Campaign motto, "The Purpose Is People." It is, Howell said, "more than a catchy little phrase; it is a simple statement of the guiding purpose of Bowdoin, the development and enrichment of the individual person."

Roger Howell has, however, been around long enough to fear blind optimism. "The College cannot afford to be complacent," he warned, noting that an attitude of "cynicism and disillusion" has plagued the liberal arts education in recent years. As in years past, the meaning and purpose of the liberal arts education preoccupied the President in the course of his address. He sug-

gested that the benefits of education had been misunderstood in the last decade, and that Americans had been disappointed when the blunders of the "best and brightest" demonstrated that education could not cure all social ills.

"People look at the decision-makers of the Kennedy-Johnson years and wonder what education contributed to their compassion and their capacity for grappling with new problems. People watch the Watergate revelations and wonder what education contributed to ethical understanding." Education was threatened by a tendency to emphasize "problem solvers who know nothing," people who were "skilled in operations research and decision making" but "not effective in an environment which they do not understand." Such was the case with the bright young men that steered the country into war in Indochina.

For Howell, the purpose of

liberal arts education is "the development of a style of thinking, a capacity to react critically to new information." He quoted a statement by Jack Hexter in a speech last year at Washington University: "By now, you have forgotten half of the substance of what you learned in completing the course requirements for your diploma and fortunately before very long you will have forgotten three or four tenths more. Fortunately, because no sane person would want to staff his limited memory cupboard with such a miscellaneous clutter of information — the future perfect of French irregular verbs, the periodic table of chemical elements, the date of the Triple Alliance. Fortunately too because of the current velocity of change in the information industry, a lot of what you learned will be obsolete, some already is and just possibly a little may have been so before you learned it."

McGovern Campaign Head Added To Bowdoin Faculty

by BOWDOIN COLLEGE NEWS SERVICE

Dr. Gordon L. Weil, a newly appointed Visiting Professor at Bowdoin College and former executive director of George McGovern's 1972 campaign, is the author of a book to be published Sept. 24 about the Senator's role in his unsuccessful effort to win the presidency. The book is entitled "The Long Shot: George McGovern Runs for President."

Dr. Weil's appointment as Visiting Professor of Government and Legal Studies was announced by Dr. Roger Howell, Jr., President of Bowdoin, earlier this month. Meanwhile, Station WNET-TV, Channel 13 in New York City, a member of the PBS educational television network, announced that Dr. Weil will be a regular commentator on a new TV program, "The 51st State." The 10 p.m. show will start as a weekly program and will become a daily offering after the conclusion of the Senate's televised Watergate hearings.

Dr. Weil joined the staff of Senator McGovern in 1970 as Press Secretary, later serving the South Dakota Senator as Executive Assistant and campaign executive director.

A magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa member of Bowdoin's Class of 1958, he has returned to his alma mater as a guest lecturer on several occasions in recent years. Dr. Weil, a native of Mineola, N.Y., received the Diploma of Advanced European Studies with distinction from the College of Europe in Bruges, Belgium, in 1959. He was awarded his Ph.D. degree at Columbia University in 1961 in the field of international law and organization.

In 1961-62 Dr. Weil was a U.S. Army officer, serving as Assistant Adjutant of a Nike missile brigade. In 1962-63 he was a member of the Department of Political Science at Drew

University, where he established and directed Drew's "Semester on the United Nations" program.

Dr. Weil served from 1963 to 1966 on the staff of the European Economic Community in Washington and New York, and was the organization's Deputy Official Spokesman in Brussels, where he was the only American staff member. He edited a "Handbook on the European Economic Community."

Under a Rockefeller Foundation grant he remained in Brussels to write "A Foreign Policy for Europe?", published by the College of Europe, and numerous articles on European affairs. At the same time he covered European economic affairs for the Washington Post and other American publications.

Upon his return to the United States in 1968, Dr. Weil wrote "The Benelux Nations: The Politics of a Small Country Democracies" and then joined the staff of the Twentieth Century Fund, a New York research foundation, to supervise research, conduct his own projects and handle public information. He wrote "Trade Policy in the 70's, which was republished twice with a Japanese edition, and was a co-author of "The Cold War: The Story of the World's Monetary Crisis", a book published in 1970 with British and German editions.

Dr. Weil has written or edited additional books and reports, and is the author of numerous articles which have appeared in a variety of publications, including the "American Journal of International Law", "Current History", "Review of Politics" and the "Encyclopedia Americana".

In addition to his teaching at Drew, Dr. Weil has taught at various times at Rutgers University, the American University School of International Service, Baruch College of the City University of New York and the College of Europe.



President Howell addresses the college at the annual Convocation last Wednesday.

Student Aid Needed To Curb

Illicit Removal of Books

by RICHARD CREW

This year about \$5000 worth of books will be permanently lost to the Bowdoin library. Many more will mysteriously reappear towards the end of the year, just as earlier they had mysteriously disappeared. Apart from the cash needed to replace lost books, it is difficult to tell what the illicit removal of books from the library will cost in terms of frayed nerves, which will be seen in quantity when students cannot find required reserve readings the day before the final exam, or locate the only text in the library dealing with the subject of their term paper.

The librarians, too, do not find the situation very pleasant, and they can do little but count their losses and order more books from the library's already limited funds. From a count done last year, one out of every five books returned to the library was never checked out. Others never reappear. It is of course desirable that students return their books, checked out or not, but if the library cannot locate a book, it is of only slight use to one person and useless to the rest of the college. Many students remove books illicitly from the library, thinking that nobody else will ever need the book they are stealing — but Dean Nyhus reports that every once in a while he must help a student find the single copy of a text on Carolingian history (and how many people, apart from Dean Nyhus,

are students of Carolingian history?), finding in the end that another student of Carolingian history has illicitly taken it. What has happened to Carolingian history can, and does, happen to all of the other seemingly trivial subjects pursued by Bowdoin students.

The obvious solutions are just as depressing as the problem. The Honor system could be revoked. The library could revert to a closed stack system. The library could hire guards to stand everywhere. Small electronic devices could be implanted in every book, à la Watergate, which would warn of the book's being illicitly removed from the library — some colleges have actually done this. These methods are regrettable since they separate the student more from live contact with the library, not to mention that these systems cost much more than the cost of replacing lost books. Also, guards are not always completely effective. Librarian Arthur Monke tells of how several books belonging to the Northwestern University library were "returned" to the Bowdoin library last year. These were sent back to Northwestern with a note inquiring about their security system. Northwestern replied that their library had guards all over the place. Incidentally, one guard, on duty the whole time the library is open (104 hours a week), would cost \$15,000 a year.

(Please Turn To Page Two)

Food Price Survey

Co-op Tops In Supermarket Sweep

by DANA BOURGEOIS

This year more and more Bowdoin students are finding the pleasures of off-campus living more suitable than the living arrangements offered by the college. The office of the Assistant Dean of Students estimates that one hundred and seventy-five students have chosen the former alternative. This figure is up last year's total by fifty students, even with the addition of the newly constructed Pine and Harpell Street condominiums and the newly acquired Mayflower and Belmont apartments.

Such comforts as fireplaces, cheaper rent, and peaceful neighborhoods, however, are likely to be offset somewhat by the pinch of rising food costs, unless the student who fends for himself is adept at bartering in the Brunswick marketplace. The experience of a summer's shopping in this area, then, may prove to be a useful guide to inexperienced shoppers.

On Monday, Sept. 17, I compared prices of a more or less random shopping list at Brunswick's three largest supermarkets, Cottle's, A&P, and Shaw's. The prices as listed do not tell the whole story, however, for in cases where more than one brand (of tuna fish, for example) were on the shelves, I selected the lowest-priced brand in the interest of thrift. Buying power may not be measured by prices alone.

Cottle's Discount Foods is within closest proximity to the Bowdoin campus. It is convenient, attractive, and well-managed, featuring a large selection of meat, vegetables, produce, and a rather healthy deli section. In spite of its gener-

ous selection, however, Cottle's is unable to keep its prices quite within the price range of many items found elsewhere. Dannon yogurt, for example, a brand name item, is more expensive at Cottle's than at either of the other two stores surveyed. This is also true of other items such as beer, wine, bread, canned and frozen foods, and other brand name items. No doubt, the customer pays the little extra for location and convenience; although St. Peter would find it hard to cash a check without an I.D.

For the student who lives within walking distance of the college, A&P might very well be the place to shop. Prices on meat, bread, produce, and most canned goods generally run cheaper than those at Cottle's, although the customer is often unable to purchase certain items from time to time. The meat counter is sometimes only half full, the selection of vegetables only half the size of Cottle's, the general selection of canned goods fewer, and the deli nonexistent. Peanut butter in 18 oz. jars is a standard item at most stores, though I could not find it Monday at A&P. A&P smells like a real grocery store, however, and has cashiers who smile, cash checks, and even chat with customers.

Shaw's, in Cook's Corner, combines the largest selection of items with prices to match many items found at A&P. Many will

find it convenient to shop in one store which carries a large selection of meat, vegetables, produce, canned and frozen goods. As an added attraction, Shaw's seems to feature many items on sale from time to time; for example, this week's sale on peanut butter out-prices the leading local contenders. Even during the meat shortage toward the end of this summer Shaw's seemed to be kept well-supplied. Finally, although Shaw's is careful about cashing checks, the lady will probably oblige if she knows that you're a Bowdoin student.

The Brunswick-Bath Consumer Ass. (more commonly known as the Co-op) is an interesting alternative to the supermarkets. The Co-op grew out of Economics 21, a course taught at Bowdoin last spring, on the theory that collective buying can cut food costs by as much as 30% because of the elimination of a retailer.

The Co-op began ordering goods June 1st of this year and is now ordering fruit, vegetables, bread, eggs, and canned foods, grains and natural foods

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Comparative Food Prices, as of Sept. 17

	Cottle's	A&P	Shaw's	Co-op
1 lb. Hamburger	\$1.39	\$1.29	\$1.19	x
1 lb. Bacon	1.59	1.29	1.59	x
1 qt. Milk	.37	.39	.36	.20*
12 oz. Frozen O.J.	.45	.43	.45	x
1 lb. Tomatoes	.39	.29	.49	.30
1 head Lettuce	.45	.45	.39	.35
7 oz. Tuna	.61	.61	.49	.62
1 doz. Eggs	.85	.66	.85	.71
1 loaf Bread	.45	.35	.47	.29
Dannon Yogurt	.34	.33	.30	x
32 oz. Mayonnaise	.89	.66	.59	.63
18 oz. Peanut Butter	.89	x	.49	.89
can of Chicken Noodle Soup	.17	.22	.15	x
1 6 pk. 16 oz. Bud.	1.80	1.74	1.80	x
7 lb. 3 oz. Arm & Hammer Laundry Detergent	1.39	1.39	1.39	x

*Graduated Prices

Book Thefts Plague Library

(Continued From Page One)

Students may do some things to help. First, they may refrain from removing books without checking them out, and encourage other students to act similarly. Second, they may report any missing books to the library as soon as possible, for it takes about three weeks for a replacement copy on order to arrive, and someone may need it in the meantime.

The library has started a system to ease the pressure of

obtaining magazine articles on reserve: it offers a reduced rate on the Xerox machine (2½¢ per page) on such articles. Since this means that the machine will operate at a loss, the reduced rate is available only to Bowdoin students copying reserved magazines. The library also tries to obtain multiple copies of reserved or needed books, if it can anticipate the demand sufficiently far in advance. But there is little else that can be

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Ben's Barber Shop

Over Field's Jeweler

On Maine St.

Bamforth's Automotive

&

Marine Supplies

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128 Front St.
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Eighteen Join Faculty

The faculty has been recently augmented by eighteen, as the College tries to maintain a respectable student-teacher ratio in the face of a rapidly expanding student body. The additions are:

Capt. Gerald W. Barnes, Assistant Director of the ROTC Program. Captain Barnes, who has served in Germany and Vietnam, holds B.A. and M.Ed. degrees from the University of Maine. A native of Bangor, Me., he now lives in Lewiston, Me.

Dr. Denis J. Corish, Assistant Professor of Philosophy. A native of Ireland, Professor Corish holds B.Ph., B.A., and L.Ph. degrees from St. Patrick's College, received an M.A. at University College in Dublin and was awarded his Ph.D. at Boston University. He was an Assistant Lecturer at University College from 1957 to 1959 and has taught at Haverford College, Holy Cross College and Boston University. From 1969 to 1973 he was Residence Counselor and Dormitory Director at Brandeis University.

Capt. John F. Coughlin, Assistant Director of the ROTC Program. Captain Coughlin, who has served two duty tours in Vietnam, holds a B.S. degree from the University of Connecticut and was awarded his M.Ed. degree at Georgia State University.

Dr. Harry Dunscombe, Visiting Associate Professor of Music. Professor Dunscombe, who has taught at Florida State University for the past ten years, holds a B.A. degree from the University of Florida, and was awarded M.Mus. and D.M.A. degrees at the University of Michigan. He is a widely known conductor and cellist.

David N. Edwards, Director of the Physical Plant. Mr. Edwards, who is currently completing requirements for a Ph.D. degree from Columbia University, holds A.B., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees from Columbia. Before joining the Bowdoin staff he was Director of Institutional Research and Planning and Acting Director of the Physical Plant at Virginia Commonwealth University.

Douglas C. Ewbank, Instructor in Economics. Mr. Ewbank, a doctoral student in Economics at Princeton University, holds a B.A. degree from Oberlin College. Last fall he was a tutor at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs.

Dr. Barbara J. Kaster, Associate Professor of Communication in the Department of English. Ms. Kaster, who comes to Bowdoin from the faculty of Florida Atlantic University, had previously taught at the University of Texas, Indiana University and the University of South Florida, and in the El Paso school system. She holds a B.A. degree from Texas Western College, and M.Ed. from the University of Texas and her Ph.D. from Indiana University.

Dr. Surendra S. Katyare, Research Associate in Biochemistry. Dr. Katyare, who is on leave from his position as Scientific Officer in the Biochemistry and Food Technology Division of the Bhabha Atomic Research Center in Bombay, India, holds B.Sc. and M.Sc. degrees from Poona University and was awarded his Ph.D. at Bombay University.

David I. Kertzer, Assistant Professor of Anthropology. Mr. Kertzer, who has completed work for a Ph.D. degree from Brandeis University, holds a B.A. from Brown University. He has been a research assistant for the Institute for Community Studies at Sarah Lawrence College and at

Brown University, and was a teaching assistant at Brandeis in 1970.

John D. Langlois, Jr., Instructor in History. Mr. Langlois, a Ph.D. candidate at Princeton University, holds an A.B. from Princeton and an A.M. from Harvard. He was a teaching fellow in the Princeton-in-Asia program at Tunghai University in Taiwan from 1966 through 1969. Last spring he was a preceptor at Princeton.

Mrs. Sally S. LaPointe, Coach of the Women's Athletic Program. Mrs. LaPointe, who attended Connecticut College for Women, is the wife of Mortimer F. LaPointe of the Bowdoin coaching staff. She will supervise a women's athletic program which will include field hockey, basketball, squash, tennis, volleyball and badminton.

Dr. Barbara Lauren, Assistant Professor of English. Ms. Lauren holds a B.A. degree from Smith College, and was awarded M.A., M.Phil., and Ph.D. degrees at Yale University. She has pursued summer studies at the University of Grenoble in France and the Sarah Lawrence in London program. In 1970-71 she was a graduate observer in the English Department at Yale.

Dr. Philip H. Merrell, Assistant Professor of Chemistry. Dr. Merrell has been a Research Associate at Case Western Reserve University for the past year and was a Teaching Post-doctoral Fellow at the University of Guelph in 1971-72. He holds a B.S. degree from Harding College and was awarded his Ph.D. at Ohio State University.

Dr. Elizabeth D. Mooz, Research Associate in Chemistry. Dr. Mooz, who taught at the University of Delaware for the past five years, holds a B.A. degree from Hollins College and was awarded her Ph.D. at Tufts University. From 1967 to 1969 she was Laboratory Director of the General Clinical Research Center at Graduate Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. Her husband is Dr. R. Peter Mooz, Director of the Bowdoin College Museum of Art.

Dr. R. Peter Mooz, Director of the Bowdoin College Museum of Art and Senior Lecturer in the Department of Art. Dr. Mooz was formerly associated with the Winterthur Museum, where he was a Teaching Associate from 1967 to 1973. Dr. Mooz, who also taught Art History at the University of Delaware from 1969 to 1973, holds a B.A. from Wesleyan University, an M.A. from Boston University and Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Matilda W. Riley, Professor of Sociology. Mrs. Riley has been Professor of Sociology and Director of the Sociology Laboratory at Rutgers University, where she has been a member of the faculty since 1950. She and her husband, John W. Riley, Jr., also a widely known sociologist, have co-authored many books and have taught a joint graduate course at Harvard. Mrs. Riley holds A.B. and A.M. degrees from Radcliffe College and was awarded an honorary D.Sc. degree by Bowdoin in 1972.

Dr. Stephen M. Soreff, Visiting Lecturer in Psychiatry for the first semester. Dr. Soreff, a clinical instructor at Tufts University Medical School in 1972-73, has been Chief Resident in Psychiatry at the Maine Medical Center in Portland since 1972. He holds a B.A. degree from Tufts and was awarded his M.D. degree at Northwestern University Medical School.

Bowdoin College New Faculty and Staff Members 1973-74



Capt. G. W. Barnes
ROTC



D. J. Corish
Philosophy



Capt. J. F. Coughlin
ROTC



H. Dunscombe
Music



D. N. Edwards
Physical Plant



D. C. Ewbank
Economics



C. Howard
Upward Bound



B. J. Kaster
English



D. I. Kertzer
Sociology



J. D. Langlois
History



S. S. LaPointe
Physical Education



B. Lauren
English



T. J. Mallon
Accounting Office



P. H. McCarty
Library



P. H. Merrell
Chemistry



E. D. Mooz
Chemistry



R. P. Mooz
Art Museum



A. S. Pierson
Placement Office



S. D. Reid
Upward Bound



M. W. Riley
Sociology



B. S. Smith
Arctic Museum



S. M. Soreff
Psychiatry



G. P. Stuart
Admissions



G. L. Weil
Government

Picture above are twenty-four new members of the Bowdoin staff, including eighteen new faculty members.

Campus Security To Be Revamped

by PETER PIZZI

This fall, the College has responded to new campus conditions by expanding the capabilities and role of its security force. Because of increases in the number of women and in the actual area to be patrolled due to new housing, the security force will now use walkie-talkies and a radio equipped patrol vehicle. There will also be a shuttle system to replace the little used escorts of last year.

Sporting uniforms this year for added visibility, a security guard will be on foot in the inner campus at night while another patrols in the jeep around the outer campus, which includes Copeland, Harpswell, 269 Maine St., and similarly situated housing. Both guards are in radio contact with the Moulton Union until 12 a.m. and with the Senior Center desk after midnight, making quick contact with the Brunswick police possible. It is the hope of the administration, according to Dean Nyhus, that these guards will work closely with proctors to insure that dorms are locked from 12-7 a.m., a practice often neglected last year. Also important to keep the theft rate down is for proctors to

make certain that students clear out of dorms for vacations as thieves can have a field day in an open dorm replete with stereos and cameras but void of students to challenge intruders.

Disappointed by the infrequency with which the two escorts were used last year, the college security staff will experiment with a student shuttle vehicle instead of paying Vinnie DeCarra to read Sports Illustrated each night. The vehicle will provide transportation for women living in the outlying college residences. Beginning yesterday, the shuttle will make stops at these outlying locations every twenty minutes from 8 p.m. and continuing until midnight, with one final tour after midnight for late library tools.

Available at the Union, as part of the nation-wide "Operation I.D." program are two engraving pencils which the College will encourage students to use to mark their valuable possessions with their social security number. While making identification of stolen articles more possible for police, the sight of a number written on a camera will make it difficult to sell to pawnbrokers, for instance, and

less attractive to thieves.

Since security problems are ongoing and never completely eliminated, cooperation on the part of students with the security staff to complement their efforts is necessary to purge the campus of the terrible menace called crime.

There will be an organizational meeting of the Bowdoin Orient tonight, Friday, at 8:00. Anyone interested in working on the paper in any capacity is urged to attend. Anyone unable to attend should call Ex. 300 for information.

There will be a general meeting of Masque and Gown members on Tuesday, September 25, at 7:00 p.m. in the Experimental Theater in Memorial Hall.

There will be tryouts for the Bowdoin Repertory Theatre this week, Monday through Thursday, from 9 to 10 p.m. in the Experimental Theatre. Men and women alike all welcome.

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume CIII

September 21, 1973

Number 1

What's In A Name?

We note with interest that the department of Grounds and Buildings has changed its name to "Physical Plant." The men who mow the college lawn, repair broken windows and replace used light bulbs may now gain a bit more respect from the college community which too often ignores the vital services that they, or it, performs. Likewise, the aging nightwatchmen who periodically inspect the campus at night have been given snazzy uniforms and are now members of the "campus security force."

These are changes which are admirable in all respects save that of scope. Had the administration more foresight, it might have renamed other college facilities in a similar manner. The heating plant, for instance, might heretofore be found under "Temperature Systems Control." The infirmary could be known as the "University Medical Center."

We cannot blame the administration entirely for these seemingly trivial yet important oversights, however; students as well can be found at fault. Why are football players referred to as "Jocks," when they might be more accurately designated as "Athletically motivated Students," a change which would certainly be looked upon with favor by the admissions department. Had students the necessary sophistication, "townies" would become "community residents," and "gut" courses would be transformed into "minimal effort requirements."

Of course, some fraternities will remain chauvinistic, the infirmary will still serve plain doughnuts and cereal for breakfast, and valuables will continue to be stolen from college residences. But a college must have its priorities and it certainly cannot be said that Bowdoin is not moving in the right direction.

Fraternities

Despite a decline in the popularity of fraternities in recent years, this year must be labeled an encouraging one for Bowdoin Greeks. Fraternity membership is up from fifty to sixty per cent over last year, including a concomitant jump in the number of women joining frats.

Deke once again led all houses with 41 new pledges; Beta pledged 36 freshmen; TD lured in 32 new members; Psi U's rolls were increased by 26, Chi Psi and ARU pledged 28 each; Delta Sig welcomed 17 freshmen; Zeta was fattened by 16 prospective brothers and Kappa Sig pledged 13 freshmen.

Far from a return to the fifties, the increased frat rushes signal instead a willingness on the part of freshmen to ignore the worn out fraternity cliches and to accept each house for its own individual character. We can only hope that the fraternities will continue to accept disparate campus elements and reflect the changes which will inevitably shape the college.

A Defense of Judicial Activism

*(The following appeared unedited in the March, 1966 **Alumnus**, based on a speech delivered by Cox at Bowdoin's Oakes Center in Bar Harbor. Then professor of law at Harvard, Cox had served as Solicitor General under Kennedy. He is now special investigator for the Justice Department in the Watergate case.)*

by ARCHIBALD COX

Charles Evans Hughes, after serving as a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States but before he became Chief Justice, observed that the Supreme Court is America's unique contribution to the science of government. The Court's special qualities are best revealed, I think, in the extraordinary character of its business. There are many cases which might arise in any court and which are unusual only in their difficulty, but more than half the docket — and much the most important half — is altogether different from the usual flow of litigation through the State and lower federal courts. The real contest is not between the individuals or corporations who are the nominal parties, but between institutions, theories of government and ways of life.

Each decade produces its own constitutional litigation resulting from the problems and divisions in contemporary society. Earlier in our history the prime examples were contests over the line between State and federal authority and over the distribution of power in the executive and legislative branches. No movement in the world today approaches in significance the coming of age, politically and economically speaking, of the peoples of Asia and Africa. Cast in domestic terms the issue lies between better realization of the promise of the Declaration of Independence that all men are created equal and adherence to ways of life rooted in the habits of our people, North as well as South; long before the signing of the Declaration. The school desegregation cases, the "sit-in" litigation, and the constitutionality of the several Civil Rights Acts could not be decided wisely nor can the Court's work be understood without recognizing that it has been called upon to preside over parts of a social and political revolution.

Other examples come readily to mind. The conflict between individual liberty and the pressures toward conformity in a world in which our national security sometimes seems uncertain continues to produce a large share of constitutional litigation. A major part of the Court's work is defense of the individual against a hasty, thoughtless, and occasionally arbitrary government.

It may be an exaggeration to say that in the United States we have developed an extraordinary facility for casting critical aspects of social, economic, political and even philosophical questions in the form of actions at law and suits in equity so that courts may decide them. It is plainly true that we put upon the Supreme Court the burden of deciding cases which would never come before the judicial branch in any other country. Where else would you find a court charged with deciding such questions as whether the people of Prince Edward County, Virginia, must operate a public school system? Whether prayers may be said in the schoolhouse? Or how a State should apportion the seats in its Legislature? These are questions upon which the country appears deeply divided. They arouse our intense emotions. Their resolution writes our future history. Yet we leave them to a court.

Such a system could work only in a country where there is enormous respect for constitutionalism, for law and courts. The point was brought home to me most vividly shortly after the decision in the school prayer cases when a State Governor announced that he was instructing the school officials to disregard the decision and violate the Constitution as the Supreme Court had construed it; and he challenged the federal government to stop the violation. The Attorney General called me in and asked, "What does this mean? Do I have to send marshals into Alabama to stop children from reading the Bible in the schools?" I replied, "Of course not; but when he went on and said, 'Well then, how is the Court's decision to be enforced?' I was stumped. I could only lamely murmur something to the effect that there was no suit in Alabama; that the problem was a long way in the future; and that, anyway, the courts had lots of ways of enforcing their decrees.

It was a poor answer. What I should have said was: "Mr. Attorney General, in one sense there is no answer to your question, just as there is no answer to the question of what would have happened if President Truman had simply said in 1952, when the Supreme Court invalidated his seizure of the steel mills, 'I do not intend to comply with the Court's decision.' Or to the question: What would have happened in the summer of 1962 if the railroad workers had persisted by the thousands in going on strike, regardless of what statute Congress might enact or what decree a court might enter? The simple fact is that our society is free because it depends not upon force but upon the rule of law; and the rule of law depends upon voluntary compliance. The answer to your question, in another sense, is that the community, especially

the lawyers and public officials, knows the importance of the rule of law and when such challenges occur, the people will insist upon compliance."

But although its word is final, the Court must also recall that its functions too are limited and that it bears a proper relation to both the States and the other branches of the federal government. The result is that for very few of the great issues that come before the Court can be decided on their merits, so to speak, as a Council of Wise Men would decide them, because very few issues can be divorced from the question, "What is the Court's function in relation to this issue?" The divisions within the Court are often the result of differences of opinion concerning the Court's proper function rather than of disputes over how the substantive issue should be decided if the Court had unlimited power.

I lay those aspects of the principle of "decision according to law" to one side because the discussion would be too long and too technical but I ask you to dwell upon a dilemma which lies at the heart of the matter, for it is the intensification of that dilemma by the swift pace of events in times of change and crisis that not only creates stresses and strains within constitutional law but also sometimes even seems to put in doubt the voluntary acceptance of decisions. The future of constitutionalism will depend, in large measure, upon the Court's success in avoiding both horns of the dilemma.

Speaking of the common law Judge Learned Hand once wrote:

"[The judge's] authority and immunity depend upon the assumption that he speaks with the mouth of others; the momentum of his utterances must be greater than any which his personal reputation and character can command, if it is to do the work assigned to it — if it is to stand against the passionate resentments arising out of the interests he must frustrate."

Only thus can a judge make clear that he is not undertaking to decide cases according to his personal notions of what is desirable or just or wise, but is applying a law that commands acceptance because it binds the judge no less than the litigants, the governors no less than the governed.

Nonetheless, Hand went on to say: "The customary law of English-speaking people stands a structure indubitably made by the hands of generations of judges. . . . For the law becomes meaningless and cannot long survive unless it meets the current needs of men. Thus, the dilemma: the judge, in Hand's words, 'must preserve his authority by cloaking himself in the majesty of an overshadowing past; but he must discover some composition with the dominant needs of his times.'"

There is heavy damage to the principle of legitimacy in enabling men to excuse disobedience of the Court's injunction by saying, as many Southern politicians said, "The desegregation ruling isn't really law but the dictate of nine men. In time, with nine different men, the Court will return to its earlier line of decisions." But to command, the law must also deserve acceptance; and the decision served that element of law.

Of course, the reference to specific occasions on which the Court rightly changed the course of constitutional decisions does not answer the really hard questions such as when, and how fast, may the Court make new law without endangering the principle of legitimacy by behaving like a Council of Wise Men instead of a court. Few critics of the Court deny the need for occasional new departures. The real debate is over the speed and frequency with which the Court introduces new lines of decisions. By way of answer I can suggest only a few loose observations.

The strongest case for judicial constitutional lawmaking is established by showing that the conditions giving rise to an old legal formula have ceased to exist so that the formula has quite different practical consequences than were originally intended. The best illustration is the change in the interpretation of the interstate commerce clause after 1937. In earlier years the Supreme Court had often held that the manufacture of goods was not subject to federal regulation under the power to regulate interstate commerce because production is not interstate commerce. After 1937 the Court sustained laws protecting union organization and fixing minimum wages and maximum hours in production establishments. There was a turnabout in the legal formula and, in that sense, in the law. In another sense what had changed was not the fundamental principles defining State and federal power but the nature of our economy. More than a century earlier, in *Gibbons v. Ogden* (9 Wheat. 1, 195), John Marshall had written:

"The genius and character of the whole government seem to be, that its action is to be applied to all the external concerns of the nation, and to those internal concerns which affect the states generally; but not to those which are completely within a particular state, which do not affect other states, and with which it is not necessary to interfere, for the purpose of executing some of the general powers of the government." [Emphasis added.]

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BOWDOIN ORIENT

Howell Asserts Validity of the Liberal Arts

Bowdoin College suffered a grievous loss last year through the death of Athan Daggett, and as we gather here today to mark the opening of a new academic year, our thoughts inevitably go back to him. A wise and loving professor, he devoted his life to the College and, as its Acting President, he helped to shape its future course in a direct and positive way. Had it not been for his labors and his leadership, the College would not be in the strong position it is in today. His devotion to the ideals for which the College stands—scholarship, compassion, concern, rationality—immeasurably enriched all our lives; his example remains with us and will continue to inspire the College.

Bowdoin College is opening the current academic year in an unusually strong position. The present student body is not only the largest in the College's history; it is also potentially the brightest and the most committed. The faculty is as strong as it has ever been and has a demonstrated capacity to combine highly effective teaching with research and professional engagement of a productive and significant variety. The operational management of the institution is on a sound basis; last year, the College through collective effort achieved the first balanced budget in a decade, and in the current year will be operating on a similarly balanced basis. The flood of those seeking admission to the College is a further indication of its currently strong position. Last year, the College launched the largest fund-raising effort in its history, an effort designed to double the endowment which had been

Bowdoin's currently favorable position. The fact that the College is in a strong position should not be taken to indicate that it has no problems to face. The present economic dislocation affects the College just as much as it affects other segments of the nation. It puts heavy burdens on the institution and on the individuals who make it up. There has been much written in recent months both about the economic plight of the teaching profession and about the increasing pressures rising costs have placed on students and their parents. Both situations are very real and they constitute serious concerns for colleges like Bowdoin.

Then, too, there are considerations that are personal to the College. This is the third year of coeducation at Bowdoin. Generally speaking the process of transition from an all-male college has proceeded smoothly. There have been some tensions and some misunderstandings; I think that all expected that there would be. Some problems occasioned by the transition remain with us, for example in the area of student services, and we need to continue to work towards their solution. Some programs have had only a small beginning and will need to be strengthened and improved in the year ahead. It is true enough that everything cannot happen at once; on the other hand, some patience and understanding will go a long way towards producing adequate solutions.

When the Governing Boards authorized Bowdoin to become coeducational, they set an upper limit of about 1250 on the size of the College. A year from now the series

increases without losing intimacy and without overburdening our physical facilities. I look forward to receiving the further reports of the commission in the course of the year, and, at the moment, find myself persuaded by the rationale for their position on further expansion.

The years of expansion, the College has seen a tremendous growth in the size of the applicant pool, a growth in part due to the advent of coeducation, in part to the decision to make College Board scores optional, and in part due to the growing national recognition of the quality of a Bowdoin education. The admissions process is, naturally enough, a sensitive subject, and many concerns, some of them conflicting, arise in connection with it. The Governing Boards have asked that a study be made of the admissions procedures at the College and to that end I will be appointing a special commission early this fall. Like Commissions that considered the athletic program and Phase III of coeducation, it will be broadly representative and will include members from the Governing Boards, the administration, the faculty, the student body, and the Alumni body. How that study should be decided by the Commission itself, but I think we can expect there to be open sessions on the campus in which I hope all members of the community will participate.

The deliberations and recommendations of these various commissions will obviously have considerable impact on the future of the College. Whatever decisions are ultimately made, they must be conceived in such a way as to strengthen our basic purpose: the provision of quality, undergraduate liberal arts education. We would not be deceived into thinking that this, our central goal, is one that is self-evidently satisfactory to society at large. In fact, education is in the midst of a time of acute questioning. As a society we have, historically, placed great emphasis on education and have expressed concurrently a great faith in what education could accomplish for us as a nation. Now there are many who are raising questions about that faith. People look to the decision makers of the Kennedy-Johnson years and wonder what education contributed to their compassion and their capacity for grappling with new problems. People watch the Watergate revelations and wonder what education contributed to ethical understanding. Some have already reached the conclusion that education not only fails in these respects, but that it contributes negatively. They would argue that it was precisely because of their cold and abstract rationalism that the best and the brightest made the mistakes they did or that the Watergate conspirators acted in the fashion they did.

The educational establishment may have been its own worst enemy in the process by which this mood of cynical disillusion was created. In the boom years of the late 1950's and early 60's, education confidently confused myth and reality and offered to the public a vision of the educational structure as society's problem solver. Donors, both private and governmental, were repeatedly assured that whatever the public problem was, education could solve it. Set against all the brazen and confident rhetoric, the actual achievements look very hollow. By promising too much, or rather by promising the wrong things, the educational establishment created a climate of great expectation and reaped a harvest of cynicism and disillusion. And it is not a series of long term steps from the conclusion that education failed to the thought that it is irrelevant, and finally to the position that rationalism itself is dangerous and, because it lacks feeling, is potentially destructive of human relations. The neo-romanticism of our times, whatever else it is, is a clear reflection of this process of thought.

I think the educational profession would do well to remember that the values it has considered self-evident are under question. There is a need to restate our purposes, more modestly and accurately than we did in the boom years, and to reaffirm the validity of our faith in rational processes.

of thought. We might well begin by abandoning the assumption that education by itself solves problems. It does not. But, properly conceived, it can do something equally important; it can equip people with the mental agility to be problem solvers. This, I think, should be the main thrust of education. I have maintained on frequent occasions that liberal arts education aims at the development of a style of thinking, a capacity to react critically to new information; it seeks to do this at the same time it seeks to impart specific segments of knowledge. Obviously a sound education at the appropriate level does make a person more effective in his ultimate occupation. That is not the same as saying that all that passes for education today contributes effectively to that end. Bowdoin, for example, produces many students who go to medical school, and it is hard to conceive of a competent doctor who has not had sound predoctoral preparation and instruction in medical school itself. Yet in that lengthy process, there is much duplication, and hence one could argue there is a lack of efficiency in the educational process as it is now. It is encouraging to see a growing national recognition of this, and perhaps with that recognition will come redesigned programs and greater efficiency.

Skills such as those needed by the doctor are, then, part of what education is about, though I am not sure that they need to be acquired in the formal context of the academy. One would assume that a competent lawyer had learned the law, but he could have learned it through the older method of clerkships as well as through the efforts of a law school. But to argue this way is to miss the real point. The real purpose of higher education is not training or skills, though these should not be disparaged; rather it is the cultivation of the mind to that style of critical thought to which I referred earlier. If this does happen, the student is in a position to be a problem solver, in a position to identify a problem that did not even exist when he was in college and to bring to bear what he knows and what he subsequently discovers in order to move towards a solution.

Two points do need to be added at this juncture. One is the obvious observation that the acceleration of the process of change has put an increasing premium on critical thought as opposed to accumulation of data. The biology I learned as a sophomore at this College in the 1950's has been revolutionized by new discoveries. Even in the more slowly moving field of English history, the study of the 17th century has been revolutionized by the new social history of the last 20 years. Jack Hexter summed up the situation nicely, in a speech last year at Washington University: "By now, you surely have forgotten half of the substance of what you learned in completing the course requirements for your diploma and, fortunately before very long you will have forgotten three or four tenths more. Fortunately, because no sane person would want to stuff his limited memory cupboard with such a miscellaneous clutter of information—the future perfect of French irregular verbs, the periodic table of chemical elements, the story of the Triple Alliance. Fortunately too because of the current velocity of change in the information industry, a lot of what you learned will be obsolete, some already is and just possibly a little may have been so before you learned it."

The second point which must be considered is more elusive. It can be simply stated, though its implementation may be difficult indeed. Mere problem solving capacity is not enough. It must be informed by a sense of compassion for and understanding of the human condition and its historical development. During the summer I had a long and interesting discussion of this point with a visitor to the College. He was, himself, a graduate of a college not unlike Bowdoin, but he felt that his education had failed him. He did not deny the importance of problem solving, far from it. On the other hand, he seemed to feel that his collegiate experience in problem solving had been conducted in such an abstract context that he was unable to apply much of it usefully

to the world at large, particularly to the vast part of the world whose social, political and economic patterns were far removed from the comfortable ease of New England collegiate life. He was deeply worried that the collegiate experience was such that it led people to apply patterns of thought which, though logically consistent in themselves, were at fundamental variance with the context within which they were applied. He felt that much more was needed than simply efficient thinking. He was, of course, correct. As Barnaby Keeney has put it, "We must also guard ourselves against the temptation to produce problem solvers who know nothing. One of the great lessons of our experience in Vietnam is that men skilled in operations research and decision making are not effective in an environment which they do not understand."

The question remains, how should a college develop skill in problem solving coupled with this wider, compassionate concern. Some would argue that it can only be done by moving the collegiate experience beyond the classroom, by engaging real world problems from the first. Others would argue that this is not the case, that college forms only one part of an educational process that ideally should continue throughout life, and that the part it forms is characterized chiefly by its insistence on rational reflection and analysis. College should encourage students to learn to understand the various modes of thinking about and handling knowledge. Skills of language, of thought, of numbers, are vital to a student's capacity to identify and define new problems. Moreover, the traditional subject matter of a liberal arts education does lend itself to the development in compassionate problem solving, however vicarious and imaginary that experience may be.

The attempt to add the compassionate ingredient by total immersion in the present will, I think, be in the long run self-defeating. While we must always be on guard against the tyranny of the past, there is also need for liberation from the present, from what Lord Acton called "the tyranny of the air we breathe." Colleges have an obligation not to permit the issues of the here and now to crowd out of attention the perennial concerns and abiding insights by which alone students will be able to address the issues of their future "here and now" constructively and critically. A person who cannot address the here and now without a sense of a wider perspective is intellectually ill-equipped to make sound decisions. The shapers of tomorrow's society, our students of today, will need the wisdom, the perspective, the moral discernment that comes from truly liberal education. I fear that we will impoverish them tragically if we substitute for that liberal education an absorption in issues that will have changed beyond recognition by the time they can organize their resources to meet them.

The charges which are being heard, then, are wide of the mark. It is not liberal education which has equipped people poorly; it is a failure to live up to the challenges of liberal education which has happened so. Properly structured, liberal education should produce people who can grapple with problems, be they familiar or unfamiliar, and they should be able to do so with wisdom as well as with efficiency. It should be the constant goal of each of us to see that the actual happens. If we can achieve this, we will have constructed the most effective answer possible to those who see education as irrelevant. And as we do it, we shall all be engaged in a process of stimulating growth and widening understanding. In the same speech I referred to earlier, Professor Hexter addressed himself to this point in words that are worth recalling as we, both faculty and student body, begin this academic year: "Our identity, what we really are, is not something fixed that we can discover by a passive contemplation of our navel or an endless discussion of each other's. It is our daily refashioning of ourselves by our ways of dealing with the recurrent and changing challenges of our lives."



Bowdoin College President Roger Howell recalls the image of Olympic gold medal winner Mark Spitz as he relaxes after delivering the 1973 Convocation address.

built up since the foundation of the institution. The first year's efforts towards that challenging goal were encouraging; though there is still a very long way to go and much hard work ahead, the momentum and enthusiasm generated by the Campaign are clear indications of the vitality of Bowdoin.

It is worthwhile reiterating what the Campaign is all about. Its fundamental concern is with people and the Campaign motto "The Purpose is People" is much more than a catchy little phrase; it is a simple statement of the guiding purpose of Bowdoin, the development and enrichment of the individual person. The Campaign represents a clear recognition of the fact that the College cannot afford to be complacent about its currently strong position. To maintain the quality of the faculty and the student body, we need to augment vastly our resources for instructional support and student aid. Continuing the growth of an excellent library requires an increasing expenditure of funds, and the construction of a new facility is required to provide adequate and suitable space for instruction in the arts. I do not think the point need be labored; success in this effort is essential to maintaining

of planned annual increases in the size of the student body will have brought us to that figure. Knowing that the College would have to reach a decision well before that date with respect to a possible third phase of coeducational expansion, I appointed a broadly representative commission last year to study the problem and to make recommendations. That commission, chaired by John Magee of the Board of Overseers, has not yet completed its work. It has submitted an interim report, which will be followed by a series of detailed reports on individual aspects of the question. The interim report reflects a working consensus within the commission that the College should not at this time expand beyond an enrollment of about 1250. There is great concern in the commission that the College should retain its intimacy and some fear that further expansion would endanger that, as well as entailing costs that the College would not be in a position to assume. The commission's concerns have led it to grapple with many issues ranging from the financial and legal aspects of the question to more speculative considerations such as the option of year-round operation as a possible method of absorbing further

A Defense of Judicial Activism

(Continued From Page Four)

I would emphasize that the one who seeks to have the Supreme Court change a rule of constitutional law should carry a heavy burden of persuasion. I disagree with those who say that constitutional questions are always open for re-examination just as if they had never been decided chiefly because that principle seems to me to give too little weight to the need to command that kind of voluntary acceptance which is forthcoming only if the Court's constitutional decisions are laws that bind all men, even the judges, rather than the temporary edicts of Platonic Guardians. Therefore I would say that the Supreme Court is not free to change a rule of constitutional law whenever a majority of the sitting Justices think that the old rule is undesirable or that a precedent should have been decided differently.

What the Supreme Court does in making new law through constitutional adjudication is also related to the action or inaction of other branches of the government. It would have been best, no doubt, for the Congress to have taken the initiative in compelling school desegregation but legislative action was blocked by the power of the Southern Congressmen and the filibuster. The Executive theoretically could have given more leadership. As a practical matter, however, the task of initiating steps to realize a national ideal fell to the Court; either it must act or nothing would be done. Again, it would have been better if the States had themselves reformed their criminal procedure by providing counsel for all indigent defendants at public expense, but the simple fact is that a minority of

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A Defense of Judicial Activism

(Continued From Page Five)

States failed to act despite a long period of warning. The reapportionment cases are another illustration. In *Baker v. Carr*, the case in which the Supreme Court first intervened, the Tennessee legislature, elected by only a small minority of the people, had been violating even Tennessee's own constitution for sixty years. So far as one could tell from the record, there had to be either a constitutional remedy in the Supreme Court or nothing would be done.

Mr. Justice Frankfurter often warned that proof of a wrong was not alone enough to justify judicial, still less, constitutional intervention. Ideally he was correct. Not all the business of government is constitutional law. Most wrongs must find their remedies in other forums. The federal judicial branch ought not to enlarge its own jurisdiction because Congress and State governments have failed to solve the problems confided to them. The remedy is to reform the delinquents. But government is more pragmatic than ideal. In a practical world there is, and I suspect has to be, a good deal of play in the joints. If one arm of government cannot or will not solve an insistent problem, the pressure falls on another. I suspect that a careful study would reveal that the Supreme Court today is most

"activist" in the segments of the law where political processes have been inadequate, because the problem was neglected by politicians.

Only history will know whether the present Court has avoided both horns of the dilemma that lies at the bottom of its work. Today the question is open to debate. For myself, I am confident that historians will write that the trend of Supreme Court decisions during the 1950's and early 1960's was in keeping with the main stream of American history — a bit progressive but also moderate, a bit humane but not sentimental, a bit idealistic but seldom doctrinaire, and in the long run essentially pragmatic — in short, in keeping with the true genius of our institutions.

But perhaps I am prejudiced. One who has sat in the Supreme Court almost daily awaiting oral argument or the delivery of opinions acquires both admiration and affection for the Court and for all the Justices. The problems with which they deal are so difficult, the number and variety of cases are so overwhelming, the implications are so far-reaching, that one sits humbled by the demands upon them. That the institution of constitutional adjudication works so well on the whole is testimony not only to the genius of the institution but to the wisdom and foresight of earlier Justices as well as those who now sit upon the Court.

Food Stores Found Lacking

(Continued From Page Two)
monthly. Business Manager Jay Robbins, '73, hopes to begin ordering meat next month.

At present, the Co-op has about fifty members and hopes to expand to one-hundred by the winter, at which time they will move into a storefront. Members pay a five-dollar membership fee and are then allowed to order goods weekly. Order forms are available at Grand Orange and Downeast Gourmet and Wines and should be turned in before Mondays. Orders may be picked up Thursdays at St. Charles' Church on the corner of Maine and Noble.

For prices, vegetables, produce, grains, and natural foods beat everything in town, and the selection is generous. It would be

wise to do part of one's shopping through the Co-op, and then the rest elsewhere for items such as meat. For full information on the Brunswick-Bath Consumer Ass. contact Jay Robbins at 725-7595, or Randy Curtis at 725-7047.

Downeast Gourmet and Wines is one last local marketplace which deserves mention in any guide to grocery shopping in Brunswick. Though not likely to appeal strongly to belt-tighteners, Downeast carries an array of items such as teas, (Twinings), crackers (Bahlsen), spices, cheese, wines, olives, pickles, caviar, and various and sundry munchies not found elsewhere in town. Also, owner Steve Sprague will make you sandwiches to take out, rap, and even talk with you.

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New Depth To Aid Football

(Continued From Page Eight)
Bill Hauserman of Pepper Pike, Ohio; and three freshmen — Fred Keach of Swampscott, Mass.; Stan Manousos of Wethersfield, Conn.; and Terry Tyndall of Smoke Rise, N.J.

Senior Bill Varley of Dedham, Mass., a two-year letterman, and junior letterman Ray Votto of Cranston, R.I., are returning starters at linebacker. Other linebackers on the preliminary roster include sophomore Jim Kilcommons of Pembroke, Mass.; and three freshmen, Tommy Aceto of Portland, Me., Jim Cook of Weston, Mass.; and Bill Kuhn of Wilmington, Del.

Junior letterman Brian Baron of Scituate, Mass., sophomore Wayne Wicks of Manchester, Me., and freshman Mike Roy of Acton, Mass., are

candidates for the middle guard slot.

Returning starter Maurice Butler, a two-year senior letterman from Washington, D.C., will be back at one of the corner-back spots. Other corner-back candidates include junior Dan Horton of Natick, Mass.; sophomores Paul Paget of Jamaica Plain, Mass., and Jon Van Hoogenstyn of Levittown, N.Y.; and freshmen Morgan Dewey of Williamstown, Mass., and Ed Herter of Manchester, Mass.

Two veteran seniors are expected to man the safety spots. They are returning starters and two-year lettermen Steve Elias of Cranston R.I., and Mike Jones of Bath, Me. Other safeties include junior letterman Joe McDewitt of Barrington, R.I.; and Les Vaughn of Houston, Tex.

Library

(Continued From Page Two)

done. Mr. Monke cannot very well ask the students, as they file out the door, if they have checked out their books.

Once again, the Honor Code must be reconsidered. The students are not required to wear on their forehead the pledge they sign at the beginning of each year. One can only hope that they will recognize the need of the library to keep track of its books. Books are not so cheap; yet most students who take books without checking them out are not evil, but thoughtless of others, and ignorant. Two years ago the Student Judiciary Board started a consciousness-raising drive, and it is not thinking of another one. What else shall we do? It is high time, says Mr. Nyhus, that there be a community review of the Honor System. But as long as policing the library costs more than replacing its stolen books, nothing else is likely to be done.

Recruiting

(Continued From Page Eight)

so on . . . These ratings run 1 to 5.

"Into February and March", Mr. Moll continued, "as the admissions office gets into the semifinal and final rounds of candidate selection, they (the coaches) do a great deal of checking . . . in terms of position for the next 2 years. We determine what players we need, then we look at the candidates."

The admissions office has to face the problem of accepting candidates who may not want to come to Bowdoin as well as the fact that some who do end up here, they might not play.

Richard Moll finds that "It is frustrating to the admissions office and coaches to have a player in the school who doesn't play for some reason or another."

Traveling with "Rip"

LET STOWE HELP YOU WITH TRAVEL

by CRAIG "RIP" JONES '74

(Note: "Rip" is the official student representative on campus for the H. B. Stowe Travel Agency, 9 Pleasant St. A former ticketing agent at airports, "Rip" works part time and on Saturdays on Stowe's domestic airlines reservations desk. His dad is the assistant vice president for public relations with Delta Airlines at Atlanta, Ga. A senior, he is a member of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity.)

AS BOWDOIN COLLEGE begins the 172nd academic year, Stowe Travel reminds you to start now planning for your Thanksgiving and Christmas flight reservations and avoid disappointment as the holiday vacations near. It doesn't cost anything to make a flight reservation, and there's no obligation or service charge. Airline tickets do not have to be picked up until your departure date at Thanksgiving and Christmas. And remember also, by booking in advance, you usually get the tourist class which allows you the reduced youth fare.

This year, I will be answering questions on campus and taking reservations again. But I'd suggest that at your convenience, you call Stowe Travel (tel. 725-5573) or visit the Stowe offices at 9 Pleasant Street in downtown Brunswick. They will be happy to help you with all your flight reservations.

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Handling reservations at Stowe this fall are Viki Tomko and myself, also Mrs. Vermette who is also in charge of Greyhound bus sales and package express. Phil Turner has joined with Clint Hagan in the busy international department, and Mrs. White, the president, also joins the team in helping everyone with reservations and their travel plans.

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NEXT SPRING, we'll be planning the usual Bowdoin Bermuda Week and during the year we will promptly share with you any news regarding domestic and international youth jet fares. In the meantime, we are keeping the bus schedules posted on all bulletin boards in the dormitories, fraternity houses and the Senior Center.

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SPORTS



THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

SPORTS

Football Popped At Bates, Colby Games

Bowdoin College's 1973 varsity football team, hopeful of improving on last season's 2-5 record, began two-a-day practice sessions Saturday (Sept. 1). The Polar Bears open their season with a home Alumni Day contest against Worcester Tech Sept. 29. Elimination of the freshman team in favor of a junior varsity squad could mean the end of serious depth problems that have plagued varsity and frosh units in recent years.

The preliminary roster totals 78 players, 29 of them incoming freshmen, but nobody expects the squad to remain at that size very long.

The varsity will play its traditional seven-game schedule, with the jayvees slated to play four Monday afternoon games. Those players who don't see much action in the varsity contests will compete in the JV games.

Loss of 11 lettermen from last year's team will hurt but 22 others, including 13 starters, will be back.

Major problems for Coach Jim Lentz and his staff appear to be an inexperienced interior offensive line, especially at guard and tackle, and the need to develop a defensive end. Hopeful signs include two veteran quarterbacks, good depth in the rest of the offensive backfield, and experience and depth in the defensive backfield.

Scheduled pre-season scrimmages included a round-robin with Bates and Colby in Lewiston at 10:30 a.m. Sept. 15. The squad was defeated by Colby 16-7 and tied Bates with no time left on the clock 7-7.

Offensive players worth watching include end Joe Bird, halfback Dave Caras, quarterback Bob Kubacki and tackle Pete Kinkel, who is switching from his old defensive tackle spot.

Defensive players to watch include linebackers Bill Varley and Ray Votto, safeties Mike Jones and Steve Elias, and end Lou Hight.

Returning quarterback Bob Kubacki, a junior from Westlake, Ohio, completed 25 of 59 passes last year for 308 yards and two touchdowns. He will be joined by senior signal-caller Ed Grady of Meriden, Conn., who in two varsity seasons has completed 53 of 112 aerials for 850 yards and four TD's. The early quarterback roster also includes sophomore Mike Merolla of Warren, R.I., and two freshmen — Conrad Pensavalle of North Attleboro, Mass., and Steve Wernitz of Gladstone, N.J.

Junior Dave Caras of Swampscott, Mass., who averaged 3.6 yards a carry in 1972, will be back at one of the halfback posts, with junior Leo Dunn of West Roxbury, Mass. (3.9 rushing average last fall), a leading candidate for the other. Also returning is a third letterman halfback, sophomore Tom DeLois of Brunswick, Me., who averaged 4.6 yards a carry last season.

A familiar name — Soule — is among the other halfback candidates. He is freshman Jim Soule of Woolwich, Me., fourth and last of the football-playing Soule brothers. Two of his older brothers, Paul and Mort, hold a variety of Bowdoin rushing records and his other brother,

Phil, a gridiron standout at the University of Maine-Orono, is a member of the Polar Bear coaching staff.

Other halfbacks include sophomore Scott Blackburn of Brunswick, Me., who averaged 5 yards in 11 carries last season; juniors Tony Peguero of Seattle, Wash., and Larry Waithe of Weston, Mass., and freshman Jon Billings of Weston, Mass.

Sophomore letterman Pat McManus of Lynn, Mass., appears to be the leading candidate at fullback. Other fullbacks are juniors Bob Gay of Manchester, Conn., and Mike LaBree of Bradley, Me.; and sophomores Dana Laliberte of Waterville, Me., and Tom Tsagarakis of Providence, R.I.

Offensive ends include two double-lettermen, seniors Joe Bird of Melrose, Mass., and Dave Workman of Norwell, Mass. Workman caught eight passes for 87 yards and a touchdown last fall, with Bird catching seven for 54 yards and a TD. Other offensive ends on the early roster include junior Henry Thompson of Charleston, S.C.; sophomores Joe Dalton of Weymouth Landing, Mass., and Dave Totman of Weymouth, Mass.; and freshmen Phil Hymes of Columbus, Ohio, and Jim Small of Worcester, Mass.

Pete Kinkel of Orchard Park, N.Y., a senior co-captain and two-year letterman as a defensive tackle, is being switched to offensive tackle this year. Another leading offensive tackle candidate is sophomore letterman Erik Mason of Excelsior, Minn. Other tackle candidates are four freshmen: Mike Jones of Concord, Mass.; Steve Percoco of West Roxbury, Mass.; Bob Poore of Portland, Me.; and John Roberts of Portland, Me.

Sophomore letterman Dave Barker of Duxbury, Mass., a returning starter, is a leading candidate for offensive guard. Other candidates include sophomore Bob Smallwood of Holliston, Mass., and four freshmen: Bob Peixoto of West Topsham, Vt.; Dick Potvin of Auburn, Me.; Craig Sanger of Weston, Mass.; and Jeff Zacharakis of Colorado Springs, Colo.

Returning starter Chris Skinner, a junior from Marblehead, Mass., will be back at center. There are also three freshman centers — Merrill Beckett of South Hamilton, Mass.; Tom Kennedy of Acton, Mass.; and Mark Kinback of Beverly, Mass.

Two-year letterman Lou Hight of Skowhegan, Me., a senior and returning starter, is a co-captain and the only experienced defensive end on the preliminary roster. Other defensive end candidates: senior Jed Lyons of Barrington, Ill.; sophomores Bill Clark of Glens Falls, N.Y.; Shaun Gilmore of Franklin, Mass.; Ed Pullen of Oakland, Me.; and Dave Stockwood of Winchester, Mass.; and freshman Dave Sweetser of Andover, Mass.

Returning lettermen starters John Chesterton of Jonesport, Me., and Dick Leavitt of Hebron, Me., both sophomores, head the list of defensive tackles. Others include senior George Ainsworth of Bethlehem, Pa.; sophomore

(Please Turn To Page Seven)



Injuries to cross country runners could hamper the bid for another championship.

Injuries Hamper X-country

by LENNY LOTHSTEIN

As with all teams, injuries can be a decisive factor in the overall performance. Bowdoin's Cross-Country team, under the leadership of coach Frank F. Sabasteanski and captains Fred Davis and Wayne Gardiner, is in danger of descending from its position as the Maine Intercollegiate Athletic Association champions of 1972 due to injuries.

Missing from the roster are Mike Allen and Jeff Sanborne, both due to knee problems, and Jock Collins, who did not return to Bowdoin. With its full complement of runners, the Bowdoin Cross-Country team completed the 1972 season undefeated in dual meets and, in fact, nearly swept the MIAA championships where Bowdoin harriers were the first four to finish.

Among the returning members are junior Bill Wilson of Bath, Maine, who set a new Bowdoin record in the one-hour run

with a distance of eleven miles and 520 yards, surpassing sophomore Jeff Sanborne's previous record of ten miles 1062 yards. Mike Allen, Pete Benoit, Fred Carey, Joe LaPann, and Jeff Sanborne are all returning sophomore lettermen.

Coach Sabasteanski also noted four freshmen who, with sufficient training, could very well fill the gap created by injuries. These frosh are Michael Brust, of Dayton, Ohio, Jim Johnson of Winthrop, Maine, John McGoldrick of Wellesley, Mass., and Chris Stockdale of Putnam, Conn.

Though Sabasteanski's predictions for the team's coming season are obviously optimistic, he nevertheless admitted that while Bowdoin has been crippled by injuries, rivals such as Maine and Bates have increased in strength. The 1973 cross-country season therefore will be a more competitive season than the year before.

Soccer Cops 3 of 4

by ROBERT BAKER

The outlook for Bowdoin's 1973 soccer season seemed dismal after Girma Asmerom and eleven other seniors graduated in the spring. The Polar Bears were left with only nine lettermen and a large group of talented but inexperienced sophomores.

The team, practicing in double and triple sessions since September, appears to be in good physical shape and looked promising, winning three of four scrimmages to date. The latest two matches were played on Tuesday, September 18, against Babson College and Boston University. Inclement weather had given the playing field the consistency of plaster-of-paris. This slowed down the pace as the Bears handed Babson a 4-1 defeat. Babson clearly outplayed the Bears, but key plays turned the trick for the Bowdoin squad. All 31 players got a fair amount of playing time showing Coach Butt a good bit of depth.

After that warm-up game, Bowdoin took on Boston University for a shortened 35-minute bout. B.U. rallied after about five minutes of play, but Bowdoin evened things up a minute later with a goal by sophomore Bill Jones. B.U. took the lead for the last time that afternoon 2-1 before freshman Robbie Moore

tied it up and senior Nick Sampsis scored the winning tally on a beautiful head off a corner kick. The final score: 3-2, and Bowdoin had two victories in the season.

So for this year the Bears have been 3 and 1 in scrimmages with the other victory against Gorham (5-0) and a close 3-2 loss to Dartmouth last Saturday at Bowdoin.

Many young players have stood out so far, but Coach Butt has had to rebuild his team around the nine returning lettermen who include: Co-Captains Peter Brown, '74, and Nick Sampsis '74, Bob Baker '75, Daniel Cesar '74, Rich Hubbard '75, Ray Knight '75, Dana McCarthy '75, Mark Santangelo '74, and Seth Sprague '75.

To date, large numbers of relative newcomers have seen a lot of game time. They include: Bill Jones '76, Peter Leach '76, Robbie Moore '77, and Mike Whitcomb '76 on front line; Steve Boyce '76, Gerry Bridge '76, Dave Jordan '74, Jeff McCallum '76 at halfback; Steve Bash '76, Jim Beck '75, Kinny Freylinhausen '76, Dave Hansel '76, Dave Hether '76, and Peter White '75 at fullback.

The first contest of the season is at Springfield College on September 28. Last year the Bears fell to that team 3-2.

Coaches Influence Athletic Admission

by JOHN HAMPTON

The word "recruiting" arouses a certain uneasiness among coaches and admissions officers, but together they assure that athletes find Bowdoin, and Bowdoin finds athletes — at least, enough to round out rosters each year.

That some form of recruiting should occur is not mysterious or illegal; it is mostly a matter of leg work on the part of coaches and interviewers. According to Richard Moll, director of admissions at the college, "The admissions office is eager to help Bowdoin get winning teams primarily in football and hockey. In other sports we are generous in the admissions of stars but are not team conscious."

He was quick to emphasize that athletic ability was similar in nature to that of a writer or musician in the eyes of the admissions office.

Although admissions does screen local and school papers for talent the burden of finding good players lies mainly with the coaching staff. Mr. James Lentz, the varsity football team's head coach, corresponds with a large number of secondary school coaches in New England and as far south as New Jersey. In keeping his range of states relatively small, Mr. Lentz can call on Bowdoin's reputation to attract athletes. Further away, the coach maintains, it is more difficult to get a high return of interested candidates for his efforts. Alumni, trusted high school coaches, and friends are all active in highlighting talent.

The local coaches, in turn, fill out a small card provided by Lentz describing their better players. The card includes space for grade average, attitude, height, weight and speed. These cards help Lentz cull out the boys who in his opinion can't qualify for Bowdoin academically.

This, said coach Lentz, is essential because "There is nothing more frustrating than to have a boy up and have him find out that he can't possibly get into Bowdoin."

Lentz then sends a letter to the prospective candidates and depending on their interest sends more information or extends an invitation to the candidate to come visit the college.

Steve Wernitz '76 went to Middlesex School in Concord, Massachusetts where his coach was Mr. Vic Gatto, a man whom Lentz knew from his time as a coach at Harvard.

Steve recalled his interview here with Richard Boyden in the admissions office. "He asked me about my extracurricular activities and I told him that I played football for three hours a day after school in the fall, hockey for three hours in the winter, and baseball for three hours in the spring. I thought he might draw a dim light on this and think of it as the "big jock" image. But no, he said this was good and that it seemed I was making a serious contribution to the school."

Once scouted athletes do apply said Mr. Moll. "The college will send for an additional rating of the ability by the coaches — a 1 rating, for example, means the candidate is good enough to start varsity as a sophomore; a 2 implies that he will make an important contribution to the team in the next four years and

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THE BOWDOIN ORIENT



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BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1973

NUMBER 2

"Funny, You Don't Look Jewish"

Golden Age For Bowdoin Greeks

by TIM POOR

The Moulton Union bookstore is currently offering a "defunct fraternity stationery" sale in which notepaper bearing the emblems of the three most recently departed Bowdoin fraternities are being sold for a dime a box. More than a heartening display of the institution's willingness to comply with President Nixon's Phase IV price guidelines, the sale also reminds us that Bowdoin fraternities today are hardly similar to the organizations that existed several years ago.

Fraternities have existed at Bowdoin for well over a century and, since their arrival, have always played a major role in campus government as well as social life. Schools similar to Bowdoin have had similar relationships to their fraternities but almost all have abolished them in recent years, some for lack of membership, others for principle-oriented reasons. Williams College, for example, recently abolished or absorbed the fraternities at the school.

(Secret societies have now reportedly emerged there as a partial result.) It is thus somewhat surprising that fraternities have remained relatively active and alive here. Over sixty per cent of the Class of 1977 joined fraternities, but an even more striking statistic is the large number of women and upperclassmen who decided to be Bowdoin brothers. The reason for the fraternities' continued, albeit declining, success seems to be that, unlike those at other institutions of higher learning, Bowdoin fraternities have been able to adapt to the changing nature of the college.

The first major change that the fraternities had to face was that students were no longer willing to put up with or tolerate stiffly closed, exclusive, secret organizations which put pledges through rigorous hazing, orientation, and initiation programs. Although hazing was abolished in 1877, little was done to prevent upperclassmen from inflicting punishment upon freshmen, punishments which were often

brutal. Gradually, however, fraternities voluntarily did away with most of the more severe forms of hazing, and most houses today do little more than hurl verbal abuse on freshmen or force them to answer the phone.

A perhaps more serious charge which began to be leveled at fraternities, particularly in the early to mid-nineteen sixties, was that of racial discrimination. Before 1960, few blacks attended Bowdoin at all, which resulted in the disregard of racist or religious clauses promulgated by national fraternities and meekly accepted by the Bowdoin locals. The civil rights movement of the 1960's radically altered the situation, however. With the entry of more blacks into Bowdoin, the charge was justly leveled that most, if not all of the fraternities at Bowdoin discriminated against black students.

A notable exception was Alpha Rho Upsilon, founded in 1936 primarily for black, Jewish, and Catholic students unable to become members of other fraternities because of restrictive national racial clauses. The name for the new fraternity was appropriately suggested by classics professor Nate Dane, the initials standing for "all races united."

Other Bowdoin fraternities did not appear to be particularly inspired by the example of ARU, however, and it was not until 1956 that things changed. In that year, Delta Upsilon pledged a black freshman and was subsequently ejected from their national. The result was the founding of Delta Sigma, a local fraternity founded as an answer to the secret societies of the past. Another local, Alpha Kappa Sigma, emerged for similar reasons.

In the 1960's Sigma Nu began to have problems with its national organization on the subject of racial clauses and threatened to withdraw from the national if matters were not changed. The national policy did change, but it was of little significance for Nu, due to her death in 1970. During the sixties, the faculty outlawed all racial clauses. Ironically, it was at about that time that the Afro American Society was formed and Bowdoin black students began to reject the organizations which had once rejected them.

Fraternities at Bowdoin have never been quite as exclusive as they have been at other schools. By and large, except for the cases already noted, any student who had the inclination could belong to a fraternity, though it may not have been that of his choice. Those freshmen not able to join a particular fraternity were apportioned by the house presidents. In fact, as few as six years ago, over ninety-five per cent of

(Continued From Page Five)



Dr. Leonard Cronkhite, latest recipient of the Bowdoin Prize.

PIRG Director To Speak On Goals, Funding In State

by SUMNER GERARD

Maine's PIRG has gathered momentum since Ken Santagata, '73 and John Madeiros, '73 first brought the research/action group to the attention of Bowdoin students last fall. Last week the group announced the hiring of two staff members and the opening of an office in Augusta.



Suzanne M. Spitz, recently appointed Executive Director of Maine PIRG.

PIRG, the Public Interest Research Group, is a student-funded and controlled organization whose purpose is to increase citizens' participation in government by researching and publicizing issues of vital concern to the public. Like other Nader-

type groups, its major target is irresponsible action on the part of government and business in the areas of consumer welfare and environmental protection.

"The idea behind it is basically that students as a group don't really have a way to try out their ideas on how to improve their society. We hope to funnel their energies towards constructive goals," explains Rick Mastain, '74, one of PIRG's organizers at Bowdoin this year. These goals include such Maine issues as protection of the lakes and coastal shoreline, investigation of utility rates, tax reform, and equal rights for Indians, Franco-Americans, and women.

To help students work toward these ends this year are recently-appointed Executive Director, Suzanne M. Spitz, and Staff Associate, Marettta A. Comfort. A third staff member will be hired shortly. Ms. Spitz, a former VISTA attorney and labor lawyer, has already directed PIRG in central New York. She is a 1971 graduate of the University of Colorado Law School, where she prepared a study which was instrumental in stopping the proposed Olympics in Colorado. Ms. Comfort is also a seasoned public interest advocate.

Aside from providing expert advice, the staff is responsible for carrying projects through during students' exam and vacation periods.

Funding for the program presently comes from student contributions. (Please Turn To Page Six)

Dr. Cronkhite Praised For His Distinguished Services

(BNS) — Bowdoin College conferred this morning its most distinctive nonacademic honor, the Bowdoin Prize, on Dr. Leonard W. Cronkhite, Jr., of Marblehead, Mass., who has combined brilliant careers as a soldier, physician, teacher and hospital administrator. He is currently President and Chief Executive Officer of the world-famed Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston.

The \$10,000 prize was presented to Dr. Cronkhite in Pickard Theater, Memorial Hall, during a special 11 a.m. convocation which followed an academic procession through the campus of Maine's oldest institution of higher learning.

The prize is awarded once every five years to the Bowdoin alumnus or faculty member who has made "the most distinctive contribution in any field of human endeavor." The selection committee consists of the Presidents of Harvard and Yale Universities and the Chief Justice of the Maine Supreme Court. Bowdoin would not dare to make so important a choice alone.

Established in 1928, the prize is a memorial to William John Curtis, LL.D., of Bowdoin's Class of 1875 by Mrs. Curtis and her children. Its terms stipulate, not inflexibly, that the prize "shall only be awarded to one who shall, in the judgment of the Commit-

tee of Award, be recognized as having won national and not merely local distinction, or who, in the judgment of the Committee, is fairly entitled to be so recognized."

Dr. Cronkhite, the ninth distinguished son of Bowdoin to be awarded the prize, spoke after receiving it from Dr. Roger Howell, Jr. '58, President of the College. He was presented by Everett P. Pope of Canton, Mass., President of Bowdoin's Board of Overseers, Chairman of the Governing Boards Committee on Honors and a fellow member of Bowdoin's Class of 1941.

The ceremonies began with an academic procession at 10:45 a.m., led by Dr. Olin C. Robison, Provost and Dean of the Faculty, who served as Marshal, for which post his Texas heritage was doubtless an important aid.

The Honorable Donald W. Webber '27 of Auburn, Me., a member of the College's Board of Overseers and a retired Justice of the Maine Supreme Court offered a brief invocation and benediction. Music was furnished by the Bowdoin Chapel Choir under the direction of Professor Donald G. Caldwell.

The convocation will be one of the highlights of Bowdoin's annual Alumni Weekend.

In a letter informing Dr. Cronkhite of his selection, Presi-

(Please Turn To Page Three)

Cost Of Books Strains Student Budgets

by ELLYN BLOOMFIELD

During the past week, one could hear students complain about the high cost of the books needed for their particular courses. It was understandable to the students why the prices were higher than they were last year with the continuous paper shortage, higher wages for thousands of paper company workers, and just the constant battling of the always rising cost of living index. It was found, however, that while most courses cost in the vicinity of \$23, a great number of course reading material came substantially over that amount.

One of the professors questioned concerning the price of books was Professor John W. Ambrose, chairman of the Classics Dept. It was undoubtedly the cheapest department in the school. "We try to keep the price of the books around ten dollars maximum. We always take into consideration the price of books to the students." He noted that

it was difficult getting books, for some have been discontinued by the publishing companies. When asked if the faculty should set an arbitrary limit to the spending of books, Prof. Ambrose felt that it wouldn't work. "It's important for a teacher to be judicious with the selection of books . . . and honest." He continued by saying, "Every teacher wants to give his kids the best books but he shouldn't shortchange them for just a few dollars."

Professor Burke Long felt that he had adjusted to the situation a few years ago when he ordered a text for his Religion 21 class. If he didn't have the use of the text, his class would have purchased, instead, twelve paperbacks. His personal aim in considering the price of the course was somewhere "between 20 and 23 dollars." But the prices not only hurt the students; Prof. Long himself owns a copy of one very thin German printed book which now cost him around 11

dollars. "It is especially seen in books from Europe," he said, "devaluation is also hitting the professors."

In the history department, which was one of the more "expensive" departments, Prof. William Whiteside stated that he "was very painfully conscious that my booklist was getting expensive." He eliminated several books which he would

have preferred in his Foreign Relations course. "I felt I could make a pretense of covering the course with fewer books."

He suggested that the only significant way of reducing the high costs of books would be to put all of the readings on closed reserve. He said the drawbacks to this were many, including the fact that "most students find it incon-

(Please Turn To Page Three)

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David Dean, director of marine research at the Ira C. Darling Center in Walpole, presents the first Elliott Lecture in Oceanography.

Power Plant Works In Maine Waters

by ALEXANDER PLATT

The first Elliott lecture in Oceanography of 1973 was given by Dr. David Dean to a large audience in Wentworth Hall on Wednesday, September 26, at 4:30 p.m. Dr. Dean, professor of Zoology and Oceanography at the University of Maine at Orono, gave a presentation called, "A Nuclear Power Plant and Its Impact on a Coastal Bay."

The Nuclear Power Plant Dr. Dean spoke about has been built by the Maine Yankee Corporation on Montsweag Bay. The plant went under construction in 1968 and became operational on December 28, 1972.

Because of the short time the plant has been operating, Dr. Dean began, the plant has had little impact on Montsweag Bay. His talk mostly encompassed pre- and post-operational surveys that have been made of the power plant site.

The first surveys were made in 1968, but more detailed studies have been going on steadily since

1970. Different organizations are involved in the studies, including four departments of the state of Maine, the architects of the plant, the Maine Yankee Corporation, and scientists, including Dr. Dean, from the University of Maine.

As a conclusion to his studies Dr. Dean said, "What I've found now has not scared me." He was referring to the very little impact the power plant has had on Montsweag Bay. The only ecological damage he could find was that during the summer months mussels do not thrive when they live directly where the water, used to cool certain operations of the nuclear reactor, is discharged from the plant. Dr. Dean also pointed out that there was no real danger of any radioactive materials getting into the water, as they are kept in a closed cycle apart from the cooling system.

Dr. Dean concluded by pointing out that many national laws in regard to Environmental Protection were too rigid, for what applies to Maine probably does not to Florida. He also stressed the need for more investigations of the sort he has made on the plant, because when legislators and governmental officials have to make a decision, they often lack the information.

Potholm Defends Booklist

(Continued From Page Two)

venient; the course works better if students bring the books to class for the discussions." What was interesting, he noted, was that this was the first year that students phoned him, asking if it were necessary to purchase all of the books. "I told them to split the cost, there's nothing wrong with sharing books," Prof. Whiteside also mentioned that the increase in books was less than the increase in tuition, room and board. "Years ago," he said, "It was 10-12 dollars a course, nowadays, it's 20-25."

The last professor interviewed had the questionable honor of having the most expensive choice in his selection of books. Prof. Potholm, shocked to see the sight of an "official" Orient reporter, stated his case very plainly. "My problem is that I feel you should bring the best set of readings in a given term." He has discontinued using his own hard cover books in his courses for they were getting too expensive. Potholm explained that the publishers have a lot to do with it. "Once you go from hard cover to paperback, you really have to go beyond the college audience, into a more popular one." He mentioned that he has taken steps in his courses to help out the students. For every book used in his courses, he makes sure that the library gets a copy for its closed reserve shelf. The problem with

this, he went on, was the large class size. "150 students in a class is not good for Bowdoin, me, or the students." Discussing an arbitrary cost ceiling, Prof. Potholm felt that it would not be practical given the amount of inflation on quality books. But he was quick to add that he would try to make his own copies available to his classes.

While Prof. Potholm was teaching at Vassar, a fellow faculty member of his determined the cost of his class books in an unusual way. Potholm commented, "It was never to have the books in his course exceed the price of 2 ozs. of grass."

At Vassar he witnessed a student-run used bookstore. "It was a disaster. Very often they couldn't get rid of the books and had to give them away. I don't see how students getting together will help get books any cheaper."

As for suggestions to the new price crisis, a member of the junior class, replied, "I think a co-op with students running it should be investigated to determine if costs could be lowered. If buying things in larger volume could lower the prices, it would be fine."

"It was basically that I wished I knew last spring what books we were going to have," answered sophomore Peter Bing to the question. "Anyone near the bookstore could buy some of these

books for half the price. Let the professors inform the students before the June recess what the books will be in their courses." Bing felt that the price of a course could possibly influence a student away from taking that course. If the course were introductory, exposing a student to a new subject area, a student might forget about trying it and instead take courses he needs instead for his major.

Some students still do not feel any sort of financial pressure. One girl observed that she has no choice, "I just pay, that's all." With the costs still rising, one wonders what will be done to alleviate the problem. Prof. Whiteside made the following analogy; "It's like shopping in the supermarket. The prices are high but you have to eat."

(Note: In one case at least, excessive book cost was the result of an error. For Gov. 51, Mr. Potholm ordered—in paperback — *The Military Rule in Africa*. Only last Wednesday did he discover that, presumably because the paperback was not yet out, the distributor had sent the hardcover costing \$17.50. "I'm willing to be labeled a professor who requires expensive books," Potholm stated, "but this one wasn't my doing. I didn't know there were books that expensive.")



Physician Given Bowdoin Prize

(Continued From Page One)

dent Howell said "This award recognizes your extraordinary success in many fields of endeavor and, in particular, your

lifetime of devotion to the conservation of our most important resource — man himself."

A native of Newton, Mass., Cronkrite received his pre-college education in Needham, Mass., public schools, going on to graduate as a cum laude member of Bowdoin's Class of 1941; he was awarded his M.D. degree at Harvard in 1950.

He is a former President of the Bowdoin Alumni Council, was named to the College's Board of Overseers in 1969, was elected a Trustee in 1970 and now serves as Chairman of the Governing Boards Policy Committee and as a Vice Chairman of Bowdoin's 175th Anniversary Campaign Program.

An innovator in many aspects of medical care delivery who has had an astoundingly rich and varied career, Dr. Cronkrite has been an industrial physician, organizer of medical care groups and health plans for industry and labor, military intelligence officer, businessman, medical teacher at Harvard Medical School and Massachusetts General Hospital, expert on human survival in space, and trained parachutist in command of airborne troops.

Dr. Cronkrite is a former President of the Society of Medical Administrators and has served as Chairman of the Governor's Medical Assistance Advisory Council in Massachusetts.

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BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume CIII Friday, September 28, 1973 No. 2



Stopping To Ask

"I am a candidate for the presidency of the Student Council because of a sincere concern with student life at Bowdoin. . . . The time has come for the Council to take the initiative in molding student life. But in order to provide an effective impetus a student organization must truly represent the student body. For the Council to be truly representative, its election procedures must be revamped and communications between Council and students improved. . . .

"If this article raises more questions than it answers, stop me if you see me around campus and ask. - And let us not forget that ice cream cone machine for the Union!"

Above is an abbreviated version of a statement by Bob "Kracker" Kratchman, '74, then a candidate for Student Council and more than pleased to have a chance to voice his views in these pages. Bob noted many issues in his article, but the passages quoted above highlight the two issues that, in our estimation, contributed most significantly to his election: more open Council-student communications, and the ice cream cone machine.

The Orient hails the promise of greater communication. As a result, we were surprised last week when Bob not only refused to be interviewed, but went so far as to ignore several messages, called in and written, which were left for him by our reporter. He had been notified several days earlier of the paper's plan to do an article on his plans for the year, but he apparently ignored the warning.

As for the second goal, the Orient certainly applauds Bob's concern for the patrons of the Union cafeteria. But there are more pressing issues; Bob appears to have lost track. As Vice President Fred Honold, who was kind enough to speak with us, put it: "I talk to him and all I get is the ice cream machine." While Bob concentrates on his priorities, he has assigned Fred those matters dealing with "education." Perhaps our definition is too broad: do not almost all the concerns of the Council deal with education? What, then are Bob's priorities - except for the noted machine?

We do not criticize Bob's handling of the Council; the year is much too young for that. But we would urge him to remember his hopes for a more open, and thus more effective Council. They are hopes that we share.

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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The King And His Court



Freshmen: here, immortalized in one grand design by Orient cartoonist Jed Lyons, are the people to know at Bowdoin. At center, President Roger Howell holds court among the inner circle of Bowdoin power. From left to right: generous Assistant Dean of Students Alice Early, who gave most of you two new friends this year instead of the one you had hoped to find in your room; dour Wallet Moulton, who knows you're rich no matter what you think; easy-going Paul Nyhus, Dean of Students, who knows you have that dog in your room; crafty Olin Robison, Dean of the Faculty, Provost, and Phantom of the Gov. Department; A. LeRoy Greason, Downeast smoothie, Dean of the College; and boy-wonder Dick Moll, who knows how selective you are even though you know you're a bunch of twerps. Calm and commanding as always, College wizard and mystic Billy Geoghegan stands to the side.

Athletics Highlight Alumni Week

(BNS) - Hundreds of alumni, their families and friends will return to the Bowdoin campus tomorrow for the College's annual Alumni Day festivities. The day's schedule will include a reunion seminar, a seafood stew luncheon, presentation of the Bowdoin Alumni Council's Alumni Award for Faculty and Staff to William E. Morgan, and the traditional Alumni Day Reception.

The Alumni Day program began this morning with a special campus convocation at which the College's most distinctive non-academic honor, the Bowdoin Prize, was presented to Dr. Leonard W. Cronkhite, Jr. '41, Chief Executive Officer of the Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston. The convocation will be held at 11 a.m. in Pickard Theater, Memorial Hall.

The annual swimming meet will be held in the Curtis Pool at 7 p.m. Friday.

The Saturday schedule will start at 9 a.m. at the Alumni House with registration and coffee

for reunion chairmen and reunion committees participating in a reunion seminar which will be conducted by Louis B. Briasco '69, Bowdoin's Alumni Secretary and Secretary-Treasurer of the Alumni Council.

Mr. Morgan, Business Manager of Bowdoin's Department of Physical Education and an employee of the College for more than 40 years, will receive his award as a highlight of the luncheon, which will be held at 11:30 a.m. in the Bowdoin Senior Center.

The award, established by the Council in 1963, is given for "service and devotion to Bowdoin . . ." and carries with it a special Bowdoin clock and a distinctive citation. It will be presented to Mr. Morgan by Paul E. Gardent, Jr. '39 of Weston, Mass., President of the Alumni Council.

Other luncheon speakers will include Dr. Roger Howell, Jr. '58, President of Bowdoin; and James M. Fawcett, III '58 of Grafton, Mass., Alumni Division Chairman of Bowdoin's current 175th

Anniversary Campaign Program.

At noon Bowdoin's varsity cross country squad, coached by Frank F. Sabasteanski '41, will take on the University of Maine at Portland-Gorham and Merrimack College in a triangular meet at the Brunswick Golf Course. Coach Jim Lentz's varsity football team will play host to Worcester Tech on Whittier Field at 1:30 p.m.

After the football game there will be an Alumni Day Reception at the Moulton Union.

An alumni team will take on a faculty-freshman squad in a soccer game on Pickard Field at 11 a.m. Sunday.

CORRECTION

Last week's Orient mistakenly stated that Dr. Barbara J. Kaster, a member of the faculty, received her Ph.D. from Indiana University. Dr. Kaster's degree was obtained from the University of Texas.



The Alumni return for fun and games this weekend.

Surrealism Scores In Flick

by ERIC VON DER LUFT
"O Lucky Man"

It becomes immediately apparent that this is not a film which can be either intelligently considered or fully appreciated in a vacuum, as a thing in itself. It is more than simply a tale of a traveling coffee salesman who, through a series of happenstances, does a five-year stretch in prison after having been framed for embezzling ten million pounds in gold bouillon, and finally emerges as a successful movie star. It is bizarre!

The idea for the film is originally that of Malcolm MacDowell (who plays the title role); it could perhaps be conceived as vaguely autobiographical. Working with Lindsay Anderson, who directed his earlier masterpiece, "If..." MacDowell portrays the same character, Mick Travis, that he did before with the strange twist that it is quite logically assumed that Mick dies in "If..." No explanation is offered for his miraculous survival. Like "If..." this film is rather disjointed; but if the earlier film could be termed impressionistic, then "O Lucky Man" deserves to be called surrealistic. Anderson consistently flaunts space and time to create his fantasy, although in the present work it is time which is almost totally dispensed with while the concept of space remains basically intact.

For example, when Mick starts as a coffee salesman, scattered references are made to his school career, the subject of "If..." but, at least five years later, his auditions for his role in "If..." and we notice that neither the

people nor the situation have appreciably changed during that time.

Anderson is an economical director; he uses many of the same actors he used in "If..." some playing as many as three or four different roles during the three-hour course of the film. This is excusable, except for the fact that they are easily recognized from "If..." often with perhaps unintentional comic results. This technique though, helps to betray the fundamental fantasy of the film, a bittersweet sort of fantasy which is close enough to empirical reality to seriously rattle the viewer, but nevertheless is far enough removed from reality to provide for both pure entertainment and exciting contrast to the more "heavy" aspects of the total work. This serviceable dualism between fantasy and reality is also noticeable in Anderson's use of stereotypes: the stereotyped businessman; the stereotyped courtroom, policeman, rock group, tramps, military man, research clinic, clergy, etc. Each of these stereotypes proceeds as expected for a while, then climactically deviates from its path, driving home a point so searing and so unexpected that the viewer can't help but cringe. Perhaps this technique is somewhat overdone by employing at least a dozen scenes which are lifted directly from MacDowell's other film, "A Clockwork Orange." This however, is useful in adding to the fantasy of the film and perhaps suggests that the autobiographical element is actually random glimpses of MacDowell's memory, chosen

without regard to when they actually occurred in his life, and held together in a quasi-dreamlike semblance of a coherent plot.

Music, fortunately, plays a large part in the film to the extent that Alan Price's rock group is actually visible on screen, in a most surrealistic sort of way, first as studio musicians in the company of Lindsay Anderson, later as an itinerant band who gives Mick a ride to London, intermittently throughout the film singing their songs, and finally at a gala party thrown by Lindsay Anderson at the opening of "If..." The guests at this affair include the entire cast of "O Lucky Man" in costume, unchanged over the course of five-plus years, gathered together in one final expression of timeless and undifferentiated joy.

As a personal reflection, there is something about ignoring time which bothers me. However, trying to see it from Anderson and MacDowell's point of view, it becomes fairly clear that in such a work of art as this, which borrows very heavily from at least two other films, treating each as if it were real in the same sense that life itself is real, incoherence is necessary to make the film coherent. In other words, if time were not ignored, then the film would not only be dull, it would no longer be surrealistic; it would be impressionistic like "If..." which in all respects, except MacDowell's acting performance, is not as good a film as "O Lucky Man."



Tucker/Orient

Sigma Nu, which questioned the national restrictive membership clauses imposed upon them in the early 1960's. The fraternity subsequently folded in 1970 to become Baxter House, a college-owned dormitory.

Fraternities Survive Crises, Lose Influence, Importance

(Continued From Page One)

the student body were fraternity members; the 1968 yearbook lists seven independents in the senior class.

Such a large percentage of fraternity joiners among the students necessarily meant that fraternities played an extensive role in campus activities. Fraternities that could boast the largest number of students in athletics and other activities as well as highest grade point average gained the most campus respect.

The student ferment of the late 1960's produced little change in this situation. While other schools were petitioning against the war, Bowdoin students, picketed for the abolition of parietals and compulsory chapel attendance. Such efforts were organized first within fraternities and then transferred throughout the campus. And when student political unrest did finally become a reality at Bowdoin, it did so through the fraternities. At one time, for example, both the leaders of SDS and Young Americans for Freedom were situated in and supervised their operations from Delta Sigma.

Little by little, however, incoming freshmen ceased to be impressed by the fraternity system and refused to join. By 1970 the percentage of freshmen joining fraternities had dropped drastically and in 1971, only 50 per cent of the freshmen became brothers.

Coeeducation presented the most serious threat to the fraternities' dominance at Bowdoin.

Would girls join fraternities? Would fraternities accept women? The answer now seems to be yes; although the process is far from complete; most fraternities will accept women, and a large percentage of women are willing to join fraternities.

One can therefore be confident that fraternities will remain at Bowdoin for quite a while. But they are hardly the institutions that they once were. Fraternity members now inhabit the entire campus; living in the "house" is not the honor that it used to be. Fraternities are also slowly losing predominance on the student government scene; Student Council and SUC elections are now more fairly distributed to reflect the large percentage of independents in the student body. Most important, the fraternity to which a person belongs is no longer held as the greatest indicator of that student's individual worth. Loyalty to the college is now of greater importance than loyalty to one's fraternity; few, if any, students would today claim to be willing to give their lives for their brotherhood, whereas fifty years ago that sentiment would not only have been admired, but assumed.

Thus, although fraternities have declined in recent years, few would predict — or favor — their fall. Students today, while rejecting the norms of yesterday, believe that a fraternity is worth more than cheap stationery or homey dormitories.



Tucker/Orient

Roger Howell was also president of Alpha Delta Phi, the oldest of Bowdoin fraternities. AD died in 1971 and is now Kellogg House, an all-male college dormitory.

Coffeehouse Struggles With Unhip

by DANA BOURGEOIS

There exists at Bowdoin an institution consisting of the basement of Baxter House, an indefinite sum of money, an assortment of carpentry tools, and a P.A. system which may be borrowed on arrangement. Lumped together under the vague concept, "Coffeehouse," this arrangement of resource items has, in the past, assumed the identity of a leather workshop, a pantomime playhouse, a poetry workshop, a cooking laboratory, a gigantic easel for ambitious mural artists, a dance hop, and more often than not a gathering place for people who like to play and listen to music.

In short, the Coffeehouse is a very flexible organization. It is funded by the Student Union Committee to organize various forms of student recreational activities, which in the past have varied as creativity has allowed. The original concept of the Coffeehouse, hatched sometime during the spring of 1972, was the brainchild of such people as José Diaz, Rick Jeffries, Ed Lee, Sue Tomita, Sue McDunnough, and a few others, and in one capacity or another, has been alive since then.

According to José, aside from being a recreational alternative, the Coffeehouse has the facilities to channel creative energy which might otherwise lie dormant for lack of a suitable outlet. In the past, the Coffeehouse has generally been a place where people could come to create entertainment and others could come to be entertained. Having an organization that would be sensitive to both student needs was the goal that its founders ultimately had in mind.

Little, however, if anything, has been done this year to secure a firm financial base from which the Coffeehouse is to continue to

operate. Last year the Coffeehouse had one thousand dollars with which to work, and in the spring estimated that operating costs for this year will run up to thirteen hundred dollars. The Coffeehouse is funded by the Student Union Committee (SUC) which also has charge of all campus concerts, Friday night films, and gameroom tournaments. The money that goes into running SUC, along with WBOR, the Orient, the Band, Cheerleaders, etc., comes from the \$75 student activity fee that each student is required to pay along with his college bill, and is appropriated by the Student Activities Fees Committee, headed by Professors Burroughs and Hazleton. In short, the Coffeehouse is dependent upon the amount of money appropriated by SUC, which is in turn dependent upon the appropriations made by the Student Activity Fees Committee.

A question which is in the air for many people right now is whether or not the Coffeehouse will get the \$1,300 from SUC that it needs to operate with this year. On Monday, Sept. 24, Gilbert Lewis '74, who is the President of SUC, discussed the possibility that the Coffeehouse might get the money that it has asked for. He noted that he thought the Coffeehouse "could get by on a couple hundred." Surprisingly, he also indicated that he thought the Coffeehouse had "about a hundred to work with last year."

What, then, of the Coffeehouse? As of last week, the Fees Committee had not yet appropriated its funds to SUC (which may be half the cause of so much confusion) but rumors suggest that SUC may be obliged to take a cut from last year. If this is so, SUC, in turn, will have to make cutbacks. The Coffeehouse, at this moment, does not appear

high on the list of SUC priorities.

This, however, is only one aspect of the overall problem. If the Coffeehouse is to continue to provide available recreational facilities there must be a core of people involved in keeping the wheels turning. There must be people who are willing to move equipment, make and serve food, clean up, etc., as well as those who are interested in planning and organizing. This will mean that hours and hours of free work will have to be donated by students in order to keep such an endeavor alive. "The problem we ran into last year," says Rick Jeffries '74, "was that on a given day that we were planning to open, two or three people would end up doing the work — all the work — and that was just too much of a load on any one individual."

There will be a meeting of all those interested Monday, October 1st, in the basement of Baxter, to decide the fate of the Coffeehouse. Those who have worked in the past are requested to attend, and interested upperclassmen and freshmen alike are invited. There are two ways to look at the fate of one of Bowdoin's more interesting social experiments: One possibility is to place it in the hands of the seemingly endless hierarchy of committees that often obstruct rather than facilitate the flow of student life; the other is to place it in the hands of those students — if any — who can fire up to lend solid support. Either way the Coffeehouse has slim chances of survival. Those who care, however, should know by Monday night what those chances are. Please attend the meeting if you are at all interested in keeping the Coffeehouse alive for another year.

Watson Prospects Submit Plans

by JOANNE GOLDEN

Application forms are beginning to flow in for the Thomas J. Watson Fellowship Program. This scholarship program is open to any member of the senior class who wishes to be financially backed while pursuing a project or independent program of study, of their own choosing. Four students are selected from Bowdoin and these four nominees are later voted upon by the national group of the Watson program for the scholarship. There are 60 colleges in the United States that nominate four students for the program and generally two people are selected from each college for the scholarship. A single student is awarded \$7000 and a married student receives \$9500 for the year's study.

Each interested senior must submit a one page summary to Dean Greason describing the project they are proposing and mention why they feel they are qualified for this program. One

week later these students are interviewed and four student nominees are selected. This fellowship is for a year's study abroad, not for formalized study programs. The type of student that is sought after for this type of program is one who does something interesting and of some benefit to mankind generally. Creativity, integrity and a potential for humane participation in the world are some of the major characteristics that a nominee should possess. The academic record and activities are of some importance but extracurricular activities and their relation to one's proposal and its credibility is of the utmost importance.

In the past people from Bowdoin have participated in many varied activities ranging from studying poetry in Ireland, investigating the political system of government in England, or studying the educational development of mentally retarded children in European countries to study of patterns of

development in the Sudan and examining the relationship of black people to inner cities. But, this year it appears that students will top past year's fellowship projects. The applicants are doing a variety of activities that run the gamut. They are as follows: going to the People's Republic of China to study politicalization of youth, investigating the English and French ancient tax systems, involvement with English law in Great Britain, learning about French diplomacy in France, studying in the tropics with the natives, and even traveling to Vietnam to study the effects of mixed racial babies on society.

There will be an Introductory Lecture on Transcendental Meditation, as taught by Maharashi Mahesh Yogi, on Friday evening at 7:30. The lecture will be given at the Maine National Bank on Maine Street, Brunswick.

Bowdoin Will Elect Student Representatives To PIRG

(Continued From Page One)

tributions on four campuses in Maine: the University of Maine at Orono, Farmington, and Portland; and Colby. Although 84% of Bowdoin students signed a petition last fall supporting a three-dollar raise in the Student Activities Fee to cover membership costs in PIRG, the proposal still awaits the decision of the Blanket Tax Committee. Consequently, Bowdoin will participate in PIRG this year, but will not send voting members to the State Board of Trustees, a body of elected student representatives from participating campuses, which plays a large role in setting the objectives and priorities of PIRG.

Bowdoin will, however, elect a local board, possibly at the same time students vote for Student Council representatives this fall, according to Chris Gahren, '74, an organizer of PIRG at Bowdoin.

Judging from last year's petition, interest in PIRG will be strong. A flier put out by the group explains its appeal: "Through PIRG, students have the opportunity to apply their classroom experiences to real-life situations often for academic credit and always for educational gain. For students, PIRG is a lesson in constructive citizenship demonstrating responsible methods for the enactment of meaningful social and institutional change."

Ms. Spitz will come to Bowdoin on Tuesday, October 2 to talk with students interested in working for PIRG.

The second of three Elliott Lectures in Oceanography will be presented at 4:30 p.m., on Wednesday, October 3 in Wentworth Hall. The public is invited.

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Booters Will Open Tonight

by ROBERT BAKER

Last Sunday the Bowdoin College soccer team finished its pre-season scrimmages with a 4-2 victory over M.I.T. Although the Polar Bears have an impressive 4-1 won-lost record, there is still room for improvement. Against M.I.T., Bowdoin showed some excellent team play as they pulled out to a 3-0 lead. All three goals coming on corner kicks by Daniel Cesar, Mark Santagelo, and Nick Sampsidis. The defense, too, showed intestinal

fortitude.

Mental lapses by Baker in the goal allowed M.I.T. to score twice unnecessarily in the second half but Bill Janes, tallying the final Bowdoin goal, gave the Bears enough breathing room to finish the game with a relative easy victory.

Everyone should be watching to see how good this team really is since the Bears will be given a tough challenge in their first game, away at Springfield.



Fine team play and defensive fervor marked Bowdoin's freshmen soccer victory over North Yarmouth Academy. Prescott/Orient

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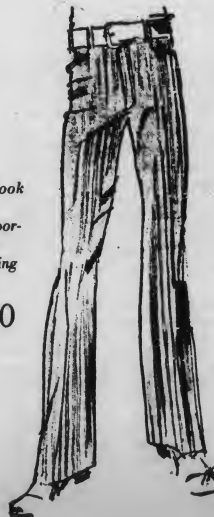
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Tonight, Friday, the Masque and Gown presents a special freshman performance of two one-act plays: Noel Coward's *Hands Across the Sea*, and Luigi Pirandella's *Cheer-Cheer*. Upperclassmen are invited to the performances tomorrow at 7:00 and 9:00.

Auditions for the Masque & Gown production of Eugene O'Neill's *Ah! Wilderness* will be held in the Pickard Theater Monday and Tuesday evening, October 1 and 2 from 7 to 9 p.m. Auditions are open to all interested students.

Cubs Devour, 7-0

by DEBBIE SWISS

After only a week's practice, Bowdoin's frosh soccer team opened their season on Wednesday with a 7-0 win over North Yarmouth Academy.

In the first half, Mark Butterfield scored the first goal for Bowdoin and Paul Grand Pre added two to the Polar Bears' tally. In the second half, Butterfield scored two goals, Grand Pre one, and Dexter Freeman one. North Yarmouth managed to make only one shot on goalie Jeff Stout during the game.

Different combinations were tried in the game to discover who would work well together. Coach Ray Bicknell commented that defense looks strong but that offense still needs work. He mentioned that to be efficient, the team will have to improve on trapping the ball and passing.

Last year's freshman soccer team had an undefeated season and this year's team appears to have even greater depth. Saturday at 10:30 Bowdoin faces Bridgton Academy, last year's Maine Prep School Champs and a tough opponent.

X-country

(Continued From Page Eight)
in title contention year after year.

But problems are many, as much of the talented sophomore class is presently out of action, though there is a chance that Mike Allan, Jeff Sanborn, Fred Carey, and Ken Grant may be able to run during the late crucial meets in November, and Senior Jock Collins will not be available at all to the team due to reasons yet unexplained.

But then there is always an aura of mystery shrouding the Bowdoin Cross Country team, just as last year, when they swept unheralded to their first Maine State Crown.

This enigma should be a magnet when Merrimack, UMPG and Bowdoin hold their opening tri-meet Sept. 29 at the Brunswick Golf Course. See you there!

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THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

(The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States)

SPORTS



Athletic Supporter

"Jordo"

by BLYTHE SNABLE

10-B provided a welcoming committee peopled by C. Hawk, Esq., "Staino", "Buckshot", a token female named Jennie, and Sergeant Preston, an international celebrity ("King" was not on the scene, he's in training for the Dog Sled races to be held on Christmas Eve at Scarborough-Downs). The setting was cordial, but conspicuously absent was Dave Jordan, the first subject of this final year in the life of "The Athletic Supporter."

After fifteen minutes of anticipation, Dave arrived — fashionably late. He was not wearing a Sugar Daddy jacket, nor was he accompanied by adoring, thinly clad women. Rather "Jordo" was escorted by Chuck Condos of Bowdoin College hockey renown — one recalls the frenzied cheering of the fans: "Condo! Condo!" Ready to begin the interview Dave and I fled to the quiet of a neighboring suite.

I won't say that Dave is a "jock" because that term implies a certain mental orientation. Dave is an athlete. Perhaps he escaped the jock syndrome because he joined ARU as a freshman. The tale unfolds: "Actually I dropped at ARU more or less by accident. I played football freshman year, and spent my spare time sleeping rather than taking part in rush. On drop night I was trying to decide between Deke and Beta. When I arrived at Deke, the house was already closed. As I walked toward Beta I stopped at the corner of McKee and Maine. I thought that since Deke was closed, Beta probably had filled also. I remembered that I had stayed at ARU as a sub-freshman. I threw up my hands, said 'What the hell' and I dropped at ARU." Dave went on to say that belonging to the ARU house has rounded out his experience at Bowdoin.

Speaking of sports . . . (You know, Howard Cosell sounds like a real cherub compared to Rosie Casals) . . . After two years of Bowdoin football, Dave picked up soccer as a junior. Asked if he enjoyed football, Dave explained: "There is nothing fun about football practice. It's just work, grind, get ready for the game. It's rewarding after practice is over, especially if you win on Saturday." On the other hand, "Soccer practice is great, I look forward to it. We run hard and drill for half the practice and scrimmage the rest of the time."

While "Jordo" is pleased with the soccer routine, he stated that at times it is "frustrating for me. As in hockey, there are some skills that come with time." It certainly is impossible for a relative newcomer to the game to step into the shoes of Girma Asmerom, an Ethiopian sports hero who graduated in June.

Speaking of Coach Charlie Butt, Dave remarked that he's an exceptional athlete and was an All-American soccer player at Springfield. He's a fine coach, but has in the past had some problems with which to contend. When there were players with varied abilities, allocating his coaching time was difficult. "Should he work with the super-stars, perfecting their talents; or should he spend time developing the skills of the mediocre players?" Dave said that the team is more homogeneous this year than last: "With Girma's class gone, we're fresh out of super-stars."

Looking forward to the coming season Dave claimed that it's a mistake for the other teams to write-off Bowdoin this year. "The season looks better than many predict. Some of our opponents think that we'll be a pushover. But with our team-ball style we have more scoring potential than anyone expects." Thus far the Bears have beaten BU, M.I.T., Babson and U.M.P.G. in scrimmages and the future is brightening.

Dave is quick to explain that lacrosse, not soccer, is his athletic specialty. He was goalie on last year's 13-2 team and is co-captain for the '74 campaign. "Jordo" sees "no reason why we shouldn't take it all this year" despite the loss of Tyrrell, LeSavage, Begin, Abbott, Martin and Currie. "In four years we have put together a lot of talent and last year it really came together. Mort LaPointe is a good coach . . . when Dave Tyrrell came to Bowdoin he'd never touched a lacrosse stick, and last year he ended up on the All-New England team." Dave's optimism is based on the fact that with good coaching and impressive records the lacrosse team attracts more talented players and thus becomes "self-generating."

A psych-gov double major, Dave intends to go on with his education eventually. His post-graduation plans are uncertain right now. So what else is new?

The Odds Are —

In football, the Polar Bears take on Worcester Tech. in the home opener tomorrow. According to coach Lentz, growth is all-important to the gridders at this early stage of the season. Fortunately, they have come a long way since their first scrimmages with Bates and Colby, but only hard work will beat Worcester on Saturday. The Engineers, a strong club that runs, passes and kicks well, are our pick 21-14 in a hard-fought contest.

The Varsity Soccer team travels to Springfield, Mass., for their first contest against a stronger foe, at least a stronger one on paper. The Chiefs have five weeks of advanced training (including 3 weeks in Europe). "They run like hell," says coach Butt, but if the Bears run with them and their preseason success stays with them, the outcome will be, 3-2, Bowdoin.

Cross Country meanders away to the Brunswick golf course for their first meet, against a weak U.M.P.G. squad. Hardly a powerhouse, Pogo will have trouble with the sand traps and tricky greens. The probable score: 15-44 and the tenth in a row for coach Sabasteanski's harriers.

Runners Are Hurt But Still Confident

by LEO GOON

This Saturday, the Bowdoin Polar Bears commence their 1973 Cross Country campaign at home against Merrimack College and UMaine of Portland-Gorham. Last year's Maine State Cross Country titlists, this year's squad is not quite the same due to injuries to key personnel. But Coach Frank Sabasteanski looks for outstanding performances from his top runners to spark the team, which has been hurt by the loss of four out of seven top men.

Leading the way for the Polar Bears will be junior Billy Wilson, who last year set records both at home and away, while winning most of the dual meet races. Co-captain Fred Davis looks to have another excellent season this year, and, once in shape, is a terror to all opposition who see these two black-shirted Bears, Wilson and Davis, up ahead, almost out of sight. Peter Benoit and Dick Henderson presently occupy the key third and fourth spots on the team. Benoit a good runner who clinched the Maine State title for Bowdoin last year with his 13th place finish, and the much-improved Dick Henderson, who has become a real threat on the Varsity. Joe LaPann, a strong-running sophomore, holds the all-important fifth spot which will undoubtedly decide most of the meets, but is being chased by Co-captain Wayne Gardiner, and a deep squad of freshmen, who look as competitive as last year's bumper crop.

New faces to watch include Mike Brust, John McGoldrick, Jim Johnson, Will Lund, and Chris Stockdale. These men will constitute the depth that a championship Cross Country team needs, as well as being the future front-runners that keep a team

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Bowdoin's well-meaning football squad works out in the hope of reversing last year's disasters. Our prayers go with them; our prediction does not.

Gridders Top Dartmouth And Open Against W.P.I.

by MARK LEVINE

An alert Bowdoin defense intercepted 4 passes, one resulting in a touchdown, another halting a potential winning rally, paving the way for a 15-2 decision over the Dartmouth B team. It was the first football win ever by the Polar Bears over a Dartmouth coached team, and an encouraging final tuneup before tomorrow's home opener against W.P.I.

Mike Jones stood as the defenders main stalwart, scoring on a first quarter interception return, and picking off another pass in the waning moments of the game to insure the victory. Steve Elias and Phil Hymes contributed the other Bowdoin thefts.

The game began in backward fashion for the Polar Bears as Dave Caras fumbled the ball away on the first play from scrimmage. Dartmouth, sensing an early rout, went to the air immediately after recovering. But Jones had other ideas, as he stepped in front of an Indian pass, and with the help of a leveling block by Lou Hight, raced 75 yards down the sideline to give Bowdoin a quick 6-0 lead.

The offense, under the direction of Bob Kubacki, added to the advantage by mounting a 50-yard drive, capped by an 8-yard run by Tom DeLois making the

score 12-0. Late in the 2nd quarter the Polar Bears marched down the field again, with Steve Wernitz culminating the drive with a short field goal and a 15-0 edge at halftime.

Dartmouth, realizing the seriousness of the situation, took control of the game early in the 3rd quarter. They moved down the field in more accustomed fashion to score their 1st touchdown, cutting the margin to 15-6. The Indians continued to mount pressure as the game wore on, scoring early in the 4th period to narrow the gap to 15-12. Once more Dartmouth came down the field, this time looking for the game-winning touchdown. But the Polar Bear defense stiffened, with Mike Jones' interception proving to be the saving play.

In tomorrow's opener, Bowdoin is facing a W.P.I. team which is coming off a convincing 20-0 win over tough Union. They scored a 20-0 victory over Bowdoin last year and appear to be even stronger this time around. W.P.I. has 2 quarterbacks, one of which throws well, while the other is mainly a runner. They have good speed, both in the backfield and in their wide receivers. Their defense is as formidable as their scrimmage with Union indicates. A tough task is in store for the Polar Bears.



Tucker-Orient

The women's field hockey team runs its tough daily practices on the baseball field. Their grueling workouts paid off Thursday as they thrashed Colby 2-1. Kitty Silvers scored two for the Bears in the second half to overcome Colby's early lead. The stick women meet Westbrook again, on Tuesday.

THE



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Spitz Speaks, Asks Student Participation

by SUMNER GERARD

To promote interest here in Maine's branch of Public Interest Research Group (PIRG), Ms. Suzanne Spitz, attorney and recently-hired director of the group, spoke informally to about 15 prospective "public interest advocates" in the Senior Center Tuesday. In her talk, Ms. Spitz welcomed Bowdoin students to participate in PIRG's activities this year, and outlined the kinds of projects the organization hopes to undertake.

Citing the "outstanding" student response from University of Maine, Ms. Spitz said she expected that enthusiasm here would be equally warm, with perhaps as many as 30 to 40 Bowdoin students actively involved in PIRG this year.

Students working for PIRG will perform such tasks as researching issues, lobbying in the State Legislature, or "monitoring" local city councils. In addition to work during the school year, summer internships may be offered to interested students which will provide an opportunity for intensive public interest work, Director Spitz announced.

There had been some question whether Bowdoin would participate in PIRG this year, since a proposal drawn up last year asking that the three-dollar membership fee for PIRG be added, on an optional basis, to students' bills still awaits the decision of the Blanket Tax Committee.

"Your possibilities to participate will not be limited because of not contributing this year," Ms. Spitz told students. "However, if you don't come through next year, we'll just have to cut you out."

This year Bowdoin will send one non-voting representative to the State Board of Trustees, the body which sets the priorities and objectives for PIRG, and will elect a local board consisting of two representatives each from the freshman, sophomore, and senior classes, and three from the juniors. The elections will take place on Oct. 19.

Director Spitz also announced that a "workshop" will be conducted Oct. 13 and 14 at a camp near China Lake whose purpose will be to acquaint members of all the local boards in Maine with methods of conducting research and lobbying. Bowdoin will send one "informal" representative.

Although she declined to say what specific projects she is considering for this year, Ms. Spitz said they would all fall under the "umbrella topics" of transportation, environmental protection, consumer welfare, land use and development, and care for senior citizens.

"The first question asked when we are considering a project is 'Are these interests that anyone else is representing?'" PIRG's director said. "PIRG will be

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The new Pine Street condominiums, where forty-eight students live in the lap of luxury, waited on hand and foot by lovely Assistant Dean of Students Alice Early.

Go Ask Alice

College Mitigates Housing Hassles

by KAREN L. SCHROEDER

Down one of the dingy corridors of Hyde Hall, a plaque is attached to the crumbling wall which proclaims:

"This building is named the William DeWitt Hyde Dormitory in memory of a great President . . . who upheld to Generations of Bowdoin men as the offer of the College the opportunity that enables one to be at home in all lands and all ages."

The present generation of Bowdoin men (and women) is offered the opportunity, not only to be at home in all lands and all ages, but to make a home of all kinds of dorms, apartments, and houses, built in ages ranging from 1808 to the summer of '73. For the nearly 90% of students who live in college-sponsored housing, there are 30 separate housing units to choose from, including the following:

—the Senior Center. This is really a misnomer, since of the 202 people now living in the Center, about half are not seniors. In fact, one floor consists entirely of freshmen women, some of whom have voiced concern about being isolated from their class. In response to this, Assistant Dean Alice Early pointed out that they could get to know other freshmen in classes and at meals, as they can eat at a fraternity or at the Union if they prefer getting away from the upperclass-dominated Center.

—The Mayflower apartments. There are 32 students living in these apartments on Belmont Street, which were acquired by

Bowdoin last year.

—the Pine Street and Harpswell Street Condominiums, about which more will be said later.

—the six regular dormitories, namely Coleman, Hyde, Appleton, Moore, Winthrop, and Maine.

—the nine fraternity houses. —Curtis Pool. Two members of the swimming team live in single rooms above the pool.

—the defunct fraternity houses, namely Kellogg, which still technically belongs to the Alpha Delta fraternity; Baxter, which formerly was the Sigma Nu fraternity house; and Burnett, which formerly was the home of Phi Delta Psi.

—the family houses bought by or given to the college. These consist of Smith House, Copeland House, and the houses at 239 Maine, 254 Maine, 269 Maine, 36 Longfellow, and 4 South Streets.

In addition to all of these, about 20 students are renting rooms at the Stowe House. Last year these arrangements were made through the college, but now it is up to students to contact the hotel manager on an individual basis. Should still more space be needed next year, students will begin moving into the Brunswick Apartments, which are owned by the college.

Coleman has the dubious distinction of being the only single-sex dormitory left among the regular dorms and will apparently be forced to remain so for years to come. There is nothing Assistant Dean Early can do about this, since the money that was used to build Coleman in

1957 — given by Miss Mary Coleman Pickard — had a string attached: the dormitory would have to remain all-male. A somewhat similar situation causes Kellogg House also to remain all-male — the AD fraternity, which still owns the house, has a clause excluding females. In this case, however, there is still hope for coeducation, since there is a possibility that Bowdoin will purchase Kellogg within a few years. Burnett House and 268 Maine are all-female, but according to Assistant Dean Early, this is only because their residents wanted it that way.

Coleman Hall is unique, therefore, since it "is all-male and destined to remain that way, even if every other college housing unit eventually becomes coed. What do the residents think of this situation? The general consensus among those asked seemed to be that while they might prefer coeducation, it really didn't make that much difference either way. As one put it, "It only takes a minute to walk over to Hyde." Others noted that there were some advantages to having only men live there — "We have a lot more freedom here. If we want to walk to the bathroom in our shorts, we don't have to worry about some girl getting shocked." The most important advantage, however, was pointed out by a sophomore: "We've won every Hyde-Coleman fight this year, since their manpower has been cut in half while ours remained the same." (On the subject of those traditional fights, one resident of

(Please Turn To Page Two)

\$32,000 Spent Against PAM; Vote Coming

By BOB ISAACSON

On November 6, Maine will vote on the critical issue of Creating a Public Power Authority of Maine. About 250 Bowdoin students from various cities and towns are eligible to vote along with the College staff.

The public power issue has occupied the public arena for about four decades starting with President Franklin Roosevelt who first backed the concept of the Passamaquoddy Tidal power project. And, for the first time, a New England state will have a chance to create a public power authority to build public generation projects through the ballot box in an attempt to bring cheaper public power to the only region of the nation without a significant public power operation.

The progenitor of the November vote is Sen. Peter S. Kelley, D-Caribou, a 32-year-old lawyer who made his mark in the State House of Representatives in 1971 in the unsuccessful pursuit of a public hearing on the Vietnam War issue. In 1972, the former star high school and Harvard College basketball player, started a petition drive as allowed by the Maine Constitution to obtain 32,500 signatures of Maine voters to place the public power decision before the people. More than 50,000 signatures were obtained and if passed immediately becomes law allowing the PAM to (1) investigate the proper location and type and size of power generation plant needed and, (2) to proceed with the orderly processes of public hearing and bonding leading to the construction of the project with the resulting electricity sold to existing utilities in the state.

From the submission of the petitions in February a constant barrage within the Legislature and outside through advertising and public relations activities by the opposition began. Private power companies, mostly out of state owned, have utilized money primarily derived from customer payments to battle PAM. The opposition may spend indirectly and directly well over a half million dollars fighting PAM, by far the most expensive and lavish campaign in Maine electoral history. As of September 1, opponents were outspending supporters by a 5-1 margin, about \$32,000 to \$6,000, figures based on campaign reports to the Secretary of State and Public Utilities Commission.

At stake is the attempt to break the century old stranglehold on electrical generation and distribution held by private utilities in Maine and throughout New England, the only area in the country without a significant public power project. Also, electrical energy costs are expected to increase along with other costs of living in the foreseeable future.

Public power, nationally, generates electricity at 50 percent of the cost of private companies,

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Housing Satisfies Needs of Most

(Continued From Page One)

first-floor Coleman claimed he had seen rats and accused Hyde of breeding them and sending them over as secret weapons.)

Hyde Hall, for that matter, is unique itself—not only because of its decrepit condition, but also because this year it went coddled by rooms instead of by floors like the other dorms. Entering Hyde is a visual experience only slightly less depressing than strolling through the cell blocks of a centuries-old prison in rural Alabama. The long corridors are only dimly illuminated, but as one looks at the state of the carpets, ceilings, and walls, one becomes thankful that there is so little to see, since there are numerous suspicious-looking spots on the carpet and the ceiling and walls seem ready to cave in at any moment. The floor creaks and shakes as students stumble past the cast-iron bed frames littering the halls. It is easy, then, to be and by this time definitely convinced that being assigned to Hyde is the indoor equivalent of being banished to Siberia. So I was rather suspicious when Comrade Early told me that Hyde residents not only like living there, but seem to have more dorm spirit than anyone else. Upon talking to a number of the students in Hyde, however, I realized that not only do they like Hyde, but many of them stated that they wouldn't want to live anywhere else. One freshman girl exclaimed, "It's so ugly it's great!" The coed arrangement met with unanimous and enthusiastic approval by everyone questioned. Other Hyde residents liked the fact that they could paint their rooms at no cost, or that central rooms come with a sink while those on the corners have the benefit of

three rooms to a suite.

Several Hyde residents expressed concern rather than outright approval for the proposed renovation of the interior scheduled for next summer. "It's OK if they just modernize it a little," one said, "but we want them to leave the basic structure the way it is, with the long halls rather than quads. If they plan to really rip Hyde apart, we'll even petition and march to stop it. Hyde is the only dorm on campus with any real character left, and we don't want it to lose that." A student who is living in Hyde for the second straight year concluded, "Last year Hyde had a lot of old-time fraternity spirit, and that was nice, but this year it's more like a family, and I like that even better."

The Pine Street Condominiums, located by the football field, and the Harpswell Street Condominiums, located by the soccer field, were greatly appreciated by the 96 students who live in them, although there were complaints, most arising from the fact that they were built in a hurry and were not completed when students moved in. Several students claimed they had understood that each unit would have a basement, two bathrooms, and telephone service provided by the college, but instead they have no basement and one bathroom; telephones can only be put in at the expense of the residents. Other gripes were that they lacked doorknobs, front-door keys, mirrors, lamps, laundry facilities, and pavement for the parking lot. Several also mentioned the "hybrid" nature of their situation. "We're sort of in between a college dorm and a regular apartment. We have a proctor like a dorm, and yet we aren't supplied with toilet paper

or telephones or vacuuming service like kids in the dorms. We have mailboxes right here, but they make us go all the way to a box in the Senior Center to pick up our mail. We have linen boxes, but we have to go all the way to one of the dorms to do our laundry. I just wish the college would make up its mind whether we are part of it or not."

There was some grumbling about the cost (\$750 a year). "It is the equivalent of paying \$320 a month in rent, and for that we could have a fancy apartment in downtown Boston. Still, I guess when you consider the cost in relation to the \$600 other students pay for living in Hyde, and the fact that we have carpeting and a kitchen and a lot of other nice things the dorms don't have, the extra money is really worth it. I wouldn't want to live anywhere else."

In general, Assistant Dean Early feels that Bowdoin's housing situation is very good. There are still 222 students living in triples, but with the large size of most Bowdoin rooms, these are said to be working out well in most cases. "If any students are really unhappy with where they are living, they should come in and talk to me about it, but I can't promise that there's anything I can do, since there isn't much room for movement. Nonetheless, Alice is hopeful: "Even though we are more crowded, however, I definitely have fewer complaints than last year."

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Wheaton: Only Man A Bear

NORTON, Mass. (AP) — Of the 1,176 students enrolled at Wheaton College this year, there are 1,175 women and Thomas Sullivan.

Sullivan, a sophomore from Bowdoin College in Maine, is attending Wheaton as part of the Twelve College Exchange Program started in 1969.

He said he expected about eight males on the Wheaton campus this year but it turned out to be "just hundreds of girls and me."

Sullivan applied for the

exchange program because he can get courses in early childhood education at Wheaton that are not available at Bowdoin.

"A lot of guys at Bowdoin talked about coming, but I guess I was the only one with a real reason to come," he said. "I mean, they'd only be coming because it's an all-girls school. I needed the courses."

Wheaton also has an on-campus nursery school, where Sullivan plans to teach part-time next semester.

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PAM: Power Prices Can Be Halved

(Continued From Page One)

1.5 cents per kilowatt hour (KWH) versus 2.25 cents per KWH. There are two basic reasons why public power is cheaper power, according to Kelley. First, there are no profits to stockholders. Second, there are no profits taxes going to Washington. Further reasons include the factors that PAM bonds are to be tax exempt, there will be no

lobbying costs, no high paid executives, and no advertising and promotional costs. For example, in 1972, Maine's largest private utility, Central Maine Power Co., grossed \$95 million with \$12.9 million net profit and \$8.1 million going to federal taxes; or, about 22 cents on the dollar paid by customers went to stockholders profits and federal taxes.

The tax exempt bonds would save Maine ratepayers an additional 2-3 cents on the dollar, although opponents dispute whether PAM bonds would be in fact tax exempt.

Maine, of course, is one of the poorest states in per capita income (about 37th). However, it has the 10th highest residential electrical rate, and the 9th highest commercial rate, according to Federal Power Commission figures. All major private utilities received rate increases last year, and increases are expected again shortly.

Kelley expects PAM would

work as well in partnership with Maine private utilities as the Power Authority of New York State (PASNY) does now with private utilities in that state. PASNY generates about 22 percent of all electricity in New York and sells primarily to the private power companies, Niagara, Mohawk and Rochester Gas and Electric. Both these companies have retail rates far below the all-private Consolidated Edison of New York City.

Kelley states that wherever public power is present rates tend to be lower than those of private companies. He stressed the need for cheaper electricity for jobs for Maine's chronically underemployed population, for benefit to the elderly and others on fixed income, and for those who are low income. Former Congressman Stanley Tupper of Boothbay Harbor is just one of many who support PAM because they feel it will be far more responsive to public concerns and

environmental concerns that are the private power companies today that must place profit as a high priority in decision making. The former Republican Congressman witnessed part of the several year campaign in which more than \$600,000 in acknowledged expenditures were made by New England private utilities fighting the proposed Dickey-Lincoln hydro-electric public power project for northern Maine.

Bowdoin students from out-of-state or from outlying communities will find voter registration difficult in Brunswick. The local registration board is extremely careful in screening applicants who they fear often seek voting status for reasons of in-state tuition, licenses for hunting and other similar purposes. Vermont and New Hampshire college students were released from such restriction by U.S. Federal District Court decisions in 1972. However, restrictions still remain in most Maine communities where local boards of registration are fairly autonomous.

In Portland, for example, all one needs for qualification in terms of residence is to answer in the affirmative, in effect, "did you get off the bus here?" However, such a liberal interpretation allowing just about anyone to register is probably the exception rather than the rule in Maine.

Other issues on the November 6 ballot include a \$3 million bond issue for the State to purchase private land, a proposal to create a state lottery with proceeds allocated to education, and procedural changes for the Maine Constitution.

John McGloughlin and the Mahavishnu Orchestra will perform here on October 25 in the Morrell Gymnasium. The concert, sponsored by the Student Union Committee, will begin at 8 p.m.; tickets will be priced at \$3.50 for Bowdoin students, \$4.50 for others, and \$5.00 at the door.

The concert will be held on the Thursday evening before James Bowdoin Day, as classes after 10 a.m. will be cancelled on the following morning due to the JBS festivities.

Pirg Pleases Average Joe

(Continued From Page One) working in those areas where the average citizen is not represented."

Ms. Spitz emphasized that PIRG holds out no "grandiose promises like so many other groups," but is practical in orientation. "We can't just publish a report or put out a nice little pack outlining a problem, which sits and gathers dust," she warned.

Students with particular skills are particularly valuable to PIRG, even artists to make publications more attractive and a carpenter to fix the sign on the office door in Augusta, said Director Spitz, who added that students who don't have time to commit to PIRG are nevertheless urged to submit any ideas for projects to Rick Mastain, Chris Garhan, or to their local representatives when they are elected.

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BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume CIII

Friday, October 5, 1973

Number 3

The Power Issue

On November 6, Maine voters will be called on to make a crucial decision concerning the establishment of a Public Power Authority in this state. Unfortunately, many voters may be forced to cast their votes on the basis of simplistic, demagogic, and sometimes blatantly misleading publicity.

"Citizens For Cheaper Electrical Rates" (CCER) is the somewhat obfuscated name of the organization which is backing the proposed Power Authority of Maine (PAM). There may be many reasons for voters to endorse such an authority, but only one has been actively put forth by the committee. It is that of money; PAM supporters state that a public power authority would mean lower electrical rates for Maine's citizenry. While we have no quarrel with this fact and can understand the public appeal of such an argument, it seems that there may be other issues that are equally important; everyone likes a sale, but the quality of the merchandise should also be examined. Would a publicly-owned utility be efficiently operated? Would the same governmental controls (such as those dealing with the environment) apply to PAM? Other, more general issues come to mind, such as the right of Maine's citizens to control what is essentially theirs. Perhaps these are questions which occur more readily to a college student than to a potato farmer with four children to feed; but those favoring public power are severely underestimating Maine's citizens by reducing a complex issue to a dollar sign.

If the CCER has taken a simplistic approach to the problem of winning public support, the Central Maine Power Company must be sharply condemned for its unwarranted and astronomically expensive campaign to frighten voters into rejecting the November proposal. CMP, through its "Committee Against a Power Authority of Maine," (CAPAM) has staged an elaborate effort through the media as well as mailings to stop the public power movement, an effort that has already cost tens of thousands of dollars. CMP states that the money that it contributes to the committee comes from stockholders in their corporation. In the long run, however, it is obvious that it is their non-stockholding customers as well who will empty their pockets in the process. A sampling from one anti-PAM leaflet: "Putting the state in the power business means: higher taxes, higher electrical rates. When the lights go out who do you want to call . . . the politicians . . . or your local electric company?" The fact is, higher taxes and higher electrical rates would be highly improbable under PAM; local electric companies would continue to distribute power and handle complaints. Other propaganda issued by the committee waves the banner of capitalism, at the same time intimating that if a public power authority is approved by the voters the sparks of socialism will steadily creep into Maine homes (presumably through the power lines) until the entire state is enveloped by a pulsing wave of Marxist fever.

Such confusion of the issues does no one any good. Maine's voters deserve a fair, objective analysis of the question of public power; to date such an analysis has been severely lacking.

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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BOWDOIN ORIENT

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Stopping To Answer

To the Editor:

Skimming the *Orient* last week, I was somewhat appalled to read the editorial criticizing my failure to fulfill my campaign pledge of improved communications between Student Council and student body — I knew that the office of Student Council President was readily prone to attack, but I did not expect such reprobation for at least another few weeks. I suppose during these times of turmoil, I should actually thank the *Orient* for not including in the criticism the charge of "bugging". If after reading this letter, anyone continues to doubt my word, I have proof of my integrity but will not relinquish the tapes unless ordered to do so by a definitive decision of the Bowdoin College Judicial Board.

And if the *Orient* maintains that the two issues that contributed most significantly to my victory were more Council-student communication and the ice cream cone machine, then the *Orient* not only underestimates the caliber of the Bowdoin electorate but is also in desperate need of a new political analyst.

What was most disturbing about the editorial was the extent to which the *Orient* expanded one trivial incident, a simple request to defer an interview to a later time in the year, into a scathing condemnation. One can only access [sic] the *Orient's* reaction to my refusal as "You don't love me; I hate you; I hate you" emanating from any five-year-old child whose father has just refused him permission to do something.

On a slightly more serious note, the editorial was obviously deficient in omitting my reason for not wanting the interview. As related to the ace cub *Orient* reporter who sought the interview, "I would prefer to be interviewed later in the year after I have accomplished something significant." Believing that innovations must be sought through Student-Faculty, Faculty, and Governing Board channels, I did not wish to raise undue speculation and rumor by printing in the *Orient* plans that are still in the early stages of formulation.

The editorial also implied that by assigning "all matters dealing with education" to V.P. Honold, I have passed the major responsibilities of my office onto my colleagues, for "Does not all the concerns of the Council deal with education?" This charge appears somewhat ludicrous coming from a paper that publishes articles dealing with athletics, extracurricular organizations, drama, governance, and social relations on campus. Are these subjects the exclusive privilege of the *Orient* to be denied to the Council? The Student Council will have one person responsible for education, another for athletics, still another for governance, and so on. Each of these Council experts will be in constant communication with myself as well as with a member of the Communications Committee responsible for the same topical area. These triumvirates of Council member, Communications Committee member, and myself will lead to a greater concentration and more effective use of student power.

Segments of this letter have attempted satirical wit (if you failed to note these moments, it is because I am neither an English major nor a career politician); the absurd nature of the *Orient's* reproach did not warrant a totally serious tone. Nevertheless, one aspect of the incident does deserve serious consideration. For one who decries my lack of communication, the *Orient's* editor should take heed of his own advice. Rather than coming to me personally to research the editorial, the *Orient* editor preferred to avoid personal com-

munication; he expressed his criticism via the *Orient* without even consulting me first. Admittedly, the prerogative of the editorial is to express the editor's viewpoint. But when the editor's lack of communication results in an editorial that is not factual (my name is spelled Krachman, not Kratchman), inadequately researched, and based upon hearsay and quotes taken out of the context of jest, then the editorial loses all semblance of virtue. I would ask any Bowdoin student with a gripe to speak with me personally. As long as you're not requesting an interview, I will be more than happy to talk with you.

Robert Krachman,
Student Council President

*The Editor replies: We thank Mr. Krachman for his written statement. The *Orient* apologizes for the misspelling but stands by the editorial.*

A Quiet Protest

September 30, 1973

To the Editor:

In last week's editorial "Stopping to Ask", you quoted me as saying, "I talk to him [Student Council President Bob Krachman] and all I get is the ice cream machine."

Your quotation is accurate, but your context is not. The remark was made in jest; Bob and I have discussed many issues regarding Student Council policy, and I expect 1973-74 to be a fine year for the Student Council.

Sincerely yours,
Frederick Honold
Student Council Vice-President

"Time-worn clichés"

To the Editor:

If there is a lesson we can learn from the past decade of strife in America, it is that there is a fundamental need for introspection and self-criticism in all aspects of American life. Colleges are no exception to this general rule. Yet in an editorial of September 21, you did a disservice to this principal in your unqualified praise of the recent fraternity rush. The right of each student to choose his own lifestyle is unchallengeable, but fraternities are an institution at Bowdoin and should therefore be subject to the same scrutiny as any other Bowdoin institution. There is a vital need for a dialogue on the merits and faults of the fraternity system, for all Bowdoin students are directly or indirectly affected by the fraternities regardless of their social status. I belonged to a fraternity last year and hold no personal antagonism to the Bowdoin fraternity system and I would welcome a response to this letter by anyone who has any thoughts on the role of fraternities at Bowdoin. I'm only asking for a constructive and meaningful discussion of the campus fraternity system in full recognition of the individuality of Bowdoin fraternities and the irrelevance of time-worn clichés. Hopefully those members of the newspaper staff who drafted the editorial of September 21 will take part in this discussion and avoid a complacent acceptance of a basic part of student life, in the future. The article on fraternities in your most recent issue was a step in the right direction, but a more sustained and a more widely-based examination of Bowdoin fraternities is needed.

Dave Dickson '76

Cronkhite Counsels The Children

by HELENE SULLAS

With a broad smile, few gestures, and much insight and wit, Dr. Leonard W. Cronkhite, Jr., addressed the alumni, faculty, and students of Bowdoin, as he accepted the eighth Bowdoin Prize.

Using themes of the "growing up process" and the "forgotten years," Dr. Cronkhite conveyed the fears and frustrations of American youth today, through short anecdotes and thoughtful commentary. "Abandoned" because of society's obsession with "freedom" and "doing your own thing," today's teens are left without guidance. According to Dr. Cronkhite, parents are unable to distinguish between interference and intercession. Among adolescents, the result is an "infinity of choice that equals a paralysis of spirit." Thus, an

abnormal fear of making decisions and failing has become apparent.

The "rites of passage" into adulthood, which Dr. Cronkhite believes are necessary for full development, have not been set up by this society that "doesn't care." Therefore, youth, trying to "find" itself in the modern world, has formed its own "rites" and given itself its own tasks to perform.

Most individual tasks, he said, are stopped by over-anxious parents, but Women's Liberation and the sexual revolution now provide part of the need felt for initiation into adulthood. Yet neither is able to give complete satisfaction.

"There is a great deal of ignorance in youth's understanding of mature sexuality. Youth is selfish and mature sexuality can

evolve only when giving and getting are not equated. But," he quipped, "the salt peter has been put away forever, and the youth must be prepared for their own sexuality."

"More rhetorical gas than thought," was Dr. Cronkhite's description of Women's Liberation. "It has created equality in career situations but to change mankind to 'peoplekind' is absurd. On the personnel level, the relationship is still biological as neither men nor women have changed that much."

In his closing words, Dr. Cronkhite admonished, "Society has made excuses not to participate in the maturation process. Children do need help to make it through their teens. So either respond to the challenges or leave the field."



Tim Donohue, as the wily Chee-Chee, dupe the well-meaning Steve Cicco as Squatriglia, in last week's Masque and Gown production.

New Season of College Theatre Opens With Mediocre Productions

by ERIC VON DER LUFT

Last weekend's inception of the year's Masque and Gown one-act play season was generally characterized by mediocre performances by dramatic veterans, most of whom have earlier convincingly demonstrated that they are capable of much higher quality acting. Eddie Simeone, after a brilliant tour de force in "Adaptation," lapsed into something reminiscent of "The Last Party." Similarly, Tim Donohue, perhaps the most talented Bowdoin actor still on campus, reclined on his rather adequate "Endgame" laurels while he easily coasted through the demanding role of Chee-Chee. Mary Ann Villari, the epitome of pathos in "Confessional," failed even to persuasively convey the simple emotion of raw anger. Two who gave substandard performances in "Hands Across the Sea," Debbie Mann and John Lord, later redeemed themselves in "The Unexpurgated Memoirs of Bernard Mergendeiler," an effortless dialogue whose only difficulty seemed to be in getting listed on the program.

However, at least one new star shone forth in this dim constellation of complacency. Donna Davis, a sophomore in her first role at Bowdoin, displayed rare confidence and an acute awareness of just what was expected of her. She, with her sardonic, piercing delivery and her expressive face, completely transformed, and not by means of make-up, from her everyday

appearance, provided an excellent contrast to dull David Desruisseaux, enhancing his performance as only a truly competent and unselfish artist can do. Reacting incisively to her fellow performers, she evoked a certain atmosphere of genuine entertainment from an otherwise drab display.

Two experienced stars did not fade as the others did. Steve Cicco proved his admirable versatility once again in the role of Squatriglia; he has played such diverse parts as an IRA officer, a medieval clergyman, and Teddy Roosevelt, and, more significantly, he has played them all with equal magnificence. Mary van Arsdal as Clare added more evidence to the file begun with "Adaptation" that she is indeed a splendid assimilator of character.

When one-act plays are viewed in sequence, it is always more profitable to consider them as a unit. Do they hang together well? Is the total effect internally cohesive? In this instance the answer is definitely affirmative. This is not to say that the plays either are good in themselves or are well directed and performed, since only the Pirandello is good in itself, since only the Feiffer was well directed and performed, and since the Coward neither is a good play nor was well directed and performed (the direction especially was horrid). What the affirmative answer does mean is that there is some common thematic ground shared by these three plays which creates a defin-

ite pattern when they are performed together, regardless of the quality of the plays or performances. In this case, all three contain as a basic ingredient some underlying paradox between what is superficially apparent and what is more subtly revealed. In "Hands Across the Sea" the polite social graces are shown to be hiding the fact that the people in the play neither really know nor care about each other; unfortunately Coward did not do a very good job at subduing the blatancy of his spirit. In "Unexpurgated Memoirs" the dichotomy between clean-no-fun sex and dirty-fun sex is meant to be blatant; this is what makes the play both easy and silly, though a good vehicle. But the development of the distinction between the superficial and the real in "Chee-Chee" is truly masterful; Pirandello communicates everything he intends, but he doesn't come out and hit the audience in the face with it like an amateur. Squatriglia, with "one eye walled up," is actually telling Nada the gospel truth when he himself believes he is outrightly lying. Nada, who believes she is in control, is totally deceived by both Chee-Chee and his pawn. Chee-Chee, overtly destitute and struggling, is actually on top of the entire situation from the beginning. The message is clear, not blatant, but caustic: Machiavelli is alive and well in Sicily. But we miss the theatre so much in Sicily. "Yes, we miss it a lot here too."

SUC Drives Chevy To Levee: Levee Dry

By LYNN DONDIS and MARK LECHNER

In the face of a calendar remarkably confused even for Bowdoin — rumors of as many as ten Homecoming weekends have been in the air for weeks — the Student Union Committee failed to schedule the usual big-name star (for the usual Homecoming concert, (John B. Sebastian was said to be otherwise occupied.) Instead, there was a dance in Sargent Gym last Saturday night.

Entertainment for the come-as-you-are affair was provided by The Road Apples, who pleased dancers and listeners alike with standard popular fare. Refreshments were in the forms of beer, beer, and more beer, which, while not generally

thought to be of highest quality, was rendered perfectly enjoyable by the fact that it was free.

The band began to play at eight-thirty, but since most Bowdoin students still follow the "fashionably late" convention, the dance did not really begin to swing until nearly ten. But then they came in droves: student, faculty, and a remarkably large crowd of alumni. Even Bowdoin's cherished higher-ups were tripping "the light fantastic toe": Alice Early, the Edward "Bezer" Coombes, and "Dizzy Dean" (of the College) & LeRoy Greason were all said to have enjoyed the dance tremendously.

Much of the student enjoyment of the dance seemed to center around the fraternities. Even the

defunct Sigma Nu (the previous tenant of Baxter House) were in attendance, as a group of their alumni recalled the good, old days to which the College seemed to have returned. The Beta house was by far the liveliest group present, and the Beta cheer resounded throughout the gym for a fair part of the night, proving that the Betas are all in from the football field, they really are the loudest house on campus.

Since the dance was vaguely reminiscent of the fifties, many football players and cheerleaders were in attendance, replete with letter sweaters and bobby socks. In good spirits after their victory over WPI earlier that day, they contributed greatly to the good cheer of the evening.

Brown Views Jazz

by GARY GUTHMAN

The following are excerpts from a conversation with the internationally renowned virtuoso jazz saxophonist and composer Marion Brown. For the past two years, Marion has been a professor in the Bowdoin music department and is presently attending courses here to enable him to attain his B.A. He will return to teaching in the spring. Marion has produced a number of albums, including his most popular recording, *An Afternoon of a Georgia Faun* (with the famed jazz pianist Chick Corea) and a recording entitled *Soundways* with Elliott Schwartz (an equally renowned musician and composer who is also presently a professor in the Bowdoin music department) which was produced by the Bowdoin College Music Press. Marion, an ardent believer in the deep inner expressive musical philosophy of free-form and spontaneous improvisation, toured Europe for two years in the late sixties while studying at the Academie de Guitare in Paris, and he has appeared publicly many times throughout the United States. Recently two film studies have been produced about Marion. The first, entitled "See What I'm Trying to Say," is a fifteen-minute flick reflecting on Marion's experience in New York City before he came to Bowdoin and providing a minimal taste of Marion's wide range of musical talent. The second is an excellent one-hour documentary entitled "See the Music;" it provides an excellent experience with the musician's incredibly soulful artistry and innovativeness. It also provides Marion the opportunity to express many of his deep and original musical philosophies. Both films were shown in Wentworth Hall in the Senior Center on Thursday, September 27.

Orient: Do you feel frustrated by the fact that many rock musicians (for example Alice Cooper, Grand Funk etc.) many times receive \$10,000 or more for one performance while from a theoretical and academic standpoint, they are considerably less talented than most jazz performers?

Marion: I have a good idea of what I'm worth in terms of dollars. I consider myself being worth as much as anyone can get for playing music. But I don't get it, and a number of jazz musicians don't get it. But personally I'm not frustrated because such groups as you're talking about get so much. I'm frustrated because I don't get it. I don't care who gets it. Just as long as I get mine.

Orient: Particularly speaking of your music with the total inner personal expression and as you stated in your movie the "sensual satisfaction" you receive from playing: it has always seemed inconsistent to me that so much of music is centered around such a materialistic ideal such as western capitalism. Isn't it possible for a musician to get enough inner satisfaction out of merely expressing his music?

Marion: I get the inner satisfaction, but I don't get it from public performances. I get it from making my own instruments, knowing that people are listening to them and teaching. When I do play I get a great deal of inner satisfaction, like I said in the movie, in a sort of sensual way. I reach a point wherein my body feels different than it feels now. It's a type of thing that only happens when I'm in the act of playing music. It didn't happen, always. I reached this point about ten years ago when I finally reached the point I knew that it was different and I knew

that the reason was because I had more or less mastered it.

Orient: In your movie you stated that in structural (free-form improvisation) music you can "say what is now" and "what you feel at the moment" and in your classes you urge pure improvisation. Do you feel that the current commercial music, both in jazz and rock music, is a true inner expression of one's personal feelings and emotions?

Marion: I don't know. It probably is for them. But it's not for me. I don't know how anyone feels about anything that he or she may be doing in terms of music. I read what other people say just as I expect they would read what I say, but does that explain anything? No, because the music we're talking about is too complex to explain.

I encourage improvisation in my classes. There's a reason I approach music that way. I encourage people to play the way they are going to play naturally rather than to play like somebody else. It's easier on me and it's easier on them. First of all, I can't teach anyone to play like anyone else because I can't do it myself. Then I don't have to worry about how to help people to get to a certain place in music. That is a place that is alien to them.

Marion: People I encounter believe me when I say that. What I do in classes is I give them what I call the "ABC's". I teach the entire class certain things about rhythm and melody and keep them constantly engaged in actively playing music. I can't talk about it. I can't tell people what I do and how I do my music. I leave them on their own intelligence and try to motivate them by giving everybody the same tools to work with and then see what they come up with. Everybody comes up with something different.

What I'm doing is altogether different. These guys could do this on their own but they don't simply because the real objective to this whole business is to get a grade, not to reach any kind of level in playing music. That is, for the larger part — the students, many want to see what they're doing. All I'm doing is what they call "motivating". Because it would be impossible for me to work at what I'm doing, approaching music theoretically, because there wouldn't be any time for anyone to get any personal satisfaction out of what they're doing. Because in things like theory you have to have mastered certain rudiments of music to be able to reach the goal of playing intelligent music.

Orient: Were you taught in this fashion or in the conventional style?

Marion: The conventional style. But I just adapted what I learned to what I wanted to do. Because what I learned wasn't what I wanted to. I just made work for me.

Orient: Are you getting as much satisfaction out of teaching as you were playing the "circuit"?

Marion: Oh yeah, I'm getting a lot of satisfaction because of what it's doing in improvisation. I can see how I can develop something toward the end of improvisation and through my observations I put these things together in my head. This is in fact a philosophy of music that only limits a person to the extent that they want to be limited.

My view of history, that is the role it plays, what it really is in comparison to all other worlds of music that we make and how music got to be the way it is. Although this has always been

(Please Turn To Page Six)

Marion Brown Reflects On His Jazz, Bowdoin

(Continued From Page Five)

clear, now it is perfectly clear because I've had more time to study and teach materials I've read throughout my life. Most jazz musicians really know music history. I'm able to see music and our particular history in this country in a way that I've never seen before. It's broadened to the extent that I feel like at times I'm on the threshold of discovering things through that other historians have discovered through other great phenomenon.

Orient: During your trip in Europe, did you find much interest in your music?

Marion: Oh sure, it goes that way for all Afro-American music, Asian music, any kind of music that isn't conventional European. They have a consumer's curiosity for these kinds of things. Whenever these things are available, they make them available to the public.

Orient: What changes would you like to see in the music department in Bowdoin?

Marion: I'd like to see the music department here and everywhere I teach have everything they should have for the students' use and other people's use in both a physical sense and an academic sense.

Orient: I understand that you've been very frustrated with the Student Union Committee.

Marion: In one way I'm frustrated with the Student Union Committee and in another I'm not because it really doesn't matter. They could do better in the area of who they present.

Orient: But here you possess this fantastic connection in the jazz field and with it you could presumably get innumerable musicians to perform here and it seems that the Student Union Committee is ignoring you. Do you feel that you're being ignored?

Marion: They know of that connection and perhaps other ways in which I could relate to them. But I'm still able to reach a lot of people. While this particular Student Union Committee hasn't made any effort to contact me, others do. In other words, perhaps, the reason that this prevails in my case is that the music I play is not determined popular and secondly the fact that I'm really here. Because everyone still thinks of people who make music and write books and things like that as being untouchable. As people who appear and disappear. In my case, I'm here and everybody can see me and they say "Oh he teaches here". In other words, people are strange. They don't want to accord anyone they

associate with on a day to day basis anything special. When people spend money they like to get things they send off for. They have mail-order mentalities and they select their artists from Sears-Roebuck — like catalogues of popular music. And if they could they would have these people that they have sent here wrapped in a package marked "Special Delivery, Attention: Student Union Committee". Nobody has hired me here to present my music to the whole student body. But I've played for the Afro-American Society and other sections of the college and community. So I don't feel put down. Let's say that if I hadn't had the experiences that I've had, if I didn't have whatever it is that I have in terms of the world of

music and I was trying to get somewhere. Then I would really be terribly frustrated. But I've gone beyond all that, beyond getting that special feeling you get playing before a large audience.

Orient: But what about promoting jazz in general here?

Marion: You can't promote jazz without promoting black music per se. And that's what I'm doing as a teacher. I'm taking full

advantage of that and I'm sure it's being felt. There are a lot of guys like myself from the music field who are teaching things like this.

Orient: But what I'm getting at is that I'd like to see some good jazz here.

Marion: Well, I would too. But at this moment there is nothing for me to do. Maybe in a little while.

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Varsity Soccer Drops Two

by BOB BAKER

The varsity soccer team travelled to Springfield, Mass. on September 28 to play a night game on Springfield's polyturf field. Noticeably nervous at their season's opener, the Polar Bears nevertheless took a 1-0 lead after only 45 seconds of play. The goal was scored by Daniel Cesar with an assist by Mark Santangelo. Such play, however, was proved atypical, for Springfield came back with two quick goals, and left the field at halftime with a commanding 4-1 lead. They had pummelled Baker in the goal, with 21 shots, while Bowdoin had made only two attempts. Poor lighting and lack of mid-field carriage did the Bears in for most of the game.

In the second half, Peter Brown and Nick Sampsidis combined for a goal to reduce Springfield's lead to 4-2. Unfortunately, Bowdoin did not reignite until late in the game, when, with the score 6-2, Cesar scored its final goal on a penalty shot and the game fizzled out with the score Springfield 7, Bowdoin 3. Spr-

ingfield had taken 35 shots on goal, while their goalie had been called into action only six times. Bowdoin's Baker tallied 18 second-half saves, with Dan Carpenter picking up the final three saves in the last ten minutes of play.

Hoping to even their record at one and one, the Polar Bears travelled to Tufts October 3, to play a game in a fire-quenching drizzle. The Bears seemed listless at first, and Tufts scored a quick goal. Bowdoin missed several opportunities to score in the first half, and the defense's sporadically poor coverage allowed Tufts to score three more goals, making the half-time score 4-0. In the second half, the Bears controlled much of the game, and although unable to score, they did hold Tufts back. The final score was 4-0. Tufts's goalie had six saves while Baker made ten for Bowdoin. Tufts took 26 shots on goal, as compared to Bowdoin's 20.

The Polar Bears' next game is tomorrow, at home against Wesleyan.



Roy Knight (right) of Cape Elizabeth, Me., readies to pass off to co-captain Peter Brown, a forward from Eastham, Mass.

B-Bears Hit P-Bears: 14-0

by MARK LEVINE

There were some encouraging signs in the junior varsity football's 14-0 loss against the University of Maine freshmen in their season opener.

The combined efforts of Jay Pensaville and Steve Wernitz who between them completed 11 passes for 166 yards, and the play of tight end Jim Small who gathered in 3 passes for 37 yards and did a man-sized job blocking, bodes well for the team's aerial future.

Also, there was the work of running backs Scott Blackburn, John Billings, and Leo Dunn who consistently gained sizable yardage. Dunn, a varsity starter last year, was particularly impressive, as he saw his first extended action of the season since suffering an injury.

And there was the performance of the defense, especially Ned Hunter, Shaun Gilmour, and Jed Lyons, who for the most part, contained the bigger Maine team.

But solid team play was overwhelmed by the cold facts of 6 Polar Bear turnovers, (2 interceptions, 3 lost fumbles, 1 poor snap from center) resulting in the gift-wrapped 14-0 decision for the Black Bears.

The game began in optimistic fashion for Bowdoin as the Polar Bears moved crisply down the field on their first offensive series. Leo Dunn and Scott Blackburn did the lion's share of the running while Jay Pen-

saville hit on 3 passes for 41 yards. An interception on the 10 yard line killed the threat.

Bowdoin had another opportunity to get on the board as Blackburn ignited a long drive with a 24 yard run. Then came a series of completions by Steve Wernitz, one on a glittering reception by Jim Small. Then came another interception.

In between marches, Maine managed to score what proved to be the game's winning touchdown. It occurred just after Pensaville had gone back to punt, only to watch the snap from center sail 3 feet over his outstretched fingers, and land on the Polar Bear 20. Three plays later, it was 7-0 Maine.

Bowdoin grimly went back to work as the third period got under way, mounting another long drive. The runners did most of the work, although Pensaville and Small did find time to connect on a 16 yard pass. But the script then dictated turnover, so Leo Dunn fumbled and Maine recovered. The Black Bears then began a drive of their own, and with the help of a fake punt and subsequent first down run, went in to make the score 14-0.

The Polar Bears did make a final-quarter effort as Wernitz hit on 3 passes including a 41 yard beauty to Dunn. Pensaville also got into the act as he completed a 30 yarder to Joe Dalton after a mad scramble behind the line of scrimmage. By then however, it was too late.

Women Net 4-3 Win At Portland

(Continued From Page Eight)

gressive than last year's, and perhaps had more incentive to win, having lost last year's game to us. In addition, the Brookline team was cheered by a large contingent of Westbrook students whereas only a few Bowdoin spectators attended the match.

Coach LaPointe commented that although she has a good eager forward line that scores well, her inexperienced defense still needs some practice. Though there are no seniors out for field hockey, there are six freshmen on the varsity team.

Mrs. LaPointe mentioned that the team is now more determined than ever to come back to win. The toughest contest of the season will take place at Bates, October 13th. Since it's parents' weekend, their team will be primed for a victory. There will be a doubleheader for women's field hockey on October 19th at PoGo. Both the J.V. and the varsity team are scheduled for matches.

In the world of women's tennis, things look optimistic for the team this season. According to coach Ed Reid, two experienced freshmen players, Betsy Hanson and Dale Ratner, will add depth to the team.

Though the team lost their first match of the season 4-3 to Colby, they came back in their second match with a 4-3 victory over South Portland.



DeMaria/Orient

This Week's Best

For each game of the season the Orient along with the Bowdoin coaching staff, is going to pick an offensive and defensive player of the week.

Offense: Halfback Dave Caras who averaged 6.8 yards a carry with 164 yards in 24 attempts, and the lone game touchdown has been chosen. Quarterback Bob Kubacki also played a great game, but Caras has won this week's honors.

Defense: Senior defensive back Mike Jones, with the game's sole interception in the closing minutes and hard key tackles throughout the game has been chosen as the defensive player of the week. Also in the running with top performances were linebacker Wayne Wicks, and linemen "Lou Hight, "Big Dick" Leavitt, and Ed Pullen.

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LET'S GO
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TEAM

The Times Record

Industry Road, Brunswick, Maine

SPORTS



THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

(The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States)

SPORTS

X-men Sweep UMPG 15-48 Merrimack's Team Absent

by LEO GOON

Last Saturday, the 28th, the Bowdoin Polar Bears devastated the visiting harriers from UMPG in a cruel welcome while opening their defense of their Maine State Cross-Country Title. The score: a lopsided 15-48, as the men in black swept the first six places, led by junior Billy Wilson, with a five-way second-place tie. A perfect day for running, though on the warm side, the roadrunners enjoyed clear, sunny weather, and the Brunswick Golf Course provided a relaxing natural setting, which reflected on the way these speedsters cruised. Merrimack College, earlier scheduled, wisely cancelled shortly before the meet, in an instance of "making your move at the right time". Coach Frank Sabasteanski, having scouted the UMPG team, and finding them weak, told his men to go out together in a pack and stay together as long as possible, and then come in strong in the

Brookies Baffle Bearette F-hockey

by DEBBIE SWISS

The previously undefeated women's field hockey team lost their first game in a hard-fought 4-3 battle against Westbrook College on Oct. 2. Captain and center forward Marjory Burns scored two goals in the contest and Kitty Silver scored one. Sue Roy was moved to defense for the game and performed well in this capacity.

The reason for this upset? Coach Sally LaPointe stated it simply: "Westbrook outplayed us." The Polar Bear's loss may also have been due in part to the loss of last year's defensive powerhouse of Beth Kelly, Mary Cissel, Jennifer Brewster, and Debby Stranges. Last year's team had only one goal scored against them the entire season.

This year's Westbrook team appeared a great deal more ag-

(Please Turn To Page Seven)

The Odds Are—

The gridders take the field Saturday against a tough Wesleyan team. The Cardinals pounded Southern Connecticut in their opener, but were narrowly defeated by Middlebury last week on a no-seconds-left field goal. Coming of this heartbreaker, and with their whole backfield from last year returning, Wesleyan's offense looks strong. We hope for the Bears, but pick the Cards 24-21.

The X-men migrate to their first quadranga of the year at Assumption. Says coach Sabé, "With all men running well, and after our baptism of fire last week," the Polar Bears will be ready. And victorious, says the Orient: Bowdoin 15-Assumption 50—St. A's 84-Bentley 93.

Varsity soccer has two contests this week: Saturday against Wesleyan and October 9 against Maine. Considering their hard luck at Tufts with Sampsidis's injury, it looks like Wesleyan 4-2. Maine is a different story, however, and the Bears will win, 1-0.

last part of the race. The first half of the race was led by Dick Henderson, who then dropped back to stay with the rest of the pack, while the aforementioned Wilson smoothly accelerated and moved away from the rest of his teammates, Fred Davis, Peter Benoit, Dick Henderson, "Shoeless" Joe LaPann, and surprising freshman Chris Stockdale. By staying together throughout the race, the Bears pushed and carried each other along in a team effort, which may sound strange, but those who run know how hard it is to run alone. "Shoeless" Joe was newly-named as he lost his shoe in the early going of the race, which was oversized and deservedly kicked off who knows where, while Joe undoubtedly cursed the equipment manager under his breath for convincing him that those big ones would be all right, (but with 5 pair of socks . . . ?) Chris Stockdale also had a good effort, showing a tough competitive edge as an "inexperienced" freshman. But after last year, no one puts anything beyond those "inexperienced" freshmen.

After this five-way tie for second, two Portland runners straggled in, hotly pursued by another freshman, Mike Brust, guest competitor-graduate class of '73 Deke Talbot, another Portland runner, and then Wayne Gardiner, Jim Jonson, John McGoldrick (who had been having knee problems that week) and then Will Lund, (who was having mind problems that week due to frat initiation).

Although the times were very slow, for most people, this is easily accountable for by the lack of competition. But future meets, like the 4-way meet coming up this Saturday, the 6th, featuring the good guys in black, and also Bentley, St. Anselm's, and Assumption, at the latter's home course, should bring out more meaningful results as to how strong this year's teams will be. I would be inclined to think that since Bowdoin swept this meet last year, though without some of last year's people, they are still strong enough to come away with it all, and show their team depth, while Coach Sabé worries about how to get there, and the team worries about where they are going to eat. . . .



Halfback Dave Caras lunges for a tough couple off-tackle in last Saturday's game against WPI. Caras, who had 164 yards on the day, was responsible for scoring the only touchdown of the contest. Wesleyan is tomorrow's foe.

Bears Subdue Worcester; Caras Bolts For 164 Yards

By FRED HONOLD

And so they all gathered 'round last Saturday—the students, the alumni, the faculty and friends . . . even a polar bear—to watch the Bowdoin College varsity football team nip Worcester Tech 6-0 in the season opener. Bowdoin's cheering throngs had to wait for the decisive score with six minutes remaining on the clock as halfback David Caras broke through the line for a 70-yard jaunt into the endzone.

Worcester Tech had just come off a strong win over Union 20-0 from the week before with one of the best teams they've had in years. Bowdoin on the other hand came into the game as a young team, yet filled with good potential. Both teams had several scoring possibilities throughout. But Caras was the only one to register points on the scoreboard, as he netted 164 yards on 24 carries.

The Bears received the opening kickoff with Caras carrying the ball to the 32-yard line. Quarterback Bob Kubacki then

moved Bowdoin down the field using all of his running backs, gaining ten yards on a draw play himself. In thirteen plays the ball was a yard and a half from the goal line, but a handoff from Kubacki slipped off the hands of freshman Jim Soule and Worcester recovered. So close but yet so far.

Later in the first period a WPI touchdown was called back (an illegal motion penalty) after No. 24 Bob Simon made a beautiful 64-yard run.

WPI threatened twice in the second period but to no avail. On their initial drive Quarterback Mike Ball rifled a pass to No. 85 tight end Don Drew who was standing still all by himself on the B-10. It seemed that Drew was still looking around in amazement that no one was covering him, when the ball ricocheted off his chest. Subsequently, Worcester missed on a 23-yard field goal try.

Again WPI came down the field a few minutes later, and again No. 85 Drew ran the same pattern. It seemed that Drew was still looking around in amazement that everyone was covering him, when an on-target ball toss bounced off his chest, this one on the B-30. Soon after Bowdoin's defensive ends Bill Clark and Lou Hight came up with two outstanding individual efforts, Clark first dropping Ball for a four yard loss and then Hight nailing Simon on a screen play ten yards behind scrimmage. A 41 yard field goal attempt missed.

WPI tried once more to score in the first half, but with 18 seconds remaining defensive tackle "Big Dick" Leavitt came rampaging through the line and rammed quarterback Ball into the ground for a loss of 17 on the play.

During the half-time a distinguished panel of judges ruled that the Independents won the Interfrat shouting contest, and Chi Psi fraternity came in second. While all this was going on John Danabear the Bowdoin polar bear was chasing the cheerleaders while the little kids chased him. . . . "Can I yank your tail again Mister?"

With four minutes gone in the second half, freshman Conrad Pennsavage fumbled the ball on a fourth down punting situation; Worcester recovered on the B-41.

A moment later "Hurricane" Leavitt came storming through the line and pounced on a WPI fumble to give Bowdoin the ball on the B-20.

Following an exchange of punts, Bowdoin in another 13 play drive drove to the WPI-8. On a fourth and two from the eight Steve Wertz missed a 16 yard field goal try by inches.

Late in the fourth quarter Bowdoin got the ball at its 15. Halfback Jim Soule gained six on the first play; Pat McManus lost a yard on the second play. Kubacki ran for ten yards on the next play up the middle to the 30. Then it was Caras who broke over the right side, shook loose tacklers at the line and in the secondary, and took off for his touchdown along the sidelines, with the WPI defensivebacks unable to catch him.

Wertz's kick went wide, and Worcester had six minutes left to score.

Both teams kept to the ground, but with 2:12 remaining on the clock Bowdoin's defensive back Mike Jones came through with the game's lone interception and returned the ball to the Bowdoin 37 on a 12 yard run.

Worcester's defense dug in, and with a minute left Pennsavage had his punt blocked and WPI took over on the B-42. They were able to run six plays to the 28 before Leavitt swatted down one pass and then combined with Ed Pullen to drop Ball as time ran out.

For Bowdoin Kubacki netted 77 yards on 22 carries while freshman Soule picked up 41 yards in 16 carries. In the air Bowdoin has three of five for 18 yards.

WPI had only five of 19 for 35 yards on passing, and Worcester halfback Simon picked up 93 yards on the ground.

Looking forward to tomorrow's home contest against Wesleyan, the campus oddsmaker, Bowdoin's answer to Jimmy the Greek, picks Wesleyan by three points, but he feels if the Bowdoin offense fires up there could be a Bowdoin upset in the offing. Wesleyan has two Irish halfbacks to watch—No. 22 Brian McCarthy and No. 24 Tom O'Brien.



Faculty Debate Student, Teacher Evaluation

by FRED HONOLD

As one professor commented toward the end of last Monday's faculty meeting, "We've spent the first half of this meeting discussing how we can evaluate students, and the second half of this meeting on how we can evaluate the faculty! Isn't there more to education than evaluation?"

Maybe so. Nevertheless, these two topics were the dominant concern of faculty members at their initial gathering this year.

The meeting began with Professor Richard Morgan who read a memorial to the late Professor Athern Daggett who died on January 20, 1973 due to injuries sustained in a fall.

Then Dean of the College A. LeRoy Greason noted in his report that the present College enrollment is 1,239, with 923 men and 316 women. Greason said he expects "some attrition in the course of the year."

Honors Examined

In his report Greason raised the issue of the increase of Latin honors (e.g., *cum laude* upon

graduation. Greason expressed concern over the inflation of grades and hence the number of Latin honors bestowed, and said that the Recording Committee would be addressing this matter.

Professor Richard Chittim asked if all honors should be reviewed, including James Bowdoin Scholars and the Dean's List. Professor Albert Abrahamson's motion to refer the issue to the Recording Committee passed. The discussion did, however, raise the point of whether requirements for honors should be stricter, or if professors should be more exacting in their marking.

Funding Approved

Provost and Dean of the Faculty Olin Robison welcomed both new and old Faculty members in his report. Soon after, the Budgetary Priorities Committee's annual report passed, and the Student Activities Fees were approved.

The report of the Faculty Affairs Committee consumed the remaining time of the meeting. Committee Chairman Alfred Fuchs outlined the reports two

major points: 1) concern with faculty salaries, and 2) concern with teaching course analysis evaluation.

Salary Hikes

Last year's Faculty Affairs Committee Chairman, Professor William Shipman, spoke to the first point dealing with the increase of faculty salary compensation needed for Bowdoin's annual rates which will, by 1975-76, correspond with those of the other Pentagonal Schools.

Concerning the increase, both Robison and Mr. Wolcott Hokanson, Vice President for Administration and Finance, expressed a need to proceed on this delicate matter on the advice of legal counsel, and they hoped that the faculty objectives could be reached.

On the second point, Fuchs asked the Faculty to adopt a teaching and evaluation form for all courses. Fuchs, speaking on behalf of the Faculty Affairs Committee, said that the course evaluation analysis by students of professors would be a

"responsible indicator of a professor's class performance". Such data, Fuchs went on to say, would allow teaching performance to be a stronger factor in the decision to grant tenure, along with the emphasis on publication and research.

The form adopted for student course evaluation analysis is a form presently used at the University of Washington. The results of the course evaluation forms would be given to the course instructor, the Dean of the Faculty, the members of the Faculty Affairs Committee, and the students.

Evaluation Questioned

Professor Paul Darling voiced reservation about such an evaluation form being bureaucratized. Professor Paul Hazelton spoke for teachers administering their own form, while Professor Edward Pols asked if evaluation should not be done by students and colleagues. Professor William Whiteside asked "whether the benefit of the test is commensurate with the problem it'll cause with the professors and

with the student." Whiteside cited a fear of gamesmanship on behalf of the professors to gain good ratings, and wondered if grades might be a means employed by professors to insure good ratings. Whiteside moved for an open faculty meeting which Fuchs will set up in the next few weeks.

Fuchs felt that it was important for the faculty to find out their teaching ability, and the motion for course evaluation analysis will be voted on for the next meeting. The motion is: "That the faculty adopt the teaching and course evaluation form recommended by the Faculty Affairs Committee for use in all classes at Bowdoin each semester, beginning in the fall semester of 1973-74, with a quantitative summary of rating for each class to be made available each semester to each instructor, Dean of the Faculty, the Faculty Affairs Committee, the Departmental Chairman and the students."

(A part of the report of the Committee on Budgetary Priorities can be found on page four of this issue.)

THE

BOWDOIN



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The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME CIII

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1973

NUMBER 4



Before deciding on the governor's race, State Senator Pete Kelley has a better idea. But is Maine ready for "creeping socialism"?

Public Power Battle Rages; Kelley Nervously Confident

by TIM POOR

The mailman eyed Peter Kelley nervously. "Public Power? Oh, yeah. I'm for it; it's about time we stopped letting those monopolies take over everything." State Senator Kelley (D., Caribou), visiting Bowdoin College in order to drum up support for a November ballot proposal concerning the establishment of a public power authority in Maine, seemed somewhat relieved. "Good, good," he replied. "And do the people around where you live agree with you?" "Well," the young man answered while awkwardly edging out the door, "we don't really talk about it much."

The unpredictability of the coming vote may be what is most bothering the proponents of public power in Maine. Each side is pouring money into the publicity coffers in order to win what may be the most crucial election seen here in years.



Central Maine Power company itself has spent over \$32,000 already in order to defeat the measure. This money has been spent primarily for the use of newspaper and television ads as well as leaflets and brochures.

And it is these ads that are beginning to bother Kelley. "Hell, they had one ad on TV that showed a picture of the state house and phones ringing saying 'if the lights go out, who do you want to call, the politicians or your electric company?'" Now, that's just ridiculous! They know that local electric companies will continue to operate with public power." After some local public response to the ad, a Portland television station recently removed it from the air.

Kelley also wonders at the amount of money spent by CMP. "What they've spent is incredible! They may say it's coming from

(Please Turn To Page Two)

Charming, Witty

Congresswoman Speaks Abstractly

by LESLIE REIF

Speaking in Wentworth Hall last Friday night, Representative Barbara Jordan of Houston, the first black woman to serve in Congress from the old Confederacy since Reconstruction, discussed the unique and distressing situation in which this country finds itself. Her remarks were made articulately and her manner was often witty. But the speech itself was a collection of generalities and platitudes, lacking any direction whatsoever. Representative Jordan is a keen and concerned woman, as became clear in several of her comments. But she spoke in the abstract, making such statements as, "We have rewritten the declaration of democracy to include everyone," and "There is unfinished business about creating the Union."

The theme of Barbara Jordan's lecture expressed the belief that human rights have been usurped and neglected by an accumulation of problems which are plaguing the country in an unprecedented manner. "Never before," remarked Representative Jordan, "have human rights been eclipsed as they are being eclipsed now." The "never before" which are occupying Congress and preventing it from considering more important business, include inflation, the shortage of energy supplies, the devaluations of the dollar and the possibility of impeaching the President and Vice President. In one of her more humorous remarks, Representative Jordan commented, concerning President Nixon's economic policy, that all "phases have been

uniform in their results — they have failed."

Bella Abzug was another target of Barbara Jordan's wit. Representative Jordan spoke of the inability of Congress to react quickly to the issues which confront it, and of the many words which have been spilled in lieu of action. Bella Abzug's battlercy for impeachment was heard far

and near, but there is very little to indicate that her rhetoric has helped initiate impeachment proceedings. Speaking more generally, Representative Jordan commented that Congress "lumbars under its own weight," and is unable to deal effectively with the problems, the "never before" which confront it, much (Please Turn To Page Five)

Student Council Frustrated, Sparse Turnout Blocks Vote

by SUMNER GERARD

The Student Council last Thursday:

Failed to vote on a proposed amendment to the Student Constitution providing for more stringent attendance requirements to Council meetings when it was discovered that not enough members were present to constitute a quorum.

Failed to select candidates for Student Marshall and Student Respondent, honorary positions held during the James Bowdoin Day exercises, because the list of James Bowdoin Scholars could not be located.

Adopted a broadly-worded statement of support for oppressed intellectuals throughout the world.

At a special meeting called by Council President Bob Krachman to vote on the proposed amendment only 14 representatives were present, one short of the 15 required by the Constitution for a quorum vote.

"It probably would have passed if there had been enough people here," said Krachman after the meeting, which stretched from the

announced 15 minutes into about three quarters of an hour as tempers rose.

The amendment reads: "The Student Council reserves the right to remove, by a majority vote, and member who has missed more than three Student Council meetings in a given year."

Discussion of the proposed amendment turned around the phrase "by a majority vote," with some members feeling that a two-thirds vote would be more appropriate. All members, however, appeared to be in favor of some kind of attendance requirements. "For the Student Council to function effectively, we need everybody here," said Krachman.

The Student Marshall and Student Respondent, traditionally seniors, are chosen each year by the Council with the approval of the deans' office. James Bowdoin Day procession and address the scholars, respectively.

Last Monday Krachman told the Orient that the Council officers met subsequent to Thursday's meeting to choose (Please Turn To Page Two)

Council Deplores, But Fails To Act

(Continued From Page One)

their candidates, and have submitted names to the deans' office.

The balance of the meeting was taken up in discussion of "an open letter to the Bowdoin Community" presented for approval of the Council by Dave Ruccio, '76.

Citing articles in the New York Times and publications of the Latin American Studies Association describing the present situation in Chile, Ruccio said that Bowdoin, as "an institution of higher learning" should take an active part in aiding the intellectuals who are being persecuted in Chile.

"We, as members of a liberal arts college, have a brotherhood with those who are being oppressed," argued Ruccio before the Council. "One Chilean should be able to leave his community and find refuge here at Bowdoin."

Ruccio said he hoped to get "some kind of vote of confidence" from the Council.

Although the Council's reaction to Ruccio's proposal to bring a Chilean to Bowdoin was lukewarm, as members pled Dave with practical questions concerning visas and funding, a statement of support, worded by substitute Johann Segherdahl, finally received the approval of 13 of the members present.

"Because of the suppression of intellectualism in such nations as the Soviet Union and Chile, the Bowdoin Student Community has found it necessary to speak out against such actions."

"We, the Student Council, therefore authorize Dave Ruccio to investigate avenues by which Bowdoin College may actively express its desire to aid Chilean intellectuals."

The military government in Chile has made no response.

The Bowdoin College community is invited to attend the Annual Used Book Sale Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 16 and 17, at the First Parish Church vestry on the hill near the college, sponsored by the Bath-Brunswick Branch, American Assn. of University Women.

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Despite the case for PAM, some still have qualms.

Kelley Angered By CMP "Lies"

(Continued From Page One)

the stockholders, but it's really CMP's customers who will have to eventually pay." Kelley himself has borrowed a considerable amount of money in order to counteract the CMP campaign.

If company profits will not go down considerably under a system of public power, why is CMP so vituperative in its objections to the proposal? "It's economic and political power," replies Kelley. "Their lobbying power in the state house is tremendous. They're a goddamned super-giant."

According to Kelley, each area of the country that has instituted a program of public power has benefited by lower electrical rates. New England is the last area in the country which does not have public power; Kelley hopes that approval of the November 6 proposal will break the ice.

Kelley also assures that the power proposal is not one of socialism. "I'm a free-enterprise man. Local electric companies would continue to operate and make a profit. The only change would be that the public would accumulate the power; the private companies would continue to distribute it."

Although Kelley says that he is reasonably confident of victory in November, his somewhat feverish manner and nervous voice betray his growing concern. "The Public opinion survey taken by CMP shows us ahead . . . but . . . I just don't know."

Gather Informally

Women Meet To Voice Concerns

by ELLYN BLOOMFIELD

Now that Bowdoin has increased the enrollment of women on campus, it was to no surprise that the women of the college decided to hold an informal get-together. The meeting, which drew a crowd close to forty last Sunday, was the idea of some upperclassmen. Ellen Siebert and Liza Graves just wanted to get people together to meet each other and to use the group as a centralizing unit. Some of the topics that they felt could be used as discussion focus points were the problems of women with respect to academic issues, political work (including the Equal Rights Amendments), and the social pressure at Bowdoin.

Several students explained, at that time, an interest in the gynecological services of the infirmary. Most of the group felt that there was a need for a resident gynecologist on the infirmary staff. As one student put it, "I was surprised that there isn't a gynecologist in the infirmary. When a school goes co-ed, it should really be part of the facilities." However, Miss Caferty, instructor in German and a member of the now defunct ad hoc committee on co-education, stated that when she speaks to

students, the only problem women would talk about was in connection with their hair dryers.

A member of the Woman's Center of Brunswick, Sue Breeding, spoke informally to the group. She explained what her group did in terms of a referral service. She said that the Center was concerned with "which doctors were concerned with women." The Woman's

Center wanted to compile a list of doctors and have them referred to on the basis of what they are best doing. "Some doctors are good for fitting IUD's, some are good for the Pill, and some for just the common cold." Along with a referral service, the Woman's Center had four consciousness groups. Two, she said, were closed. They were women's

(Please Turn To Page Six)

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Street Fight Puts Out Fire For Torch Race

by LENNY LOTHSTEIN
and ED HEINE

Traditionally, Homecoming Weekend has been ushered in by the annual torch race, in which freshmen from each fraternity compete in a footrace, the objective being to light a bonfire erected at Whittier Field. But, with the confusion about when Homecoming actually was and the interfraternity antics occurring after rush, the chances that a legitimate race might take place appeared decidedly slim.

Nevertheless, Friday night, October 5, witnessed a gathering of students, some "armed" with fire extinguishers, rocks, water balloons, and sticks, along College Street and Bowker Street, leading to Whittier Field.

At 7:30 p.m., the "race" commenced as one runner from Alpha Kappa Sigma, clad in helmet and pads, trotted down College Street surrounded by an increasing number of bodyguards, defying anyone to interfere. Before reaching the Kappa Sig house, two attempts were made to douse the torch. A scuffle ensued and people were struck with the torch.

While the festivities were underway on College Street, Beta Theta Pi, with many "willing-to-die" pledges, were preparing for Armageddon on Bowker Street near Hiram's Barn. There, 25 to 30 students prepared for an ambush with fire extinguishers and water containers waiting for the torch bearer.

At 7:45 p.m., the Kappa Sig contingent, now numbering approximately 20-25 rounded Harpswell Street and entered Bowker Street. At that point, the

Beta mob began their attack. Initially, only one or two at a time charged the torch bearer. Some of the attackers were struck with the torch and then beaten. The Kappa Sig entourage continued, only to be met by the main body of the Beta group, stretched across the road. There was a slight hesitation, then one Beta, who wore a ski cap to conceal his face, lunged at the torch bearer and tackled him. The torch bearer landed on the torch. From this point on, the event resembled nothing so much as a malicious gang fight. Numerous people were struck with the torch, and fists flew as the main engagement splintered into smaller bouts. Fire extinguishers were discharged and at one point, a garbage can was hurled into the air (whether anyone was struck with the can is not known). After five to ten minutes of brutality, campus security arrived and split the mob. The torch bearer was helped off the street and the "masked attacker", who had initiated the pogrom, stole away in a blue automobile.

As some tempers simmered, we overheard comments, such as, "I only went in to break it up" or "I didn't think it would get out of hand like this." Others swore vengeance against each other, while still others cracked macabre jokes about the entire ordeal.

The event evoked more disgust than excitement among non-participating observers, several of whom voiced hopes that this tradition might go the way of so many others at Bowdoin. With participation down this year to just two fraternities, those hopes may be nearing realization.



The Rangers have come a long way at Bowdoin since their spiritual ancestors came ashore at Omaha. Now, under the dynamic leadership of a new order, the group has broken with its paramilitary tradition. What would Barry Sadler say?

Necessity Calls

Rangers React To New Demands

by JOANNE GOLDEN and
DAVID COLE

Bowdoin's Rangers is a curious organization, a cross between the Outing Club and Nazi Youth. Originally brought to the Bowdoin campus as an offshoot of the Reserve Officers Training Program, the Rangers have developed on their own and have now evolved to a new plateau: through the culmination of past experiences they are no longer a military operation.

Although ROTC continues to provide sponsorship, uniforms, and an adviser, the group is distinct from the army program here; membership in Rangers does not require membership in ROTC. Military tactics, long the central interest of the group, will no longer be studied.

The Rangers are open to all members of the College community, including women. There has been active female participation in the past (who could forget the image of June Smith in uniform?) but this year the club has not been so lucky: 25 males make up the present contingent.

The Rangers stress outdoor activities and the various aspects of nature and man's relationship to it. The boys approach nature through such varied activities as rope work in building bridges, mountaineering, scuba diving, cross-country skiing, canoeing, camping, rappelling, land navigation and survival. Their adviser, Captain Gerald Barnes, a Ranger qualified through army training, and two Bowdoin seniors, also qualified instructors, provide guidance in these endeavors.

But the Rangers do not simply provide instruction in the many arts: they want to challenge a person's confidence. When a Ranger first faces a steep cliff down which he intends to rappel, the challenge to his personal confidence is considerable. But once the job is done and finished, the Rangers feel, he will look up to the top of that cliff with a renewed confidence and a genuine sense of achievement. Like Outward Bound, though perhaps less intensely, the Rangers seek to bring out the full potential of a member, and have fun at the same time.

Sensibly, the Rangers work together with the strictly civilian Outing Club, sharing equipment

and instruction. Larry Pizzi, a moving spirit in Rangers this year, believes that both organizations have something to offer each other, and he expects that some joint outings may be planned this year. Pizzi is extremely enthusiastic about this year's agenda, which in his opinion reflects a new flexibility and a new stress on the needs and hopes of the members. The first lessons on rappelling were offered this afternoon, and an operation with helicopters is planned for the future. And for fans of Jack London and Baden-Powell, the annual survival weekend is scheduled for later this year at the Navy Cold Weather Survival School in northern Maine. Anyone is eligible to attend; as one member noted, "We've never lost anyone yet."

Captain Barnes and the student instructors will be offering non-credit courses on afternoons, with a few nocturnal operations

putting what was learned in the classroom to use in the real world. For nine weeks, one hour a week, a course on land navigation (use of a map and compass, etc.) will be offered; anyone interested should see Captain Barnes.

The prospective Ranger, eager to embark on the vigorous life but wary of a vigorous death, need not be too concerned. The best equipment is used and instruction is complete in all areas; the assumption is made that no one knows anything about the subject. There have never been any accidents in learning and practicing the basic tactics. Equipment and uniforms are provided free. Leadership, of course, is on a rotational basis, as no member's abilities have been truly tried until he has faced a leadership situation. Rangers seek to bring out the whole man, or woman; when the balloon goes up, these kids will be ready.

Future Dim For The Cadets

by LESLIE REIF

When the war in Vietnam ended and the draft was abolished, enrollment in the R.O.T.C. basic program at Bowdoin dropped 40 percent. Nonetheless, the staff at Rhodes Hall — five officers and four enlisted men — has not been cut. Perhaps this is because the Army has not had the chance to review the Bowdoin situation, to see that only 20 Bowdoin students are now in the program; but the feeling at Rhodes Hall is that the Army will maintain the program, even if staff cuts are necessary. Lt. Colonel Donald C. Almy, Director of the program, admits he is not satisfied with enrollment, but believes the Army needs the Bowdoin student on account of his caliber and in order to retain its own diversity. The Colonel feels as well that Bowdoin needs R.O.T.C., since it provides a unique experience and another outlet for college students.

Steve Maidman, a sophomore who quit R.O.T.C. after one year, primarily because he believes it to be a hindrance to graduate study, thinks also that the program has a definite place at Bowdoin. He points out that "it pro-

vides an alternative for those who don't want to go on." Despite the fact that Maidman admires the officers here, he believes that R.O.T.C. is not for the student who wants to become a scholar, and that it "stunts one's intellectual curiosity." From experiences at Fort Bragg, Maidman concludes that, due to the lack of participants, Bowdoin's program does not and cannot prepare one for the Army. "They just can't simulate it here."

Dave Bushy, a member of R.O.T.C. who will be graduating at the end of this year, feels that the program is an educational as well as a practical experience. "It helps you understand other people." As far as getting anything out of the program, Bushy feels, it does not matter how many others participate. R.O.T.C., in his opinion, is an extension of one's education as well as a preparation for the Army. In addition, the Bowdoin graduate, having received his education in the humanities, has a great deal to offer to the Army. Bushy thinks that R.O.T.C. is more "creative" now than it has been in the past.

(Please Turn To Page Five)

Infirmiry Adjusts To Coeds; Ups Gynecological Services

by ELLYN BLOOMFIELD

When the first women students arrived on the Bowdoin College campus two years ago, the infirmiry was severely limited in its gynecological services. Most of the females at that time preferred to visit either their own private doctors or physicians in the Brunswick community. Most of these doctors were specialists.

Bowdoin, now that it has become a fully established educational institution, offers the female community several services for gynecological problems. According to Dr. John Anderson, an infirmiry physician, routine gynecological examinations are performed at a student's request. "If a girl wants a pap smear and pelvic examination, it can be done here," Dr. Anderson added that an examination for venereal disease can also be performed in the infirmiry.

Another gynecological service provided by the infirmiry is that of routine examination given to students considering the use of birth control pills. "The pills are not provided by the infirmiry," stated Anderson, "but prescriptions are given." Dr. Anderson emphasized that a prescription might not be given if he felt that a patient was not medically fit for it. Occasionally, the infirmiry might even give a small supply of pills instead of a prescription.

In certain cases, the infirmiry is used as a referral agency. Dr. Anderson felt that in special cases, the student would be better off if she allowed a gynecologist to handle the problem. "The infirmiry will not fit a woman for an IUD," he noted, but will

refer her to a gynecologist." This treatment is not covered by the Bowdoin medical insurance program if the infirmiry is not first consulted.

Counseling is another service of the infirmiry. Dr. Anderson said that he would be happy to answer any questions that might be troubling students. Although everything done in the infirmiry is put on a student's record, no one is allowed to read that record without written permission from the student.

Despite an apparently hospitable attitude put forth by the infirmiry, many female students refuse to patronize it. Some feel that gynecological problems are of a personal nature and would prefer to visit their family doctor.

Two women students indicated that the infirmiry had refused them prescriptions for the pill. "Dr. Anderson told me that he didn't want to be responsible for possible side effects, like blood clotting," said one of the refused patients. The other woman was refused because she was only seventeen years old at the time.

All of the freshman women questioned knew little of the services rendered at the infirmiry. Most, however, wanted more professional people to treat their personal cases. "The infirmiry is staffed with competent people," said one freshman, "but I think gynecological services indicate a need for gynecologists." She added that "any service done in the infirmiry can also be done in Family Planning. At least that way when they ask you what's wrong, you don't have to shout it out in front of a bench full of guys."

BOWDOIN ORIENT

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Friday, October 12, 1973

Number 4

"Spiggy"

"He recognizes that Maryland has starved its public institutions for funds, and has called for better programs for the mentally ill and retarded, for education, and for providing day-care centers and other social services. . . . Both the state of Maryland and the cause of modern-minded Republicanism in the nation will benefit if the voters elect him."

So saying, the *New York Times* in 1966 urged that little-known Ted Agnew be elected governor of Maryland. Now, seven years later, we look with some bewilderment on the record of his lightning rise and fall. It was once well within his reach to move from Baltimore County Executive to President of the United States in a brief ten years; now he is lucky to have escaped a prison term. Once he organized the "Draft Rockefeller" movement; now Rockefeller is one of many discussed as a possible successor for the fallen star.

It is well that we have escaped President Agnew. He was never the man America needs. In his brief career he demonstrated neither foresight nor compassion, neither an understanding of this country's needs nor a clearly conceived philosophy for meeting those needs.

But we cannot quite bring ourselves to join in the giddy joy that has greeted his destruction. We recall that his rivals for the vice-presidency were never the golden boys like Lindsay or Percy, but men like Volpe of Massachusetts and Rhodes of Ohio, colorless and tired. Agnew has never been colorless. Moreover, he did serve a purpose: his attacks on the media were not wholly unjustified, and his criticism of the smug assumptions of American liberalism ("Heroic Biafra Fights for Its Life") was based on an entirely correct suspicion that political astigmatism is not a monopoly of the Right. Of course, his tactics were often ungentlemanly; but it would be hard to deny that we often treated "Spiggy" with a certain disregard for gentility. Politics is a dirty game, but at least Agnew fought most of his fights out in the open.

So goodbye, Spiro (or Ted, if you prefer; it doesn't matter now). We may mourn less for you than for Joe Tydings or Charlie Goodell, but you will be remembered longer. You were never our friend; but if we have learned one lesson from your former chief, it is that danger lies in self-satisfied seclusion behind the comforting assurances of friends. You were a nasty bastard, but you kept us honest. It's a shame you couldn't do that for yourself.

Bad Fire

The Orient has dwelled recently on fraternities. The phenomenon of their survival at Bowdoin, despite a distinctly opposite trend at similar schools, has pointed out the factors that set fraternities at Bowdoin apart from those that, for instance, once flourished at Williams. The success of the last decade in withdrawing official sanction from religious and racial discrimination, matched by the recent decline in discrimination by sex, have suggested a marked tendency toward flexibility and greater openness in the system here. Fraternities have matured with the College, leaving behind the childish traditions and sinister practices that led to the abolition of frats on other campuses.

The Orient believes this to be true. But last week's torch race serves as a reminder that, at least to a limited extent, Phi Chi is still in her ancient glory. Although only two Houses were involved (the others having chosen, commendably, to forego the tradition) the irresponsibility and plain stupidity of the students involved reflects badly on the institution of fraternities generally. The simple-minded viciousness of the event's organizers merits strict punishment, but the administration seems to care little about what these people do to each other. If, instead of staging a street-fight, they had made unpleasant noises in a women's dorm, half of them would already have been suspended.

In the past, the two fraternities involved have, with some justification, protested the popular tendency to label them "animal" houses. This sort of generalized classification is wrong, and ought to be avoided. But in light of last Friday's rumble, if anyone deserves to protest it is not the Houses that ran the torch race, but the Humane Society. We are giving animals a bad name.

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David Cole and Art Baker

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

More On Frats

To the Editor:

May I congratulate you on your headline and Tim Poor's article on local fraternities and him on having been generally objective and factual in his research? It delights many Old Greeks to know that Bowdoin remains a haven for many fraternal organizations, even if the Little Three appear to question their validity.

I'd be glad to inform Mr. Poor of a couple of minor slips in his material, if he'd be interested in calling me; but one apparent misconception should be corrected in your columns for the record. As one who very much enjoyed his 50th reunion last June with representatives of all fraternities and a goodly batch of independents, I think I'm in a position to assure the present generation on campus that loyalty to one's fraternity never took precedence over loyalty to the College. It was, rather, generally recognized and taught that a healthy competition between the fraternities made for a better Bowdoin, but that serving the College was a higher honor and requirement than anything one might do for his House. Alumni are, I'm sure, delighted to know that the same attitude obtains currently.

Despite the loss of that great and good advisor Athen Daggett, the Orient appears to be doing a fine job on reporting (and sometimes leading or stirring up) campus activities. I only wish that more alumni had the privilege of reading it regularly. Might the emeriti — like the Governing Boards — be placed on your mailing list? I, for one, would be happy to pay the mailing cost. There

have been times when a specially interesting issue has been exhausted at the information desk before I got there.

Cordially,
Pat Quinby

Bottles

To the Editor:

Within the next few days a new program will be instituted for the recycling of newspapers and bottles. Separate boxes for the collection of these articles will be found at four different locations on campus. In Maine Hall, Hyde Hall, Appleton and the Senior Center, boxes will be placed in the basements where the washing machines and dryers are located. A different procedure will be set up for those people living in the Pine Street and Harpswell Street condominiums. Collection day will be every Tuesday.

This program can not function without the support of the student body. I would like to encourage ALL students on campus to save their newspapers and bottles and deposit them at one of the four locations. In addition, our program requires a substantial number of students who will be willing to separate bottles by color, tie newspapers in bundles, and help transport them to the Brunswick Public Works Department. Our second meeting shall be scheduled in the near future.

But meanwhile "your" collection starts immediately — and why not drink bottled beer until we can convince Brunswick to recycle cans? Sally Homer '76

Budget Committee Files Report; Considers Use Of Tuition Revenue

(Below is a segment of the report of the Committee on Budgetary Priorities. The full report includes comments on the infirmary and Physical Plant.)

In its second year of operation the Committee reviewed the proposed budget for FY-74 and examined selected components of the College which impinge on the budget making process. Those areas included the Development Office, the Infirmary, Tuition, and Faculty Compensation. The Committee continued its practice of exposing its views on the proposed FY-74 budget by preparing a report and holding an informal faculty meeting on the subject in early March.

Preliminary figures for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1973 (FY-73) suggest that revenues exceeded expenditures by approximately \$100,000 during this period. While the Committee is encouraged by the improvement in the budgetary picture in the last two years, it is much too modest to accept any praise for these changes. Two large contributing factors to the budget are: revenues derived from Tuition; and expenditures for Faculty Compensation. To a large extent budget balancing has been rather easy for the last two years as tuition revenues increased significantly while faculty numbers remained constant and faculty compensation increases were somewhat held in check by federal wage increase guidelines. The two factors are discussed separately below.

Tuition

Following an interview with President Howell by a member of the Committee, one meeting was devoted to the subject of tuition charges. The Vice President for Administration and Finance attended and discussed projections for the period 1974-1977 which were subsequently presented to the Committee on Policy of the Governing Boards at its April meeting. Also present was the Director of Student Aid, who treated some of the relationships between tuition increases and the student aid program.

It has been a general policy of the Administration not to turn to a tuition increase as a means of closing the gap between operating costs and income until every effort has been made to ensure that the overall operation of the College is as efficient as possible. On the other hand, we had gone for some years without a tuition raise and, looking at the possibility of an increase from another perspective, we were on the lower end of the scale among the schools with which we compare ourselves. It was felt that we had managed to remain in this position, in part, because of the increasing size of the student body. Assuming that the student body is stabilized for a time at about 1250, it is probably realistic to assume that the average annual increase in educational and general costs per student will be close to the figure of 7.2% which prevailed during the decade 1962-1972. During that same period tuition covered, on the average, 40% of costs and operating deficits were incurred with some regularity, while the FY-74 budget, with tuition providing 45% of costs, projects a small surplus. (The figure of 45% may be compared with those for comparable institutions which range from 40-60%.) Assuming that tuition income continues to cover 45% of costs, it was anticipated that the annual tuition increase required to meet increased costs over the next three years would be about \$200. The potential \$600 increase for the three year period was approved by the Governing Boards at their June meeting.

Many factors will affect the actual relationship of costs to tuition income. Among them, income from new endowment generated by the 175th Anniversary Campaign will be an essential feature of the future student aid picture. From the negative side, the situation might be radically changed by such events as a massive withdrawal of federal loan funds or a drastic change in the financial situation of the majority of the

matriculants.

For the present, a closely monitored policy of modest annual increments, perhaps even tied to a fixed percentage of costs, seems well-suited to achievement of a balanced budget.

Instruction

It seems clear that the faculty salary increases of the past two years have not had the intended effect of moving Bowdoin into a parity position with the average of the Pentagonal group. If substantial gains in Faculty Compensation cannot be made in a time when tuition revenues are increasing, then clearly a greater level of effort will be required to improve Bowdoin's relative position after the total enrollment levels off. The Committee is quite aware that governmental policy and the imperatives of internal budget balancing have necessarily slowed the pace of salary improvement, and that different faculty age profiles make comparisons between institutions difficult. But if we continue to view faculty salary improvement as a high priority matter, and the Committee does, it is time to develop and state some precise annual goals. With the 175th Anniversary Campaign now well launched, we have arrived at a proper time to consider again where we are in the area of salaries and where we expect to be in two years.

Last year the Committee recommended that "the Provost consider a detailed briefing of the Faculty on the matter of compensation." We once more so recommend.

While the undersigned accept the responsibility for this report, we do wish to acknowledge the contributions of K. S. Sherman, J. E. McHugh '73, J. F. Mullin '75, and K. F. Wagner '75 to the activities of the Committee during the 1972-73 year.

J. E. Bland
S. S. Butcher, Chairman
S. R. Cifer
E. J. Geary
R. E. Morgan
C. T. Settlemyre

Guest Column

Reconsidering "Academic Freedom"

by ERIC VON DER LUFT

The dispute over distribution requirements at Bowdoin seems to have faded into the past. It is not necessary here to delineate the many benefits of the elimination of this system; however, one possible drawback has recently manifested itself as the new policy is carried to its logical extreme.

Basically, the problem is that, in certain departments, notably those of the humanities, the progression of courses with the more advanced or specific studies having prerequisite general introductions has largely been abandoned. What this means, essentially, is that any freshman is eligible for almost any course in the humanities division. Does this type of flexibility lower the quality of the overall education over the four year span? Now it could be argued that freedom of choice within departments is analogous to freedom of choice between departments, and thus should be condoned; but there is a fallacy in this argument. While courses are usually unrelated on an inter-departmental basis, courses within departments almost always have a high degree of correlation with respect to achieving a good understanding of the entire discipline in preparation for the A.B. For this reason, as little formal structure as possible should be imposed on the student choosing between departments; but once he has made that

choice, a certain degree of structure must be applied, moving from more general to more specific, and perhaps also from more simple to more difficult, to insure that as high a level as possible of academic performance has been accomplished when the senior year is over.

For example, consider the religion department, which has not had formal prerequisites for quite a while, but which nevertheless has always encouraged obtaining the broad background of 11 and 12 before moving on to the study of more specific areas, and which has always discouraged both freshmen and unprepared sophomores from taking the two most advanced courses in the department, 31 and 32. However, this year not only are a significant number of freshmen enrolled in 31, but Professor Geoghegan has reduced his traditional book-a-week practice and has cut the written requirements for the course. Geoghegan says that the intellectual quality of his course has not suffered as a result of these cuts of what he terms "superfluous material," and that he firmly believes that, through increased personal contact with students on an individual basis, after four years and eight courses thus unstructured, as much will have been learned as would have been through a more traditional progression such as is still employed in the science departments.

In the philosophy department more and more courses are being numbered below 11 and 12, which means that it is quite likely that a majority of students in them have no background "whatsoever" in Plato and Aristotle; and as any competent philosopher will tell you, trying to do philosophy without Plato and Aristotle is like digging a well with a teaspoon; until you have the right tools you are not going to get anywhere. Professor Pols has practically wasted two weeks in Phil. 9 providing these tools to the greater part of the class, while those few who already have them shudder in dismay at the sketchiness of this necessarily brief presentation. Of course, the obvious solution is to number the course after 11 and 12.

Perhaps the worst aspect to intradepartmental freedom is that the highly motivated and well-prepared students are hindered, especially in seminars, by others in the class. Obviously, reinstituting rigid prerequisites is not going to solve the problem entirely, but surely it would purge out a significant number of misfits from high-level courses, thus restoring true academic freedom among at least the most gifted students who, more than anyone else, suffer by the present system. Call this belief reactionary and elitist if you wish; in this connection I can easily live with both labels.

ROTC To Face Dimming Future

(Continued From Page Three)

The Committee on Military Affairs, which presides over any business initiated by R.O.T.C., has been chaired for the past three years by John Ambrose of the Classics Department. Ambrose asserts that R.O.T.C. offers fantastic scholarship programs and stimulating courses to interested students. The Committee's 1972 Annual Report contained a recommendation that R.O.T.C. at Bowdoin be allowed to enroll students from other Maine colleges. This year Bates, Nason and the University of Maine at Portland-Gorham are participating in Bowdoin's R.O.T.C. program. Motions to do away with R.O.T.C., according to Ambrose, have been overwhelmingly rejected in recent years. Lawrence Hall of the English Department takes over for Ambrose this year.

R.O.T.C. at Bowdoin is far from being a success. The introduction of seminars in military affairs, the enthusiasm of those who participate in the program and the quality instruction they receive, however, indicate that R.O.T.C. is still alive. The program probably will not grow in size; nor will it die out. R.O.T.C. is going nowhere at Bowdoin; the college, on the other hand, does not seem to mind having it around. Captain Monette was probably right in saying that "if anyone does end it, it will be the Army. And that's a long way off."

GRAD SCHOOL?

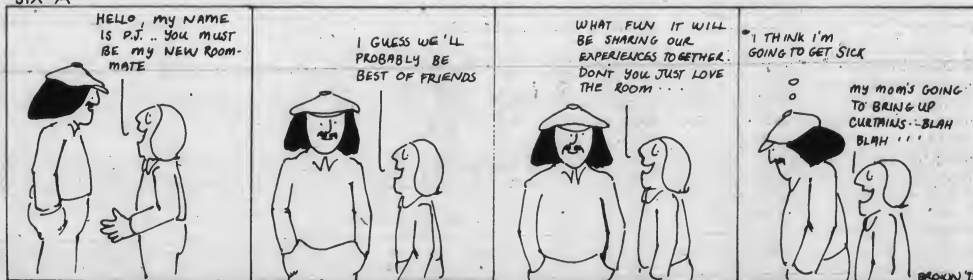
Want to kick around strategy for entrance? Want to find out what they're looking for? Want to exchange some thoughts on the LSAT's, GRE's, etc. . . . how to prepare for them, how to improve your scores?

When: Thursday, October 18th
Where: Chase Barn Chamber
Time: 7:15 p.m.

Presentors: Prof. Joel Peskey
Dr. Donald Cowing

Paul Lang, internationally-known musicologist, will deliver the Annie Talbot Cole Lecture October 17 at 7:30, in Wentworth Hall. The public is cordially invited.

SIX-A



Subtly and Clarity, Too

Meditation Enhances Creativity, Energy

by ALEXANDER PLATT

"Transcendental Meditation is practiced for a few minutes morning and evening as one sits comfortably with the eyes closed. It is an easy and natural mental technique that affords the body a great state of rest. It is not a religion, a philosophy or a withdrawal from active life."

These comments were made by a trained teacher of Transcendental Meditation (TM), Nick Johnson, at an introductory lecture given on Thursday night in the Harrison McCann Room in the Senior Center.

Through the technique, Johnson explained, the mind experiences subtler states of thought as physiological changes occur which correspond to this refined mental activity. In a slide presentation he showed that scientific investigation has found that during the period of Transcendental Meditation, oxygen consumption, carbon dioxide elimination, cardiac output, heart rate and respiratory rate significantly decrease. The metabolic rate is reduced by an average of 20%.

This physiological evidence, together with measurements of skin resistance and blood chemistry, shows that an individual gains a profoundly deep state of rest while the mind remains alert and is able to respond to stimuli. These natural effects clearly distinguish TM from other techniques which involve effort, control, hypnosis or autosuggestion. Johnson clearly pointed out that Transcendental Meditation is very natural and needs no effort, nor does it involve any concentration or contemplation.

Those practicing Transcenden-

tal Meditation report this state of rest profoundly refreshing, both physically and mentally. Accumulated tension and fatigue which hinder efficient functioning of the nervous system are dissolved in a natural manner through deep rest. Thus, practitioners of the technique feel resulting efforts of more energy, effectiveness in activity and creativity.

One hundred sixty researchers are now engaged in research on TM in U.S. medical schools and colleges, including Harvard Medical School, Stanford Research Institute and the Institute for Living in Hartford.

Some 400,000 people have taken instruction in the technique in the last seven years, since Maharishi Mahesh Yogi founded the Students International Meditation Society. In 1966, a nonprofit educational organization devoted entirely to teaching TM. This number is rapidly growing, and the organization is receiving increased support from many leading people. Major General Franklin Davis, who as Commandant of the U.S. Army War College has implemented TM as a part of the curriculum; Francis Driscoll, superintendent of Public Schools in Eastchester, New York, has included TM as a regular addition to the programs of the schools in his district; and Astronaut Russel Schweikert has spoken of TM in relation to its potential uses in space travel and its effects on his personal life. But Transcendental Meditation is not something that is of use just to Army Generals and space travelers, it is something that can bring tremendous results in terms of increased clarity of mind and happiness in the lives of anyone who starts the technique. This is what Nick Johnson said on Friday night and it is what the Illinois State legislature recognized when they passed a resolution giving its full encouragement and support to

the Students International Meditation Society to teach Transcendental Meditation.

The next introductory lecture on TM will be given on November 7, at 7:30 p.m. in the Harrison McCann Room, 16th floor of the Senior Center.

Jordan Argues Strongly For Enforcement Of Rights Laws

(Continued From Page One)

less attack problems of civil rights. About the only thing Congress moved quickly to pass was the bill barring a sports blackout. "And the President had it signed by midnight."

Barbara Jordan remarked in a strong statement that the massive civil rights legislation of the 1960s has provided a basis for the implementation of equal rights. "We have got all the words we need," said Representative Jordan, "the battle now is to enforce this legislation." But Jordan never got around to saying how this was to be done. She never returned to the problem of a lack of enforcement. Instead, she spoke of the duties of Congress, and the specific duty of that legislative body to carefully consider and then restore the freedoms and the rights of individuals and corporations which have been abridged.

The concrete and very serious problems of busing, slum redevelopment, and racial segregation in other walks of life were topics left untouched by Representative Jordan. The "never before" which she spoke of may well be obscuring other

equally important issues and binding the hands of Congress. But authoritative action to combat the neglect and usurpation of civil liberties must, as Barbara Jordan herself remarked, come from those who have the direct power to enforce the law. Such power rests in the hands of state and local officials. The role of these officials in the enforcement of civil rights was not discussed in Representative Jordan's speech.

Barbara Jordan was the first black person since 1883 to serve in the Texas Senate. On March 28, 1972, she was unanimously elected President Pro Tempore of that body, becoming the first black woman to hold such a position in a United States legislature. She was the first black person to chair a committee of major importance in the Texas Senate and the first freshman Senator named to the Texas Legislative Council, the research arm of the Texas Legislature. Her manner was sometimes piercing, sometimes charming. And despite the drawbacks of her speech — and there were quite a few — it is doubtful whether anyone in the room was bored for a moment.

X-country

(Continued From Page Seven)

once again, the Bears brought in all of their men within the first 18 spots of the 37-man race.

As happens frequently, Billy Wilson sped home to win the race, boasting over a minute's margin over teammates Freddy Davis and Peter Benoit, who finished together 2-3, and then 15 seconds behind them was Dick Henderson, while Joe LaPann (wearing shoes this week) and surprising freshman Chris Stockdale finishing strong to clean up and close out the meet.

The reason Stockdale is making a surprising freshman this week is different than last week, when few knew WHAT to expect of him. This week, it was a case of knowing WHEN to expect him, as he didn't travel down south with the team, but showed up scarcely a few minutes before the race, and, as a matter of fact, ran an excellent race, finishing only a second behind veteran LaPann.

Two Assumption runners came in after Chris, and, on the end of a great race, Wayne Gardiner kicked in, his best effort this year. In 10th and 11th were a Bentley and another Assumption runner, and right behind them, not 8 seconds back, was Mike Brust, then John McGoldrick, and then Jim Johnson. Three more bad guys, the last of which was from St. A's, and right on his tail was Will Lund, who, despite his limited talent and finishing initiation, had a fine effort, showing that he could have been St. A's first or second man, and also placed in the top half of the finishers.

Final score: Bowdoin 15, Assumption 63, Bentley 71, and St. A's 90.

Cubs Nip Maine

by DEBBIE SWISS

Bicknell's soccer proteges brought a 2-1 win to Bowdoin after a hard-fought battle with U. of Maine, Tuesday, Oct. 9. Goalie Jeff Stout had some fine saves and deflected a total of 27 shots in the game. Pete Garrison, Doug Stevens, and Marc Butterfield proved their ability in outstanding defensive play.

Ten minutes into the second half, Maine made the first score of the game. About fifteen minutes later, Bowdoin's Paul Grand Pre tied the score. With only four minutes remaining in the game, Gene Johnson tallied the winning score for Bowdoin. Maine had 26 shots while Bowdoin had 32 shots.

Coach Bicknell notes that Bowdoin's Fresh soccer team has improved considerably since the start of the season. Next week, the team plays Colby's J.V.'s on Tuesday and Bates' J.V.'s on Thursday in two away games. In a game earlier this season, Bates and Colby tied 0-0.

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Social Stress, Health Discussed By Women

(Continued From Page Two)

groups with about ten in each. Of the two other groups, one was co-ed and the other was a lesbian consciousness group.

Ms. Breeding also spoke on the E.R.A. battle last year in the Maine legislature. She emphasized that there was always a need for students to help out in that cause by talking to labor unions, working with women legislators, or just writing letters.

Many students were asked what prompted them to come to the meeting after Ms. Breeding finished speaking. Many of them came just to see what it would be like. For most, it was the first time they had seen so many women together since their arrival at Bowdoin. "A lot of women don't have many close women friends," said one of the students. "I've never been in a room this size (Chase Barn Chambers) with so many women," she continued. Another woman stated that she "didn't know many girls." She went on by saying that she "didn't know more than

three girls in the room," that she "hadn't seen most of the women here before." An excellent suggestion was made by Liza Graves concerning career counseling. She felt that the college should provide better services to inform women as to the jobs that are opening up to them and for what jobs in the future women would be needed the most.

I spoke with several of the people who attended the meeting the following day. Ellen Siebert said that she "was glad at the number of people." "I wasn't sure whether there'd be close to none, fifty, or a hundred." When asked if she felt the meeting had accomplished anything, she said, "The purpose was not necessarily to accomplish anything except to let the people who were there with the women who were there."

One freshman I talked with didn't feel the same way. "I think that the meeting, the group has a lot of potential. However, a meeting based on just everyone being the same sex, isn't enough." She felt that there was

too much emphasis placed on women's sexual roles. "I felt that I was a hungry American girl looking for sex all the time. Then, there's a woman from the Woman's Center telling me how I can meet my lesbian needs. It's too much!"

One student felt that the group should concern itself with the problems at Bowdoin before tackling state and national issues. "I'm more concerned," she said, "with the problems women encounter at Bowdoin than the problems of women in society in general." She said that she would

continue to go to meetings, though. Freshmen thought that the meeting introduced them with the upperclassmen and the faculty on a more friendly attitude than that of "competitors."

All students felt that improvements for the women on the campus could be drafted, using the group as a political vehicle. One student expressed her feelings on how far behind the times Bowdoin really was. "At Goucher, we had Planned Parenthood on campus and that's the most backward school in the country!"

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Sailors Win and Then Sink

by CHRIS SHERWOOD

The Bowdoin Varsity Sailing Team was off to a promising start of a ten-match season three weeks ago with a victory on the Charles.

Captain Muzzi Barton and Sprague Ackley skipped in their respective A and B Divisions to an overall low-point victory against twelve schools at the Harvard Dinghy Invitational Regatta. MIT and Tufts, both nationally ranked teams followed in second and third; Brown, Harvard, and the United States Coast Guard Academy were further behind.

Two weeks ago Paul Liistro headed a young crew to the Sloop Eliminations in the Raven class at Coast Guard, but did not fare as well, taking a last place due to non-aggressive sailing against

The Chapel Forum Committee announces the first week of guest lectures. On Monday, October 15, 1973, Professor William B. Whiteside, chairman of the history department, will speak. The topic of his lecture will be, "A Statement on Education and Morality." On Wednesday, October 17, 1973, Professor Emeritus Fritz C. A. Koelln will speak on, "The Chapel Murals."

the hottest teams from a total of eight schools.

The Bowdoin team has little opportunity to practice in the outdated 24 foot sloops, and has had little experience handling spinnakers.

The new freshman team shows some strong prospects. Although the freshmen's first opportunity to race the delicate Interclub Dinghies at a Harvard Dinghy Invitational on Sept. 23 — ended in disaster with a last place behind nine teams, the frosh, led by Acting Captain Anne Pendergast and skippers Scott Hambley and Bob Stuart, made a comeback at Dartmouth two weeks ago Sunday, pegging a disappointing fifth after some fine racing and heated protest meetings.

Coached by Muzzi, Sprague, and Chris Sherwood, the two Bowdoin teams practice three times a week in eight Interclub Dinghies docked at Harraseeket Marina in South Freeport, and attend meets every weekend through the second week in November.

Both men and women race — fall and spring. Elementary sailing and racing instruction, taught by members of the Varsity Team, is being offered through the Athletic Department.



Orient/DeMaria
Bowdoin's soccer squad bantered the ball about, though not often enough into the goal, as Wesleyan handed the Bear's their third consecutive loss.

Workie and Hight Shine This Week

by FRED HONOLD

In consolation with the coaches, the Orient has picked the outstanding offense and defense player of last week's Wesleyan game.

On offense, left end, David Workman has been chosen. The 6'1" 190 pound senior from Norwell, Mass., caught two key passes and had an excellent afternoon blocking. Also in the running were freshman halfback Jim Soule who gained 44 yards in the first half before leaving the game with an injury, halfback

Tom DeLois who picked up where Soule left off and scored Bowdoin's touchdown in the second half.

On defense, Co-Captain Lou Hight, Bowdoin's defensive right end, was chosen. Hight played a consistent game throughout, and had several key tackles. The 6'1" 180 pound senior from Skowhegan, Maine sacked an Amherst runner on a play that could have led to an Amherst touchdown. Defensive backs Steve Elias and Mike Jones also played top games, Elias intercepting two passes and Jones picking off one.

X-Men Start Fast

by LEO GOON

Having reached Assumption College in Worcester with most of his crew, Coach Sabe watched his men in black cruise to an easy four-way meet win against St. Anselm's, Bentley, and host Assumption. While most of the Bowdoin campus watched the home football game, the harriers slipped away that morning, just as they would in their meet, breezing over the windy 4.3 mile course with a big hill to another triumph.

Sweeping the first six places (Please Turn To Page Six)

Booters Fall To Cards, 3-1 Then Bounce Back At UMO

by BOB BAKER

Last Saturday morning, the Polar Bears took on the Wesleyan Cardinals in a soccer match at Pickard Field. The Bears had lost their two previous games while Wesleyan was undefeated. The first was very exciting with play just about even but Wesleyan went into halftime with a 1-0 lead

on a deflected goal off a Bowdoin defenseman. What started to be an over confident Wesleyan 11, ended up a determined group fighting to remain undefeated.

Bowdoin was still not at its best but it was playing its best soccer of the season. Early in the second half, Wesleyan scored on another deflected goal off a Bowdoin player and took a 2-0 lead. Then, with about 20 minutes remaining in the game, Jerry Bridge scored a goal for the Polar Bears off an indirect kick in the Wesleyan penalty area. This made the score 2-1 and it proved to be the first goal of the season off the sticky Cardinal Defense this year. With 15 minutes left in the match, though, Wesleyan tallied for their only well earned goal of the morning to clinch a 3-1 victory for the Cardinals. Baker had 14 saves for Bowdoin while the Wesleyan net minder came up with 8 saves.

Tuesday proved to be a much better for the Bowdoin Polar Bears as they traveled to Orono to take on the Black Bears of Maine. The Bowdoin booters looked weak at first as Maine took an early 1-0 lead — as well as the momentum of the game. Finally, Bowdoin woke up as Jerry Bridge tied the score on a high floater over the Maine goalie with 10 minutes left in the first half.

The inspired Bowdoin players took command of the game in the second half. Daniel Cesar scored Bowdoin's second goal on a beautiful drive with only 7 minutes gone in the second half. It was then Steve Boyce's turn to head in a corner kick from Robbie Moore to allow Bowdoin to breathe a little easier and give them their first victory of the 1973 campaign. Hackett had 10 saves for Maine while Baker, who had a relatively easy second half, had 12 saves for Bowdoin. The Polar Bears are now 1-0 in State Series play and take over first place from the Black Bears.

October 16, 1973, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., special exhibition and sale of original graphic works, presented by the Tomlinson Collection of Baltimore, Maryland and of Canadian Eskimo sculpture, presented by Walrus Imports of Kennebunkport, Maine.

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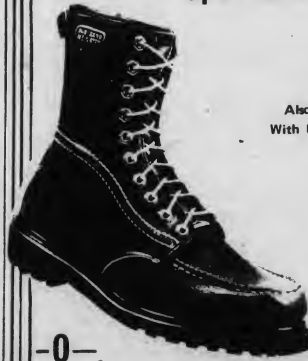
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SPORTS



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SPORTS

Athletic Supporter

Roscoes's Ranters

by JOE ABORACHI

The sporting clash of the year is about to begin. The air is thick with tension and heads are spinning with frantic expectations of victory on the gridiron. The fans boast raccoon coats and white high-top sneakers. Brown paper bags peak from every pocket as the spectators weave their way to the stadium. Pennants wave from every hand and cowbells strike a pleasant cacophony in the autumn breeze. Sequestered bathing suits hug the hills and dales of the giddy majorettes, band members straighten their plumes, and the dumpy singer prepares to vulgarize the "Star Spangled Bummer".

These football institutions have largely disappeared from all but the Big Ten, Pacific Eight and other hard-core conferences. In fact many of these All-American traditions never found their way to Bowdoin in the first place. But for several hours last weekend a trace of the old flavor gained temporary admittance to the new, sophisticated Bowdoin. A smattering of raccoon coats could be spotted in the crowd as alumni returned to the Alma Mater. Of course alcoholic beverages have always been near and dear to the Bowdoin soul; the fascination with inebriation is unlikely to fade. But perhaps more significantly, the venerated cheerleader is not yet defunct . . .

Bowdoin's answer to Mark Spitz, Rick Raybin, no longer graces the sidelines of Whittier Field. But among the ranks of the '73 cheering squad one finds many suitable substitutes.

Filling Rick's boots and white cowboy hat in spirit is Bronco Bob Bardwell. Bronc is the last of a dying breed — the Bowdoin preppy, hero, and gentleman. Though his enthusiasm can hardly be applauded, it is nice to have a pretty face upon which to gaze when the action gets dull.

No Bowdoin organization could hope to thrive without the zealous participation of Emily Schroeder and Debby Duffy. These little gals demonstrate the true fiber of the ideal cheerleader: Noxema complexion, Herbal Essence-clean hair, and Pepsodent smile. It is indeed unfortunate that Bowdoin cheerleading does not demand their other skills, for clearly both are athletically inclined. How about a few flips and splits some Saturday?

Not to be underestimated is Robin Shiras, a latter-day Margaret Court and unwavering member of the "Lodge" (no, not the Elks). Robin shows off her mid-Western sparkle to the delight of the roaring throng. Patsy Ahrens holds her own along with Robin, maintaining her sophistication as pressure builds on the field.

Sue Stearns is a familiar face on the Bowdoin Cheerleading unit. Although her straight-man, John Currie, is now situated in Oklahoma, the famous photo in the *Orient* last year lives on in our memories. To the disappointment of many, Sue appeared to have changed her ways (if her performance on last Saturday is an indication of an altered attitude).

Mandy Hoagland, Doug Buckley and Archie Smith also donned cheerleading uniforms on Saturday. But the trio appeared distraught when leader of the groupies, Alvin Hall, failed to make the game. Alvin claimed that he was victimized by an unspecified intestinal problem which left him drained and too weak to cheer. However, rumor has it that he merely suffered a severe case of butterflies.

The Polar Bear was seen skipping along the track. He apparently was searching for a tail . . . for he sustained an experience that left him sadly "tail-less" and he is in desperate need of a replacement.

Let us not forget the veritable mainstay of the Bowdoin Cheerleaders. Brother Rosko is the backbone of the squad . . . he has a mouth big enough to ride a Zamboni. His devotion is evidenced in the fact that he was rendered speechless as a result of his wailing on Saturday. Rosko the Ranter wanted to be sure that even the alumni in East Cupcake could hear him cheering the team on to victory.

Go you Bears!!



Orient/DeMaris

Dave Caras bobs and weaves for yardage in Bears' losing effort against Wesleyan.

Defense Holds Wesleyan Cards But Bears Lose, 10-7

by FRED HONOLD

With 6:30 left on the clock, the Wesleyan Cardinals took advantage of a bad Bowdoin punt to sweep into the end-zone a few plays later and give themselves a 10-7 victory over the Bears.

The score came at 4:43 when Wesleyan fullback Mike Robinson drove the final yard to the goal line and Bill Gustus added the extra point to give Wesleyan the edge in the hard-hitting contest.

Time and again the Bears' rugged defense held off the Cardinal's attack on the important plays all afternoon. Moments earlier, safety Steve Elias had intercepted a pass in the end zone.

Bowdoin's offense took over at the 20 yard line with eight minutes remaining and a 7-3 lead. A few first downs could have moved Coach Jim Lentz's Bears out of the danger zone, but the Cardinal defense held. Halfback Dave Caras, who had just gained seven yards in Bowdoin's drive from the 20, dropped back to punt.

But with a strong Wesleyan rush coming on, Caras's quick punt went off the side of his foot and straight up in the air. A backward bounce gave Wesleyan the ball on the Bowdoin 21.

Bryan McCarthy ripped through the middle for 17 yards down to the 4 yard line. Then Robinson fought for two yards on the next play and plunged over seconds later for the deciding touchdown.

The Polar Bears came back with their own goal line drive from the Bowdoin 34 to the Wesleyan 23, but the march ground to a halt with 2:30 to go in the game.

On that drive Bowdoin's Tom DeLois returned the kickoff 19 yards. Two plays later the 5'4", 155 pound halfback bounced for seven yards. Kubacki's next pass to freshman end Jim Small was incomplete. With a 4th down and 4 yard situation, Bowdoin elected to go for the first down. Kubacki carried the ball up the center for five yards, and Bowdoin's offense and chances were still alive.

Quarterback Ed Grady came in for Kubacki, and on his first play tossed a pass off in the left flats to Pat McManus for 17 yards. On the next play DeLois crashed through the line for another 17.

Grady passed to McManus next, but the pass fell incomplete as McManus dove backwards for the ball. At 2:57 Grady dropped back again, and threw the ball toward the right corner to 6'5" end Small. It seemed that the Wesleyan defender tipped the ball just enough so that it slipped off the top of Small's outstretched fingers, Small leaping up behind the Cardinal defense on the 10 yard line.

With another 4th and 4 situation facing Bowdoin, Grady dropped back again to pass but, forced to scramble, he was thrown for a three yard loss. Wesleyan took over and wound out the clock.

The Wesleyan 3 point lead came in the second period on a 29 yard field goal kick by Gustus with less than a minute left in the first half.

Wesleyan had begun their drive on their own 24. Quarterback Tom Gelsomino passed to end Dave Terry for 17 yards on the right side, and then completed a 24 yarder to Steve Sadoway. With the ball at Wesleyan's 37, Tom O'Brien carried the ball to the 25. Gelsomino went to the air

again, but two Bowdoin defenders who knocked the ball from Terry were called for interference. Wesleyan took a first down on the eight yard line.

The brutal Bear defense entrenched, and in three plays had actually set Wesleyan back four yards. On 4th and 14 Gustus gave Wesleyan the winning three point margin on his 29 yard field goal.

Bowdoin's touchdown of the afternoon came on a 31 yard drive following Mike Jones's interception of a Gelsomino pass.

On a 4th and 9 situation Kubacki hit Dave Workman with a pass on the Wesleyan 8 for a 19 yard play. Caras netted six yards on the next play down to the two yard line as the third quarter ended.

On the first play of the fourth quarter Caras was racked up off the left side for a loss of one. In a third and goal situation Caras gained two yards back to a yard within the goal line. And then Kubacki called on DeLois in the 4th and 1 position, DeLois plowed through for six points as Elias made the conversion for Bowdoin's seven point total. 13:42 showed on the clock.

Statistics might be a good way of displaying Wesleyan's offensive strength and Bowdoin's comparative abilities. On first downs Wesleyan had 22 yards to 47 for 179 yards; passing yardage was 6 of 18 for 111 yards to 4 of 15 for 47 yards. While Wesleyan was unable to intercept Bowdoin passes, the Bears picked off 3 Cardinal aeriels. Both teams fumbled three times, the opponents losing once and Bowdoin losing twice. Wesleyan received ten penalties for 70 yards, Bowdoin 2 for 32.

Individually, Sadoway netted 87 yards on 19 rushes, McCarthy 72 on 12, and O'Brien 59 on 17. For Bowdoin Caras rushed 15 times for 61, freshman Jim Soule eight for 44, Kubacki 12 for 39, and DeLois 11 for 38. Soule, who was the leading ground gainer for Bowdoin in the first half, was hurt late in the second period and DeLois came in for him.

Wesleyan remains on the schedule as Bowdoin's Waterloo. The Cardinals from Connecticut have managed to beat Bowdoin for nine consecutive years, particularly in victories in the past four years when they've frustrated what should have been Bowdoin victories.

The Odds Are —

Certain defeats are hard to accept, especially when you know you are better than a team and mere rough spots prevent a victory. Tomorrow down at Amherst, the Bears take on a good Jeffs football team. If the Lentz-men want to win this one, every rough spot will have to disappear. It's Amherst 21-10.

Varsity soccer will also be at Amherst. After the victory over Maine, we see the booters gathering some much needed momentum. The team is due to come out of the woods any time—namely 10:30 Oct. 13, with an upset 2-1 decision over the purple.

Cross country will face its toughest competition of the season in a tri-meet with Brandeis and Wesleyan down in Massachusetts. Brandeis boasts a tough squad with two men, Rheinolt and Caban able to challenge Billy Wilson. Reality dictates: Bowdoin 27, Brandeis 28, Wesleyan 60, with depth crowning the winner.

Activity Budgets Down; Afro-Am, SUC Criticized

by PETER PIZZI

As the student body of Bowdoin increases each year, one might expect a commensurate increase in the funds devoted to student activities and services. Unfortunately, the Student Activities Fee Committee, which allocates the total of the \$40 fee collected from each student to some twenty organizations, has ten percent less money to distribute than last year. Last year the total of \$46,000 was supplemented by a surplus accumulated over past years to boost the total to over \$53,000. This year, the total is back down to \$47,403 for appropriation, \$39,000 of which goes to the five most funded organizations — The Student Union Committee, The Orient, The Afro-American Society, WBOR, and The Bugle. The process by which funds are appropriated begins in the spring when each organization presents and argues for its proposed budget for the following year. The verdict of the Committee on each budget comes early in the fall, when the

exact size of the fund for the year is known. Some of the Committee's criteria employed to evaluate an organization's merit to the community is the number of students served by its activities, the quality and precision of its budget, and its performance in the previous year. Whenever allocated money is spent, it must be authorized by the president and the faculty advisor of the organization. This year, in light of the diminished fund, supervision by the advisor is being stressed to avoid overruns.

Of the five biggest appropriations, the Af-Am's share of \$6,800 appears to arouse most controversy around the campus. White students, largely because of misinformation, have looked upon the Af-Am's activities with suspicion and skepticism. Such convictions have flourished in the often tense atmosphere surrounding Bowdoin's black-white relations. Blacks, feeling attacked, have been reluctant to explain themselves and their organization to whites. "We've

been in a position of constant defense and when you feel attacked, you attack first," said Af-Am, President Maurice Butler.

Contrary to some widely held opinions, though, none of the Af-Am's allocation can go toward private social events. As the Committee's former chairman, Prof. Franklin Burroughs, states, "If the money was being used purely internally, it could not be justified."

\$5,500 of the Af-Am's allocation finances various educational or cultural functions which, like all of the Center's activities and the Center itself, are open to the entire campus and publicized as such. These include lectures and the Black Arts Festival, which will hopefully be a year 'round affair this year. The rest of the allotment goes to administrative and maintenance purposes involved in running the Af-Am. Thus, although the organization does serve both quasi-fraternal and educative purposes, it is only the latter that receives funds from the Student

Activities Fee Committee. To increase the money it can devote to lectures and cultural events, the Af-Am also sponsors films, the proceeds from which go exclusively to this educative end and not to social functions.

In fact, the parties at the Af-Am are usually quite inexpensive since liquor is never bought by and only rarely consumed at the Af-Am. "Up here in Maine" one of the officers explained, "the pressures from books and from being away from the city environment we're used to make it easy for us to have a good time. All we need is some music to dance around to. We don't need no alcohol. That's the cultural difference between our partying and the rest of the college's."

Because of the cut in their funds, the Af-Am will encounter more obstacles in providing attractive activities to educate and sensitize the College to Black problems. Though the Af-Am is committed to developing more channels of communication

between blacks and whites through lectures and cultural events, well-known Black figures will be impossible to obtain more than two or three times because of their lecture fees. Lesser known speakers, because they would draw less attention of the community, are considerably less effective, according to the Af-Am, in insinuating increased communications between black and white students.

Though the sincerity of the Af-Am to enhance communication between blacks and whites at Bowdoin cannot be questioned, such a reliance almost exclusively on formal lectures and cultural events appears to misread what also is lacking at Bowdoin. Black and white students might welcome as much as a lecture the opportunity to exchange ideas with one another in an informal setting. Films followed by discussion are being considered by the Af-Am for this year and these appear to be cheap and effective.

(Please Turn To Page Three)

THE

BOWDOIN ORIENT



The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME CIII

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1973

NUMBER 5

Musicologist Lectures On Critics' Role

by LESLIE REIF

In a long but extremely well written lecture last Wednesday evening, Paul Henry Lang, musicologist, music critic and expert on Handel, spoke of the scientific process in its relation to music. Dr. Lang, who has taught at major colleges and universities around the country, served as chief critic of The New York Herald Tribune from 1954 to 1963. In his speech, Dr. Lang made numerous references to critics both in general and on an individual basis. He cited music critics of The New York Times as among those who "beat around the bush," refusing to explain the piece in a straightforward manner or just admit a lack of understanding.

Dr. Lang expressed the belief that music can best be understood not through the psychological process, but through history. Lang also mentioned the fact that science in all of its capacities is unable to explain or interpret music. Man has been eager since his inception to explore deep into the realms of the musical world, but the answer does not lie in a purely scientific explanation. Dr. Lang pointed out how the engineers who built Philharmonic Hall in New York City obviously disagreed with this thesis, counting on science to deliver clear and precise acoustics. Musically speaking, according to Lang, the hall was "a multi-million dollar debacle."

On the other hand, as Paul Lang was careful to point out, music does not originate from a

(Please Turn To Page Two)



Deke and Psi U's rally to publicize their efforts on behalf of the United Fund. Deke contributed over \$1,000, Psi U \$600. The loser in the contest, Psi U, gave a party for Deke last night.

Dr. Marney To Speak Next Week

BNS — The Bowdoin College Senior Center announced today that it will present a three-part lecture series by Dr. Carlyle Marney, noted Christian humanist. The lectures will be presented at 7:30 p.m. in Wentworth Hall on three consecutive evenings beginning next Monday (Oct. 22).

Morality and sex will be discussed by Dr. Marney in his first lecture, entitled "Faith and a Serpent". Tuesday's lecture, "Faith and the Culture", will deal with death. The final lecture Wednesday, "Faith and the Falcon", will be concerned with prejudice and race relations.

In addition, Dr. Marney will lead two informal discussion periods in Wentworth Hall of the Senior Center at 4 p.m. Tuesday and Wednesday. All sessions are open to the public.

A native of Harriman, Tenn., Dr. Marney received an A.B. degree from Carson-Newman College. He holds Th.M. and Th.D. degrees from the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, a Lit.D. from Wake Forest College



Dr. Carlyle Marney

and a D.D. degree from Johnson C. Smith University.

He served for ten years as Minister at the First Baptist Church in Austin, Tex., and another ten years at the Myers Park Baptist Church in Charlotte,

N.C., where he was Senior Minister of a six-minister staff. In 1967 he resigned to found Interpreters' House, an ecumenical study and work center at Lake Junaluska, N.C.

Dr. Marney was Professor of Christian Ethics at Austin Presbyterian Seminary, and has been a lecturer at Southern Methodist University, Texas Christian University, Princeton Theological Seminary, and numerous other institutions. In 1972 he was appointed Visiting Professor at the Duke Divinity School.

Dr. Marney has served on study committees of the World Council of Churches and on the Theological Commission of the Baptist World Alliance. He is a member of the National Commission on Rural Poverty, Vice President at Large of the National Council of Churches and an editor of the Religious Book Club.

He is the author of several books, including "Faith in Conflict", "Beggars in Velvet", "Structures of Prejudice" and "The Recovery of the Person".

Liben Lectures On Question Of Authenticity

by ALEXANDER PLATT

Although the audience arrived before the harpsichord and clavichord, on which Laurence Libin was to play his examples, his lecture on the "Limits of Authenticity" in music, was both engaging and entertaining.

Libin, who began his presentation by saying, "I would rather talk than simply lecture," is the Associate Curator of Musical Instruments at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. He invited his audience to freely participate in his discussion on the values of reproducing, "authentically", the music of the past, as played upon the instruments intended by their composers.

The term "authentically" is a qualified term; Mr. Libin made the point that we can't really hear music in the way a past composer did, for, "we can't listen with eighteenth century ears, we've just heard too much music for that." This is the limit of authenticity in music referred to by the title of the lecture.

After several minutes wait the harpsichord and clavichord arrived, and using them Laurence Libin set out to prove his thesis, which, simply put, is that a listener is "cheated" if he hears a piece played on an instrument for which it was not intended; much of the original intention of a Bach harpsichord piece is lost when played on the piano.

To illustrate, Libin, a harpsichordist, played a piece of Baroque music on both the harp-

(Please Turn To Page Five)

Lang Observes A Dichotomy

(Continued From Page One)

spark of inspiration which carries the composer magically and mysteriously through his work. Order, logic, and a reliance on past works is involved. As Dr. Lang mentioned, "The creative process is an active one. The composer must explore ideas and processes" before he can begin his work. He must "call on experience, taste and logic." During the creative process, inspiration enters in and often aids the artist. Haydn said that first he needed the idea and then the inspiration came into play. Chopin labored over his works. And always, as Dr. Lang forcefully pointed out, "The material commands the spirit." The composer chooses the materials, and they determine whether the piece is good or bad.

The power of music is highest among the arts, as men have established and reestablished through the ages. And, for the very reasons that music affects man the way it does, science is unable to explain the art of music in a meaningful way. This has very much to do with man himself. He is, as Dr. Lang remarked, "a being whose reasons are emotional." Each person embraces and understands a work in a unique way, and tastes vary from country to country, culture to

culture, age to age.

Speaking of musicology, his own profession, Paul Lang remarked that it is one of the oldest disciplines in history. In recent years, musicology has grown tremendously in the United States. As a matter of fact, this country is catching up with Germany in that field, and, as Lang observed, the Germans don't like it one bit. But musicology still has a long way to go in many respects. It is a relatively unpopular subject and one for which a lack of interest is frequent. The subject, according to Dr. Lang, is taught badly in that there exists a failure to connect the science of musicology with the art of music in its very unscientific nature. Scientists who teach don't have the necessary historic and esthetic understanding to interpret music correctly. Musicology gathers together the various elements of music which enable man to understand it better, creating a science out of this conglomeration. But it is a science which takes into consideration history and esthetics, factors which greatly affect the musicologist who succeeds in understanding the art. Science itself is far from being a sufficient factor to guide musicology, especially, as Lang mentioned, the science of psychology.

Dorm Parties Are Success

by SUMNER GERARD

After several years of miscarried attempts, the Deans' Office may have found the right prescription for easing students into Bowdoin's dormitory life: the dorm party.

Any proctor so inclined can collect \$15 or \$20 from a "small entertainment fund" that the Deans' Office dispenses for the purpose of encouraging small social gatherings. Assistant Dean of Students Alice Early told the Orient.

"The idea of it was to give new students an informal way of getting acquainted," she said.

So far this year, dorm parties have been held in Hyde, Baxter, Maine, and Burnett House. Unlike past years' attempts to hold parties at the house of one of the deans, Alice Early said student response to the gatherings has been "very good."

While the fund was primarily intended for events scheduled in the fall, "some may flow over into the rest of the year," she said.

Ms. Early also commented on the Senior Center "beer blasts" of last year which she said were discontinued largely because of the mess they left and a few "unfortunate accidents."

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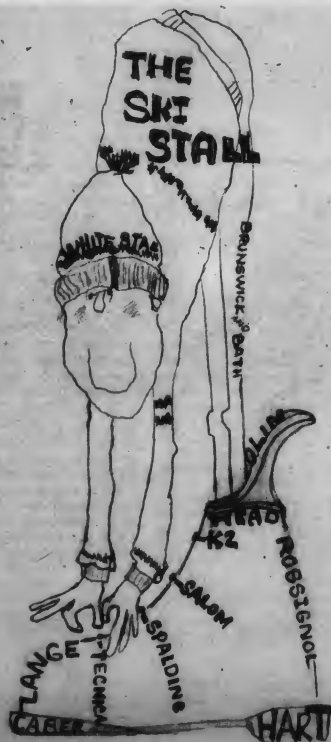
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Big Organizations Hurt Only Slightly

(Continued From Page One)
mechanisms to achieve the AFA's end of education and sensitization to Black problems. The Student Union Committee, which requested \$19,225 for this year, will receive \$15,000, \$50 less than last year. \$12,000 of this will go to a few large concerts on big weekends and to several smaller ones. As in the past, SUC will try to make money on each concert to increase the amount of money available for the next concert. Mr. Burroughs regretted such an orientation to the rock concert. "I find it absurd," he stated "for the College to subsidize the inflated demands of rock groups. Essentially about \$12,000 of SUC's money goes to ten hours of entertainment which employs neither the body or mind in a very useful way."

Those of Mr. Burroughs' persuasion are a rare commodity on SUC which, according to head Gil Lewis, is relatively autonomous within its budgetary limitations. The remaining \$3,000 of its allocations will earmark \$1,100 to the Coffeehouse and the rest to various other purposes. All Bowdoin's media services received less than requested and, except for the Orient, less than the previous year's allocation. Because of increases in printing costs, the Orient will publish two fewer issues this year. The Bugle's editor, Ben Benson, predicted that in order to expand the yearbook's size as was hoped, contributors will have to be solicited more actively than ever before and some movies will also be sponsored. The purpose of the student activities fee, though, is to make such money-making enterprises unnecessary for Bowdoin's organizations. But, according to Mr. Burroughs, "the current dilemma is a more bearable fact than is an increase in the student fee."

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Estimated Activities Fees	\$46,000.00	\$48,500.00 (Est.)
Unallocated Balance	7,271.98	1,895.43
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Less Reserve for 1973 BUGLE		2,223.02
Total available	\$53,271.98	\$48,172.41

Organization	Appropriation	Expended	Requested	Recommended Allocation
Organization	\$ 640.00	\$ 411.14	\$ 910.00	\$ 150.00
CIRUNA	85.00	(36.65)	827.90	360.00
Outing Club	100.00	100.00	500.00	90.00
International Club	1,180.00	1,201.40	1,380.00	1,050.00
BUGLE	490.00	498.10	700.00	270.00
Cheerleaders	6,000.00	3,776.98	5,980.00	4,896.00
Camera Club	210.00	210.00	246.00	189.00
Band	600.00	538.26	870.00	540.00
Student Council	1,466.00	1,520.24	978.00	900.00
WBOR	1,080.00	609.85	1,070.00	670.00
Interfaith Council	6,350.00	6,414.62	7,000.00	6,050.00
Volunteer Sv. Co.	2,070.00	1,603.77	—	—
Student Union Com.	500.00	372.78	550.00	405.00
Young Republicans	15,050.00	15,807.03	19,225.00	15,000.00
QUILL	640.00	.60	600.00	150.00
Afro-American	1,800.00	1,743.00	1,800.00	1,620.00
ORIENT	7,275.00	7,411.58	10,490.00	8,800.00
BUGLE — Prior year	6,860.00	6,860.00	8,000.00	7,500.00
Bowdoin Humor	—	1,637.02	—	—
Magazine	150.00	—	—	—
Newman Apostolate	—	—	2,000.00	963.00
Totals	\$52,546.00	\$50,679.72	\$63,126.90	\$47,403.00
Total available			\$48,172.41	
Recommended Total Allocation			\$47,403.00	
Contingency Reserve			789.41	
			\$48,172.41	

James Bowdoin Day

Riley To Address Scholars

(BNS) — Professor Matilda White Riley, Chairman of the Department of Sociology at Bowdoin College and widely regarded as the leading woman sociologist in the United States, will be the guest speaker at James Bowdoin Day Exercises to be held at the College Oct. 26. Her address will deal with the question, "Is There an Inevitable Gap Between Generations?"

The day is observed each year in memory of James Bowdoin III, earliest patron of the College. Honorary James Bowdoin Scholarships will be presented to outstanding undergraduates in recognition of high scholarship. Bowdoin President Roger Howell Jr., will also present several other awards at the 10:30 a.m. ceremonies in Pickard Theater, Memorial Hall.

Prior to joining the Bowdoin faculty this year, Mrs. Riley was Professor of Sociology and Director of the Sociology Laboratory at Rutgers University, whose faculty she joined in 1950.

Professor Riley and her husband, Dr. John W. Riley Jr., also a widely known sociologist, were both awarded honorary degrees at Bowdoin's 1972 Commencement. Dr. John Riley, a member of the College's Class of 1930, is Senior Vice President for

Social Research of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

A native of Boston who spent her early years in Brunswick, Mrs. Riley is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Radcliffe College, where she was also awarded an A.M. degree. As Vice President of the Market Research Company of America from 1938 to 1949, she developed many of the scientific approaches now used in sociology.

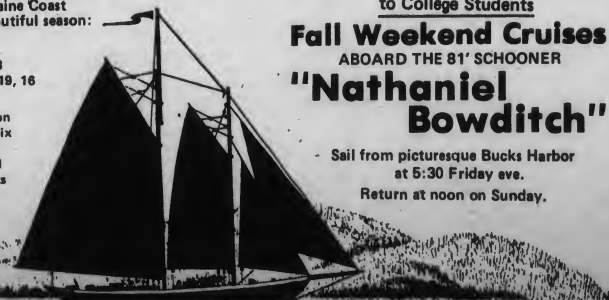
Professor Riley was the first Executive Officer of the American Sociological Association from 1949 to 1960, and was elected Vice President of that organization in 1972. During World War II, she was one of the highest ranking women in the War Production Board, serving as Chief Consulting Economist.

Her two-volume work, "Sociological Research," has been widely recognized as a pioneering contribution and has been used by most major universities in this country and in many European nations. A recent three-volume work, "Aging and Society," sponsored by The Russell Sage Foundation, defines a new field for specialized sociological study and is exerting powerful impact on professional practice and public policy.

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... But Some Smaller Clubs Are Harder Hit By Slash

by SUMNER GERARD

Decisions on allotments to student organizations are not being made "on a rational basis," charged the president of one of the organizations which was hardest hit by this year's budget cuts.

Sam Zion '74, president of the International Club, said the Student Activities Fee Committee has been operating in an "atmosphere of expediency."

"How can the committee decide fairly on the basis of the ten-minute interview I had last spring?" he said. "It doesn't mean that decisions are being made fairly or not arbitrarily."

He said the committee ultimately decides on the basis of arbitrary value judgments.

"Right now nobody is facing up to the fact that decisions are being made with respect to how much one club is getting at the expense of the others."

Zion pointed out that the student members of the Fee Committee are not elected, but are appointed by the officers of the Student Council.

He added that he is "extremely bitter" about the Committee's decision to cut the International Club's budget by 40%. "I know the Club is a really good, legitimate one," he said.

In the past the International Club has enjoyed budgets of over a thousand dollars, which it used to give receptions, bring foreign speakers to the campus, and generally provide an "informal social environment for foreign students at Bowdoin," Zion said.

In response to Zion's remarks, Ed Lee '74, a member of the Fees Committee, told the Orient that the committee was "caught in a bind" this year since there were fewer funds available, yet requests have soared.

Lee defended the Committee's decisions and outlined the general principles on which they were based. In each case, he said, the Committee considered:

- 1) Last year's budget to see if the organization had overspent
- 2) The membership of the organization, how many people it really involves, and what it does for the campus as a whole.
- 3) The possibility of alternative funding for the organization.

Lee said the International Club overspent last year, and that the committee felt it involved a relatively small number of students.

The chairman of the Fees Committee, A. Myrick Freeman of the Economics Department, also questioned the way allotments are currently being made, and urged that the college consider "alternative methods of deciding."

by JOANNE GOLDEN

The International Club is only one of many campus organizations that felt short-changed after this year's allocations by the Student Activities Fee Committee. Certainly, the forty percent cut in funds from last year came as an unpleasant — if not wholly unexpected — blow, but other organizations suffered equally or more.

Attitude within the International Club, however, sets it apart from several other groups who faced similar belt-tightening. Although they must now work harder than ever to survive, the spirit of the club does not seem to have suffered at all. As the president, the ever-enthusiastic Sam Zion commented, this is "a super club with great potential."

The membership seems to agree. Participants in the International Club tend to speak of their program as unique, a splendid example of that constantly sought-after combination of education and fun. Fun, at least, they have in abundance: their parties, always open but wisely unadvertised, are among the best on campus. In line with the club's cosmopolitan nature, parties borrow from many lands; Christmas might be marked by the shattering of the pinata, Easter with a fondue and Syrian bread.

Members remark at the relaxed atmosphere in which such festivities take place. "It's a feeling of openness, a warmth of acceptance," one female student noted. An African student agreed: "I feel at home here and relaxed. I feel no hostilities and I can speak freely here."

The educational facilities of the club are not so well known. Nonetheless, a substantial part of the budget goes toward activities such as lectures. Last year, the club sponsored a talk by Achutu Chole, an Ethiopian who has been active in anti-government agitation in the last of the world's absolute monarchies. One club member described the lecture as "brilliant." While this might be dismissed as biased hyperbole, most of the other people present agreed the Chole's talk was enlightening. Another member, apparently the victim of an excessively sheltered childhood, was amazed by the Ethiopian's comment that, for "poor" Americans to reach the level of poverty in his country, "you would have to take almost all their food away, their clothing, security, and shelter, and leave them living under two boards with another board thrown on top."

"Chole made me aware that Americans in general are not aware of situations in other parts of the world," the dumb-struck student stated. Considering the small turnout, it can be safely assumed that this lack of awareness persists. Club members blame "student apathy at Bowdoin" for the low attendance.

On the other hand, attendance was excellent at the two films the club offered. Apathy is selective.

But apathy is not a problem within the group. Most foreign students presently on campus attended this year's organizational movement (though participation is in no way restricted to foreigners), and the result was a definite spirit of optimism. "Everybody met everybody else and it was very congenial," the club vice president declared. Another member was more vociferous: "Come out and get involved, you have nothing to lose but your chains!"

If you can tolerate the enthusiasm and occasional Marxist rhetoric, that might not be bad advice at all.

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume CIII

Friday, October 19, 1973

Number 5



LIGHT AT THE END OF THE TUNNEL

A Word Of Caution

This week, students entering the Union are being urged to donate money in order to "help the Mid-East situation." The money is, of course, being given to the Israeli cause, the implication being that any money given to Israel will naturally produce a situation favorable to peace in that area of the world.

We feel this to be not only a false assessment of the situation, but a reaction which can only lead to heightened tensions and increased military activity which, in turn, will result in the further, unnecessary loss of life. Although it is illegal to give money to Israel expressly for arms, the money will most certainly be used for military equipment, if not directly, then indirectly.

Those students so interested in furthering the freedom of others might do well to consider the implications of further U.S. involvement in the Mid-East coupled with growing Russian involvement. Certainly a few dollars sent to Israel by Bowdoin students is not going to result in a nuclear war, yet it is doubtful as to whether those same dollars will help ease a tense situation.

After being reduced to their essentials, few wars make any more sense than does a Hyde-Coleman fight, or a street brawl involving fraternities; we do not see the Arab-Israeli conflict as an exception. Defending one's countrymen is a noble aspiration, but capricious donations of money to further the destruction of human life, regardless of race, will only shorten the fuse of a potentially explosive situation.

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"Gung Ho Type Of Man"

To the Editor:

In response to the two articles in last week's Orient I wish to voice my opinion covering the event in question.

The "race" of Oct. 5 has been called "bad fire" and a "street fight," both supposedly having an adverse effect on the college atmosphere, and in particular the torch race.

I am not arguing here that a fight or a case of "bad fire" would tend to, due to puritanical tendencies that abound on this campus, have an adverse effect on the place. I am arguing that the race, although not the real thing, was a case of exceptionally good fire, and one of the few things that can make life on campus here more exciting, unpredictable, and thusly enjoyable.

The spirit and enthusiasm shown by the participant (s) on and off the road was a prime example of having enough pride in your fraternity or fraternity, as the case may be, to get out as a group and show the rest of the campus that you, as a part of something, do give a damn about something other than getting the proverbial four duals.

If students here at Bowdoin wish to believe that college life here is one of complete tranquility and harmony amongst all students, he, she or it, as the case may be, is in for a rude awakening. There is an intense rivalry among the buildings that ring this campus, and as long as it is kept more or less in check, this rivalry is a beautiful thing.

If the "violence" that occurred on the fifth frightened the students who were too apathetic to either join a house in the first place, or fire up to send a representative forth, I feel sorry for them. The race has been likened to a street fight. I maintain that if you can call pride in your house and brothers a street fight, you, as a passive observer, have never seen a street fight.

But that is not the issue here. The issue that stands before us is the narrow-mindedness and prejudice exhibited by the entire student body. The lone torch bearer was, according to Mr. Heine and Mr. Lothstein, "helped off the street," and that "someone in a ski mask jumped out and kicked the torch-bearer and jumped in a waiting car." I respect the two men who wrote this because I know them on a personal basis, but just the same I must set the record straight, having had some first hand experience in the event myself.

The torch bearer was, of course knocked down, but he got up under his own power and was under his own power throughout the entire evening. Secondly the "man" who was brave enough to hide himself under a mask, never reached the torch bearer, he was, as we say, taken care of, by a loyal fraternity brother of the bearer.

As to the alleged fact that the event "evoked more disgust than excitement among the non-participating observers," I do not doubt it for a moment. That is precisely why I am so damned proud of being a Kappa Sig and taking part in the festivities. They were observers because they didn't want to become involved, they may be hurt. They believe that Batman and Robin will come to the rescue and save them from dealing with a real life situation as such.

"Real life situation?" Damn right. Take a real look around you, if you can tear yourself away from your philosophy and english books and piano lessons. I am not putting these institutions down, but if one is to be aware and capable to adjust in today's world, one has to expose himself to as many facets of human behavior as possible.

But you're saying that I'm full of --. Good, at last you're saying something, no matter how warped and obscure it may be. The idea I am driving at is that you have your opinion and I mine. I prefer the gung-ho type of man. That is why there was only one free party on campus last year in one of the buildings ringing the campus. All the other parties cost only the guys to get in. Admittedly the amount was not too much, but it's the fact that, in the day and age of "equality," I did not hear one exulted libber complaining about this biasness. That is exactly why I joined the only fraternity on campus ALPHA KAPPA SIGMA.

Stephen Alexander '76

The Editor replies: (sic).

Chile

To the Editor:

It is over a month now since the transfer of power in the Chilean government. The petition that follows this statement was initiated in response to the atrocities committed subsequent to the rise of the new government; the usurpation of human rights that has been widely documented in various newspapers and magazines.* Intellectual freedom and basic human rights continue to be violated by mass programs of book-burning, interrogative torture and indiscriminate execution.

*The violent campaign has been aimed directly at the universities where professors and rectors have been removed from their positions and prosecuted as enemies of the state.

(Please Turn To Page Six)

Guest Column

AAS To Seek To Relieve Tensions

by MAURICE BUTLER AND GEOFF CANADA

"On April 24, 1969, the Afro-American Society of Bowdoin College appeared before the Governing Board to present a proposal for the establishment of an Afro-American Center. The founding principle was to primarily serve the 'cultural and social needs' of the Black students at Bowdoin. This step was a natural progression aimed at alleviating the cultural void existing between the white and Black factions of the student body. The proposal which was approved implicitly by the Governing Board was thusly envisioned: 'The purpose of the center shall be to serve as a focal location for the cultural, intellectual, and social activities of Black students. It shall further serve a campus wide objective as a cultural and intellectual nucleus.' The need for the center was articulated by and for the Black student, conceived primarily as an institution satisfying the needs of the Black community first, and the total campus secondly."

Members of the Afro-American Society have become increasingly concerned with the strained, tense, and sometimes hostile relationship between the Afro-American Society and the students of Bowdoin College. A number of questions have been raised about the role the AAS plays, or should play, in the college community. White students not familiar with the structure, or purpose of the Am, must rely on hearsay in forming their personal evaluations of the Afro-Am. Since most white students are only aware of one aspect of the Afro-Am's services to the college community, that being speakers or performances we sponsor, a very superficial appraisal can be made by whites at best.

The Afro-Am realizes that the perpetuation of ignorance concerning the internal affairs of the Afro-Am is a problem which must be attacked by both the AAS and the college community. Only by inviting the college community to "rap" with the brothers and sisters of the Am, can we begin to decrease the disparity between what the white students think the Afro-Am is and does, and what we really are about. Also, only by white students

taking a real interest in wanting to understand the AAS, and subsequently the unique situation Blacks in Brunswick, Maine are forced to deal with, can we feel obligated to expose ourselves to the tensions, and sometimes insensitive attitudes that can exist when two very different groups of people try and obtain "real" communications.

After a critical appraisal of the past and current trend in campus race relations, the Afro-American Society has resolved this year to take the first step in an attempt to help institute a more harmonious atmosphere. Our program includes a series of films, dealing with different aspects of Black life, followed by black/white workshops to deal with issues presented in the film, also a more extensive Black Arts Festival, a series of lectures by Black professionals, an Open House; individual rap sessions with the fraternities and independent representatives, and various community orientated programs, aimed at bettering relationships between students and the Brunswick community are planned.

Our first event will take place on Wed., Oct. 24, when we will be sponsoring a film on the History of Blacks in America. On Friday, Oct. 26, we will have our first Open House during this period we will have several workshops, discussing various issues raised by the film and race relations on campus. That night we will have a musical performance, including gospel singing, drumming, and poetry reading, by members of the Afro-American Society. There will be a reception following the performances.

It would be too idealistic to believe that our efforts alone will alleviate the tension, clear up the misconceptions, or solve all the problems that we face on this campus. In order to produce realistic results, positive responses and input from other elements of the college community are imperative. We the members of the Afro-American Society strongly feel that our attempts will not be in vain and we are looking forward to a productive year.

(Butler and Canada are co-chairmen of the Afro-American Society.)



Bach Recordings Shine

by FRANCIS LITTLETON

This space in the paper is devoted to classical music. I will try to bring to the attention of classical music dabbblers (i.e., those who spend little time and money, but do like the stuff) some recordings from this vast repertoire that lie outside the well-known symphonies, piano concertos, et al. Do not assume that, because they are less popular, they are harder to find or found only on the expensive labels. A visit to the budget records sale at the Union bookstore will reveal a treasure of more obscure, but no less great pieces all for dirt cheap.

Everyone has heard Bach's Brandenburg Concertos. Bach is one of the most universally loved composers and the Brandenburgs are some of his best known works. In "A Musical Offering", a series of little pieces, he combines and recombines the various instruments found in the concertos into smaller groups, creating a different impressive effect. The piece was composed for King Frederic of Prussia and the opening statement is a very regal one indeed. This opening provides the theme for the entire piece. "A Musical Offering" is a showcase for many of the prevailing musical ideas — sonata form, fugues and canons. Here, the art of composition in the high Baroque is exhibited at its best. Music students do much with this work. All we, as listeners, have to do is enjoy it.

The different combinations of instruments lend great variety to the piece. Just a few examples are a flute and harpsichord "duet", another for viola and cello, and a third for English horn and violin. It must be kept in mind that, more often than not, baroque music was not written specifically

for any one instrument. I have heard the opening theme played on both the oboe and the harpsichord, two very different sounding instruments. Whatever the instruments, Bach, as always, weaves the different exquisitely one through another. This piece can be had on a good Turnabout recording for about two to two and a half dollars.

A second disc, one that provides some of the most beautiful, relaxed listening I have ever experienced, features a flute and guitar combination. Flute and guitar is a rarely heard match-up in classical music but it harks back to the days when most music was homemade. Today we need only buy a record and pop it on the turntable to be surrounded by the works of the world's greatest musical geniuses. Before the electronic age, the cost of supporting artists and composers in residence was something only the very rich could afford. For centuries, while a Hadyn or a Beethoven was entertaining a local monarch, amateur music making was going on in homes throughout Europe. Aside from the keyboard instruments, several others were popular including the flute and the guitar.

This recording consists of two 18th century pieces for the two instruments and another for guitar solo. The album features Jean-Pierre Rampal, generally considered the best flutist in the world, and you can't do much better than that. The music makes pleasant listening in spite of its scarcity. "Music for Flute and Guitar" is on the Odyssey label at around two and a half dollars in discount record stores. Odyssey is an excellent label. Although its prices are low, it somehow manages to come up with some of the finest artists in every field.

Talented, Learned Libin Likes "Authentic" Music

(Continued From Page One)

sichord and the clavichord and then asked the audience which performance was more effective. The point was that the most effective performance was the one played on its intended instrument.

Whether or not a certain piece of Baroque music sounds better on a harpsichord or clavichord is definitely a subjective question. It is certain that the audience was evenly divided in their opinions, but it would have been commonly agreed it was pleasant listening to both of them.

While demonstrating ways in which the performance of a Telemann flute piece has changed in the last twenty years, through new efforts to be "authentic", Laurence Libin was helped by David Whiteside, who

teaches flute at the College.

Libin made a learned and humorous presentation; he stated at one point, while speaking about different forces that have influenced music history, "I don't want to get into whether or not music is music if people don't hear it, they are still trying to figure that out at the University of Chicago." Certainly a question — little piece of information that has earthshaking ramifications.

Although aware of its limits, Mr. Libin said that if he had a choice, he would rather have an "authentic" performance, for, he said, "There is nothing like playing Mozart on a Mozart piano."

After an active question and answer session, the talented Mr. Libin, consistent with the casualness of the lecture, joined in the applause.

Point Of View

The Faltering Humanities: II

by ERIC VON der LUFT

A peculiar phenomenon exists at Bowdoin: the history-hockey double majors. And with him exists also a peculiar problem, how to get rid of him. The difficulty is mainly that of the History Department which, according to one professor, is "a bag of loose courses" which does not hang together well as a major and which consequently "attracts a lot of not-too-good people." Because there are so many courses offered and because only eight are required for the major, it is quite a simple matter to pick eight guts at the rate of one per semester. Of course, it is equally easy to choose eight or more demanding courses, as some students opt to do. So long as these two stereotypes remain separate, the situation is at least tolerable; but when they find themselves together in the same course, it's time for serious re-evaluation of priorities.

Assuming, though perhaps falsely, that at Bowdoin academics have priority over athletics, but at the same time realizing that some students believe the reverse to be true; a great effort must be made, if we are to continue to accommodate the athletic community, to prevent it from interfering with the academic community. Now in most courses, especially in those which maintain a basic lecture format, such interference is hardly manifest. In seminar courses, however, where there is much oral give-and-take and where inessential or cretinous utterances must be strictly avoided in order to best utilize the time available, the plight is more pronounced.

The History Department requires all of its majors to take at least one problems seminar, which are the highest level courses in the department, which means that inevitably in this situation the history-hockey major will somehow retard or disrupt the serious history student as well as possibly even the professor himself. Professor Levine does not indicate much evidence of this problem in his problems courses, but he adds that these courses should be exclusively for prepared people, perhaps suggesting that seven passes in guts constitute adequate preparation. Nevertheless, others on the faculty discern something wrong, notably Karl (New Germany) and Bland (New Deal). Thus the question arises: Should the problems requirement be dropped?

The general feeling currently among faculty and concerned majors is that the department does not require enough; further structure is being proposed. For example, it seems rather certain that comprehensive exams will be reinstituted in the near future. Although this may scare away some, Levine insists that such a measure will not revolutionize the department, since the exam would probably not exceed bovine excrement in value. Still, he wonders what comps would do insofar as college politics is concerned. Would other departments feel obliged to adopt them as well? If so, an unnecessary and fruitless restriction will have been imposed; there would probably be no change in the

distribution of majors. It has also been suggested that, either eliminating or keeping the problems requirement, the number of courses should be increased to ten or twelve. This seems to be a better solution than the comprehensive exam, since it introduces a measure of structure to the department without creating an atmosphere of rigidity which is really no more than a sham when one considers how difficult it would be to give a meaningful comp in a department as diversified as history. The twelve-course program, without the problems requirement, effectively discourages half-serious students, allows the professor more freedom in planning his courses without the threat of a future standardized exam for which he is supposedly preparing his class, and does not disturb the dedicated student who would probably take as many courses anyway. Professor Willman, agonizingly recalling such humbuggery as tutorials and major meetings, says that "nobody wants to get really coercive now" as comprehensive exams or heightened restrictions on entrance into problems courses would do. However, he still sees the need to "tighten up the major as a major," the basic quandary being "how to tie a major together... painlessly" without undue hardships on either faculty or students. In this department at least, the twelve-course major seems to be the answer. After all, if history instituted comps, what would the sociology department say?

Administration Reluctant To Give Tenure; Growing Faculty "Demoralization" Results

by TIM POOR

Robert Willman will be unemployed in June, and he is not particularly pleased about it. Robert Willman is presently an assistant professor of history at Bowdoin College. He has been denied tenure, and therefore must leave the college at the end of this, his sixth year with the institution. "It's damned discouraging," he says bitterly. "There just aren't any jobs anywhere."

Though it may be of little consolation to Willman, he is not the only young professor who will be out of a job this year. Throughout the country, college administrators are being faced with lowered budgets and as a partial result cutting back on the number of tenured faculty they employ. As more and more Ph.D. degrees are granted by colleges and universities, a larger number of ambitious scholars are being turned away from academic jobs into a market that is already glutted.

This situation has at Bowdoin caused a great feeling of discontent on the part of some faculty members, particularly those junior employees who are either experiencing or awaiting their bout with the tenure process.

The process begins at Bowdoin in the autumn of an instructor's fifth year here. At that time, the tenure candidate submits a dossier summarizing all aspects of his or her professional career that he or she feels to be important. This report, submitted initially to Provost and Dean of the Faculty Olin Robison, is shared with the subcommittee of the Faculty Affairs Committee dealing with promotions. This committee makes a recommendation to Robison, who makes a further recommendation to President Howell. If the recommendation is favorable, it is given to the governing boards for final approval.

Although there are several channels through which a fa-



Olin Robison, Provost, Vice President of the College, and Dean of the Faculty, has been accused of "systematically gathering power". Or was it just dumb luck?

culty member must pass if he or she is to obtain tenure, it is apparent that most of the decision making power is held by Robison and President Howell. The governing boards, while ostensibly having final authority on the question, agrees virtually in every instance with the recommendation made to them by the provost and the president.

Some faculty members believe that the Faculty Affairs Committee, too is exercising little say in the matter. One junior member of the faculty described the committee as "a facade," while another believes it to be "controlled." By whom? "Olin Robison has been systematically gathering power here for a long time," remarked Willman. "He has far more power today than any dean of the faculty has ever had before; he has taken power away from the faculty chairman with regard to tenure and as a result, it's very

hard to get tenure without a hard driving department chairman."

Robison admits that he and the president are the "narrow spots in the tunnel," but noted that few recommendations of his to the governing boards are not in agreement with the decision of the Faculty Affairs Committee, a committee on which he sits as an ex-officio member.

According to Robison, each member of the faculty is told upon appointment whether or not he will be considered for tenure. Willman, however, disagrees. "When I came here, they told me, in effect 'nobody ever has any problem getting tenure here.'"

As younger instructors are repeatedly let go, and older, tenured faculty members remain at Bowdoin ("One remarkable thing about professors who get tenure here," remarked one faculty member, "is that they never leave."), what is referred to by one faculty member as a "generation gap" has begun to appear. In addition to this, older instructors, hired from other institutions and positions (such as Gordon Weil and Mathilda Riley) bring to Bowdoin national reputations but do so at the expense of younger faculty members, who are forced to leave. Some faculty members have expressed discontent over this and feel it to be a situation of growing concern.

Though, according to Robison, the object of the tenure process is to move "toward fairness and to eliminate capriciousness," there is evidence to suggest that there is faculty disagreement as to whether or not these aims are being carried out. As a result, some members of the faculty are suffering from what one instructor termed "acute demoralization, dislike of administration, and despair about the future."

(Next Week: "What factors determine a faculty promotion?")

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued From Page Four)

"... While the junta insists that fewer than 250 persons were killed in the coup, a more realistic figure would be in the thousands... Beyond that are the wholesale arrests. Some 7,000 persons have been hauled off to the detention center set up at the national soccer stadium. The few who have been freed tell graphic tales of maltreatment and torture..." (Newsweek, Oct. 1, 1973)

We have spent the last week and a half informing the Bowdoin community of the recent events in Chile and soliciting support for a plan of "constructive action... to protect and promote the cause of intellectual freedom and international humanitarianism." Our efforts had won the support of 582 students and 34 faculty members at the time this article went to print. Our project for the next two weeks is to make sure everyone has been contacted, to enlist total campus support for the cause.

If you have any questions or suggestions or wish to volunteer your time, contact me at Stowe House or any body carrying a petition.

The petition:

Condemnation and Constructive Action: Declaration of the Bowdoin Community to the College Administration

On 11 September 1973 there occurred a violent transfer of power in the Chilean government. Subsequent to this event, numerous sources have published reports of the present government's repressive actions against members of the Chilean intellectual and academic community. Many Latin American political exiles who found refuge under the Allende government and Chilean intellectuals have been detained, arrested and executed by the new government. This policy of violent repression has aroused the protest of many groups in the United States as well as in the international community on the basis of humanitarian interests. Various organizations have put forward proposals to protect the human rights of the victims of the present repression.

We, the undersigned members of this liberal arts

community, as fellow members of a greater international academic community, feel that the institution of Bowdoin College should perform some act to protect and promote the cause of intellectual freedom and international humanitarianism now being jeopardized as a result of the atrocities committed subsequent to the transfer of power in Chile. We request that our academic institution be willing to support one member of the Chilean academic community here at Bowdoin on a temporary basis, the details of which to be finalized between representatives of the Bowdoin community and the administration.

David F. Ruccio '74

Israel

To the Editor:

During this week, Jews all over the world celebrate the biblical harvest festival of Succot. But at this time there is no harvest and there is no festival in the Middle East. The crops of fields in Egypt, Syria, and Israel are rotting because people have gone off to war. Acres of valuable agricultural land are being scorched by the machines of war.

During the past six years, the Arab leaders have consistently refused to participate in negotiations which could bring lasting peace and settlement of territorial claims. Instead they have called for Holy Wars even refusing to recognize Israel. Consequently valuable energy and resources have been channeled into war preparation, rather than the multitude of social, economic, and political problems facing the Arab people. Eventually this will lead only to defeat and humiliation to the Egyptians and Syrians and loss of life and suffering for Jews and Arabs alike.

Our hope is that the violence will once and for all come to an end and people in that area will once again be able to dedicate themselves to creativity and harvest, rather than destruction and war.

Combined Jewish Philanthropies
for the Israel Emergency
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Linemen Star Against Jeffs

by FRED HONOLD

Chosen for this week's outstanding player of the week, in Orient consultation with the coaches were: *Offense* - chosen for offensive player of the week is tackle Eric Mason. The 6'2" 195 pound sophomore from Excelsior, Minn. blocked with power and precision all afternoon against Amherst. Other players such as quarterback Ed Grady, freshman halfback John Billings, freshman end James Small, and flanker P. J. McManus all turned in fine performances.

Defense - without a doubt the most noticeable defensive player was linebacker Ray Votto who thwarted Amherst drives with a fumble recovery and two interceptions. The 6'3" 215 pound junior linebacker from Cranston, R.I. also bent a few bodies with his bruising tackles. Other

standouts on the defensive unit were linebacker Wayne Wicks, safety Mike Jones, and Orient cartoonist Jed Lyons. Lyons is the back up man for "Big Dick", otherwise known by his given name of Hurricane Leavitt, who has been out injured.

There will be OPEN STUDENT TRYOUTS for Arthur Miller's *A View from the Bridge* on Monday and Tuesday, October 22 and 23, at 7:30 p.m. in the Experimental Theater. ALL WELCOME!

John Chapman '75 will speak at the Chapel on Monday, October 22, 1973 at 10:00 a.m. The campus community is cordially invited to attend.

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Rackettes Slam PoGo, 4-1 While F-Hockey Gets Bounced In Tilt

by DEBBIE SWISS

The PoGo tennis jocks proved no match for Bowdoin's women tennis stars as Bowdoin breezily won the Monday-afternoon contest 4-1.

Robin Shiras, in the number one spot on the team, lost to her opponent in a close three-set match. Robin won her first set 6-4, but in the next two sets developed some problems with her serve. In other singles games,

Betsy Hansen and Dale Ratner outclassed their opponents 6-2, 6-0 and 6-1, 6-0, respectively. Both girls had little difficulty eliminating their competition.

PoGo's doubles teams could not measure up to Bowdoin's standards. Jane Grady and Ann Fernald won their match with a 7-5, 6-3 score while Ellen Seibert and Chris Raines whipped by their competition 6-2, 6-2.

Robin Shiras and Betsy Hansen

have been chosen to represent the Polar Bears in the single division of the Maine State Women's Tennis Championship to be held at Colby, Nov. 2. The Bowdoin doubles team has not yet been announced, but will be an important position because of the performance of last year's doubles team, which won in the finals.

Field hockey tangled with PoGo as well, but dropped the contest 2-0. Coach Sally LaPointe commented that the team played an excellent game and that "defense has come along 100 percent since the opening of the season."

Debbie Mann, Cindy Little, and Sue Roy led the defensive play in the contest along with goalie Laura Wigglesworth, who had a total of nine saves. Bowdoin could not score partly due to the fact that the field was very bald and fast, unlike Bowdoin's grassy turf, and the players found themselves frequently hitting the ball out of bounds.

Cross-country Drops To 6-1

(Continued From Page Eight)

undefeated again, despite having to run against Brandeis on their home course with little rest.

So early Saturday morning, the roadrunners took off for Waltham, Mass. to take on the Brandeis Judges and the Wesleyan Cardinals. But it was a completely different story than in past meets, as Brandeis, very strong this year, ran in a big pack, and though Wesleyan runner John Spear broke the course record and Bears Davis and Wilson finished 2-3, it was Brandeis all the way as they took the next six places, finishing in front of Benoit, who was Bowdoin's third man. LaPann and

Stockdale, in 15th and 16th, were the Bears' 4th and 5th men, which really hurt. So here it was a case of great team depth bringing Brandeis to the top again, as they boosted their record to 13-0, while Bowdoin stands now at 6-1.

Wesleyan finished far out, as Bowdoin's 6th man, Henderson, beat their 4th man back in 21st, while the Judge dominated, taking 6 of the top 9 spots, and 12 of the top 20.

Many of the Bears expressed that they did not feel "right" during race, which may have been partly due to the lack of rest between meets, or maybe the ride down south . . .

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Aerial Attack Bombs Bears

(Continued From Page Eight)

Grady passed to P.J. McManus for ten as the final gun went off.

Amherst rushed for 203 yards on 53 carries to 98 on 47 for Bowdoin; passed 161 to 97 for the Bears. Each team intercepted twice. For Amherst, Christ had 61 on 19 carries, and Darriy Hendrix

53 on eight.

In the air Amherst's Osborne threw for 161 yards on nine of 16. For Bowdoin, Grady was accurate on eight of eleven for 60 yards. Bob Kubecki threw four for 36 yards, and freshman Steve Wertz one of 11 and had one picked off.

Amherst's end Scott, who the pros have their eyes on, pulled in 7 aeriels for 127 yards. In the air for Bowdoin, P.J. McManus grabbed four passes for 46 yards, and end Small caught four for 30 yards.

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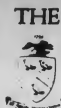


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Orient/Tucker

Bernie Gallagher shows why masochistic tendencies prevail in the weight room.

Bear Facts

Diary Of A Jerk

by D. E. REEVES

There are myriad facilities in the Bowdoin athletic complex which are in constant use. The squash court balconies are always overflowing with those who are waiting to play. Teeming with competitors, the sidelines of the gym are always filled with basketball players anxious to show their skills. Similarly, upon entering the cage one can hear the seemingly interminable plodding of the joggers trudging around the track.

However, there is one facility, with a relatively small clientele which is tucked away along one of the corridors of the Sargent Gymnasium. While the other sports require a great deal of movement and possess spectator appeal this activity is performed in a stationary position and its monotony does not endear it to onlookers. Yes, this obscure sport on the campus, which is not recognized the varsity level, yet has an expanding following is weight lifting.

Upon entering this odoric chamber one is immediately struck by its plainness. It does not have the white sterility of the squash courts but rather, has a depressing air resulting from the interior decorator's plans which provided grey bricks, a few pictures of Mr. Universe, and sooty windows, which apparently, are conducive to "jocking out."

While observing this group in their habitat it boggles the mind to even conceive that they could possibly be enjoying themselves. In most other sports one can notice an athlete's satisfaction by some demonstration of enthusiasm, whether it be a vociferous scream or a mere smile. However, the emotion one sees most frequently in the Bowdoin weight room is one of anguish accompanied by a grimace.

This room is also one in which little socializing or talking occurs. Participants resemble automatons mechanically walking from one apparatus to the next. The methodical pace of this activity is enough to lull one to sleep because one rarely hears anything other than the clanging of weights, grunting, or the uttering of an obscenity after a faulty lift.

Despite its seeming boredom, what makes weight lifting popular here in the "pines"? One non-varsity student who uses lifting as an outlet pointed out: "I just enjoy coming over here to get away from the books and also to build myself up."

Another reason for its popularity is that lifting is not an end in itself, but rather a conditioning process which can strengthen the body for a particular sport or build up an area which has been weakened by an injury.

Weight lifting, despite the austere surroundings which accompany it and its seemingly boring routine to outsiders, does provide what other sports do—an outlet, satisfaction, and also a reason "to get away from the books."

Skating School Opens

(BNS) Oct. 11 — The Bowdoin College Arena Skating School announced today that its 15th season will begin Nov. 15. Registrations are now being accepted.

The school, unique because it offers only group instruction, has been open to the general public since it was established in 1957. It provides a sound basic understanding of figure skating for children through a variety of weekly classes for beginners, novices and advanced figure skaters. Classes will be held on Saturdays.

The Bowdoin Arena schedule during the 1973-74 season will also include a ladies' skating class, which will be held from 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. on Thursdays, with Mrs. Abby Rios of

Cumberland Foreside as instructor; and a dance skating class from 7:30 to 8:30 p.m. Tuesdays, with Stanley K. Houston of Fairfield, Conn., as instructor. Public skating sessions will be held 4 to 6 and 8 to 10 p.m. Sundays.

Ultimate Fan

(CPS/ZNS) A Colorado man is recovering in a Denver hospital after shooting himself during a Denver Broncos football game.

The Arapahoe County sheriff's department said the man, who they would not identify, shot himself with a pistol shortly after the Broncos fumbled for the seventh time in their loss to the Chicago Bears.

It's something to think about.

Caras Sidelined

Jeffs Trounce Lentzmen, 23-8

by FRED HONOLD

Bowdoin's offensive drive came at the beginning of the fourth quarter following an interception of an Amherst pass by Polar Bear linebacker Ray Votto. The 63 yard march trailed when freshman halfback John Billings plunged over the goal line from a yard out, and quarterback Ed Grady added two points on the PAT with a pass to freshman end Small.

Thus with 9:46 left in the game, the Polar Bears trailed the Lord Jeffs 16-8, but a 24 yard pass on Amherst's Osborne to Scott combination set the final score at 23-8.

Coach Jim Lentz's Bears held their own in the first half as Amherst crossed the goal line but once. The Lord Jeffs' touchdown drive came the first time they got the ball, covering 77 yards in 16 plays. The Osborne to Scott

combination accounted for 22 of those yards, and half back Brian Christ carried the ball off left guard for the final three yards.

For the remainder of the half, Bowdoin's defense tightened, and with the help of Votto who intercepted a pass and recovered a fumble, the Bears stopped Amherst's advances. But Bowdoin's offense could not generate, and the Bears moved only 29 yards in the first half with one first down.

Bowdoin's leading ground gainer, Dave Caras, was out of action with a leg injury he incurred the week previous against Wesleyan. The man who took over for Caras in the Wesleyan game, Tommy DeLoia, was injured on the first play from scrimmage of the Amherst game.

So into the Bears' lineup came freshman John Billings who netted 44 yards on 12 carries for the game, and sophomore Jeff Blackburn who gained 36 yards on 17 carries.

Amherst wasted little time when the second half began. With Bowdoin forced to punt four plays into the third period, Scott Blackburn booted the ball from the Bowdoin 28 to the Amherst 32. Halfback Rod Lee took the punt, stutter stepped through the Bowdoin defensive wall, and then set off for the goal line on a 68-yard jaunt. Quarterback Osborne kicked for the extra point and Amherst had a 14-0 lead.

Later in the period the Amherst offense was traveling down the field again, to the Bowdoin 12, a distance of 55 yards. On the march Jeff Osborne rifled a 25 yard pass to end Wallace Martin on a third and ten situation, and then on the next play nailed Freddie Scott for another 21 yards. With a 4th down and 9, Osborne kicked a thirty yard field goal to up Amherst's point total to 17.

Then with seconds to go in the third quarter, Bowdoin began to grind out its drive of 63 yards in 18 plays. Quarterback Ed Grady moved the 11 offensive Bears down the field mixing running plays with Billings and Blackburn (each of whom gained 20 yards on the drive), with passes to end Jim Small and flanker P. J. McManus. On the ten yard line Grady tossed to Small who was brought down on the one yard line. Two plays later Billings crashed over the goal line on his second attempt.

Amherst came back against the Bowdoin defense three more times. It was on their final series starting from midfield on an interception that they scored. The Lord Jeffs moved 50 yards in four plays. On the last two plays Osborn dropped back and each time unloaded to Scott, first for 12 and then for 24 and a touchdown.

36 seconds remained; Bowdoin had a chance for two more plays. (Please Turn To Page Seven)

The Odds Are —

Varsity Football migrates to Williams for this Saturday's contest. Williams has a 1-2 record having been beaten by Rochester as well as Middlebury. Wesleyan was also beaten by Middlebury — but narrowly so the Bears have winning chances. We see a 6 pt. win for the Bears. QED.

Soccer will accompany the Lentz-men on their jaunt to Western Mass. fresh off a victory over Trinity 4-1. We see similar success with a 3-1 victory.

Cross-Country is involved in the MIAA Championships away at Colby. The Harriers will battle four teams including Bates, U. Maine and the home team. Everyone here is healthy but inadequate scouting reports on U. Maine and Bates prevent a specific prediction. Colby will be last, and Sab's boys have a race on their feet.

Women Interested in Volleyball and Swimming?

Swim team practice begins Nov. 5. Volleyball practice begins Oct. 29, 12:30-1:30, Mon. through Thurs. Interested women should sign up in the locker room.

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Harriers Fall To Brandeis,
After Mauling Mules, 15-49

by LEO GOON

Last week, the Polar Bear Cross Country team split their two meets on Wednesday and Saturday, the only time this year that they will have two meets with so short a rest in between.

At home on Wednesday against Colby, the Mules, without their graduated star Lew Paquin, were completely outclassed, as the Bears again broke in the first six men, and took nine out of the top 12 spots, as the score was 15-49, just shy of a perfect score.

Billy Wilson and Freddy Davis again had a fairly easy go of it on their home course as they breezed to a first place tie. Not far behind were Peter Benoit and Joe LaPann, who had a superior performance, in a third place tie

at 27:50, which is a personal best for Joe. Dick Henderson and Chris Stockdale were 5th and 6th, respectively, and they completed the sweep, which was the third in as many meets this year.

The first Colby man crossed the line in the 7th, and Mike Brust was the Bear's seventh man this time, and was 8th overall. Jim Johnson and John McGoldrick were 11th and 12th.

Coach Sab's must have been pleased with the results, as things were looking good this year, even though they had not met tough competition as of yet. But the way the harriers were running, especially Joe LaPann, it looked that they might just go

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Orient/DeMaris

Carey, Sanborn and Benoit work out at Pickard Field in preparation for the MIAA cross country championships at Colby, Oct. 20.

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME CIII

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1973

NUMBER 6

First Full Meeting

Council Considers Tax Hike

(ONS) — With this year's representatives elected from Bowdoin's various housing units, the 1973-74 Student Council convened for their first meeting on October 18th.

Council President Bob Krachman welcomed the 44 new representatives gathered in the Lancaster Lounge of the Moulton Union, the room seemingly too small to accommodate all as students sat on the floor and the window sills. Krachman noted that although parliamentary procedure would be followed in council meetings this year, he hoped for an atmosphere of informality which would foster communication and student response.

As the first item of the evening's business, Krachman proposed a ten dollar increase of the Student Activities Fee. Such an increase, decided ultimately by the Governing Boards, would raise the total activities fee per student to \$85.

Krachman argued that resentment existed this year within various student organizations due to cutbacks of their budgets. The cause of the cutbacks, it should be noted, were due to a lack of a large amount of unspent funds carried over from

the previous year.

Also stressed by Krachman as a reason for a ten dollar increase was a request by Maine PIRG (Public Interest Research Group) for campus funding. PIRG plans to solicit six dollars from each student in the form of written petition, and then apply to the blanket tax committee for funds.

The motion to increase the Student Blanket Tax by ten dollars was tabled to the next meeting by a vote of 25-15, until all student representatives could be supplied with a copy of this year's Student Blanket Tax Committee Report.

Student Council Vice President Fred Honold then gave the report of the October 8th Faculty Meeting. An article of the Faculty Meeting appeared in the Orient two weeks ago.

As a member of the Recording Committee, Honold raised the issue of the distribution of Honors given to students for achieving certain academic standards. An increasing number of students are receiving both Latin honors (e.g. cum laude) and Dean's List honors. Where 26.2% students received general Latin honors in 1967, 46.2% of the graduating class received Latin general honors last year. As well, where 35.2% of

the student body were named to the Dean's List in 1967, 56% of the Bowdoin community earned the distinction last semester.

Honold pointed to sentiment in the college community which felt that with more students receiving honors, with the percentage seemingly on a steady incline, that the value of receiving academic honors was being diluted. Discussion ensued and it was felt best that the matter be taken up again when more information can be supplied on the matter.

In other business the council voted for an amendment concerning absenteeism. If a representative should, as of October 15th miss three meetings without sending a substitute, the Student Council may, by a two-thirds vote, dismiss that representative.

On Committee elections: to the Communications Committee Phil Olson and Mary O'Connell were elected. Selected for the Committee on the constitution are Jim Bowie, Don Carpenter, Hank Thompson, Terry O'Toole, Chris Gahrhan, Tom Little, Tom DeMario, and Keith Halloran.

There being no further business, the Student Council dispersed until their second meeting of the year sometime next week.

"Fill In The B's"

Law Hopes Shattered By Exam

by LESLIE REIF

Thousands of students all over the country trod in the footsteps of Perry Mason last Saturday as they sat through four hours of law boards. Among that number were approximately 50 Bowdoin scholars. Though it didn't much help if one had memorized the Constitution, a knack for word games came in very handy at crucial moments. Logic was helpful and speed was indispensable. Students set on attending Harvard Law-School virtually cringed as they were asked to find a single word which, when combined with the words leaf, blue and butter, still made sense. In a way, it was the S.A.T.'s revisited, only on a much more complex level.

The experimental section of the test caused the most problems, and, being the last section on the exam, it contributed heavily to the dazed appearances of most emerging students. As usual, some scholars decided on business school five minutes into the exam, while others waited until a little later on to make the same decision. But for the most part, whether inspired by Judge Sirica or Richard Morgan, Bowdoin students still hoped to attend law school. Those who are rejected can always apply again by a writ of error. And those who are accepted can always bow out, pleading temporary insanity at the time they filled out their applications.

Ed Simeone was one student who came out of the examination room with a starry-eyed gaze. The



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Above are two examples from last year's experimental section.

first part of the test was about what he had expected, though by no means was it easy. The graphs were tricky and difficult to interpret. The last section, an experiment in word association,

was the real killer. Someone was able to answer a good number of the questions, and as far as the other problems were concerned, he took the advice of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Hughes and "filled in the b's." In preparing for the exam, Someone took the pre-test exercise on the computer, a 4-hour exam worked out by Richard Morgan, Bowdoin's expert on law, and William Hughes, Bowdoin's computer genius. Someone felt that no individual course really helped for the exam.

Mary Blunt and Gilbert Lewis also encountered trouble in the last section. Blunt prefers "not to play word games," but concedes that the ability to comprehend a matter quickly is important for law school, and that speed is thus an essential part of the test. Indeed, Richard Morgan points out that law boards are meant "to predict one's first-year performance at law school." When one is reading 15 cases per night, speed is of the utmost necessity.

This was the second time that Mary Blunt took the law boards, and she felt much less pressure than when she first took the test. Some students were able to relax because they felt that the test had a limited importance for them.

The reaction to the law board was basically split. Some students found them easier than they had expected while other students found them harder. All those who took the exam, however, probably agree that the student who thinks missing one question will keep him from going to Harvard is at a great disadvantage.



Freshman J. DiPucchio and Mike Brust plan to revitalize the Young Republicans.

Young GOP Feeble While Democrats Mobilize Locally

by ALEXANDER PLATT

When the Blanket Tax Committee considered this year's College organization budget, they reviewed the cases of the Young Democrats and Young Republicans organizations of Bowdoin. For the 1972-1973 academic year, each of the two political groups were allocated \$640 to do what they do; but when June came around, the Young Democrats had spent only 65% of their budget, about \$411; while the Young Republicans turned in a whopping claim for 0.1% of their total, 60 cents for "office expenses."

This non-use of funds is responsible for the drastic cut in both budgets to \$150, about one quarter of what it was last year. The severe cut-back certainly cramps the activities of the Young Democrats, but it will be interesting to see if the Young Republicans can really continue their previous spending schedule, which would be 15 cents of this year's budget.

Actually, this year it looked as though the Young Republicans might beat their record for non-expenditure, for the simple reason that, when the organization was given \$150 for the coming year, there were no Young Republicans at Bowdoin. In respect, presumably, to the Great American Two Party System, the Blanket Tax Committee threw money to both the Democrats and the Republicans, without watching where it was going. With no organization to receive the funds, the GOP money would sit uselessly, while the Young Democrats, without opposition, busied themselves about the campus. The Young Republicans, with no officers, no members, no organization and no one picking up their mail at the Student Union, were not at full strength. However, if money is left dangling as in the case of the Young Republicans, someone is

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Candidate For Governor Tries Some Grassroots Politickin' At Jed's Place.

by SUMNER GERARD

Grass-roots campaigning at Bowdoin?

You might have thought so last Thursday night, if you had been over to Jed Lyon's place with a handful of other political buffs listening to an informally-dressed man in his forties who, beer in hand, talked like a country boy from back upstate about the big issues in the upcoming gubernatorial campaign.

Trotting out slogans such as "We don't have to choose between payrolls and picket!" on environmental protection, and "I wouldn't give it two state doughnuts and a cookie!" on the chances of the Equal Rights Amendment, Harry Richardson, State Senator to Maine and unannounced candidate for governor, may have underestimated the sophistication of his listeners, but nevertheless presented forceful arguments for his stance on the hot political issues

in Maine: jobs, environment, tourism, land use, and public power.

"I am an activist Republican, whatever that means," Richardson said of himself, while emphasizing that his basic approach was simply that of "common sense and long-range planning."

"Our environmental laws make sense," Richardson said. He added that he had established a record in environmental areas before the issue became "politically sexy," when he sponsored "one of the toughest Oil Bills in the country." He noted that he opposes oil in Eastport.

Richardson said he also sponsored a Land Use Bill in the Senate which he hopes will provide for a sensible policy for land development. Explaining the concept of cluster development, the near-candidate for governor

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Midnight Rambler

Security Shuttle — "Will It Go 'Round In Circles"

by JOHN HAMPTON

Where did that wind come from? A perennial question in Maine this time of year of those unfamiliar with shifty New England weather, and one I kept asking as I stood shivering outside the Union in shirt sleeves.

Two security men were enjoying my plight as they paused between rounds and I was tempted to retreat up the steps and warm up inside. But the reminder — "every ten minutes she'll be around" kept me lingering.

Sure enough, 15 minutes later the shuttle eased along Campus Drive rolling to a smooth stop at the crosswalk. Opening the door, a blast of warm air greeted my face as I asked the driver if he wanted a rider. He didn't seem hostile to the idea and as I got in, he shut off Steve Morgan's Maine-line.

He said he listened to the radio to keep him company since he hadn't had any passengers that night. I was surprised, because everywhere I've been, people are always begging to get into a car, and here is a free ride that nobody wants. Oh well, I guess that's the way life is after Watgate.

"Friday night is a bad night for any kind of transport around here," he said, "with the coffee clutches and the booze parties or whatever, going on. It seems during the weekend most people are settled by eight o'clock and usually aren't ready to go until long after we stop."

We turned out onto Pine Street and our headlights flashed off a couple walking toward the

College. "And most of the girls have escorts on the weekend," he added with a slight smile.

We paused for a minute or two in front of the Pine St. Projects to see if anyone would come running from the second floor in need of a ride. No one did so we sat and watched 2 shirtless wonders flex through a window to the delight of a small crowd.

"I bet you've seen some strange things driving around so much," I queried.

"That's a fact. Just the other night I saw the Beta House chase after some kids they thought stole their flag. This car came swerving by Beta and hit TD's garbage cans, dragging part way down Maine Street. The boys must of thought they took it because a bunch of them lit out after the car."

What's so unusual about that? The Copeland and Burnett stops were similarly uneventful and we glided into home port.

"From here we turn around and do the second part of the circuit, the run out to Mayflower and the Harpswell St. Apartments."

Since the editor wanted a story, this seemed like a good time to ask my Walter Cronkite questions and get them out of the way.

"Well," he said, "They started this mainly for the girls' benefit, so they won't have to walk down any dark streets. Last year they had some problems with rapes and such. This avoids the chance of them getting molested. As they get more girls here, I guess the chance that'll happen increases. But they don't seem to be too concerned about that do they?"

I couldn't argue with all those empty seats. The first stop was the Mayflower complex. With dead leaves blowing across the walk and two coach lanterns guarding the door, the Halloween spirit was in the air.

"When they get to studying for midterms and the weather starts to get nasty, I believe that business will pick up. Maybe more people will have heard about it, too." (If you've read this far then you have no excuses.)

After a brief hover at 269 Maine St. we headed down Longfellow.

"I hit three branches already tonight," he exclaimed as we swerved to avoid one. The car ahead went under a street light, revealing yellow roof lamps.

"That looks like campus security doesn't it," I asked.

"There's security," he said if glad to set eyes on someone familiar. "They drive round and round, hither and yon, cruising the campus all night."

The muddy drive of the Harpswell housing lay just ahead.

"The College'll have to pave this sooner or later," he said turning

in. Someone turned, half-expecting, toward the car, but after a look walked away. This is the life story of a service that can only help 9 people (on a good night) in four hours of operation.

Somewhere between the Smith house and the Union, I asked if he thought the shuttle would continue to run if business didn't pick up. He replied "It's the old story of I don't know what's going on, I just work here."

I could safely say I knew the feeling standing in the cold that night.

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Panel Advises H.E.W. to Aid Graduate Students Directly, Not Through Universities

By Philip W. Sams
Washington

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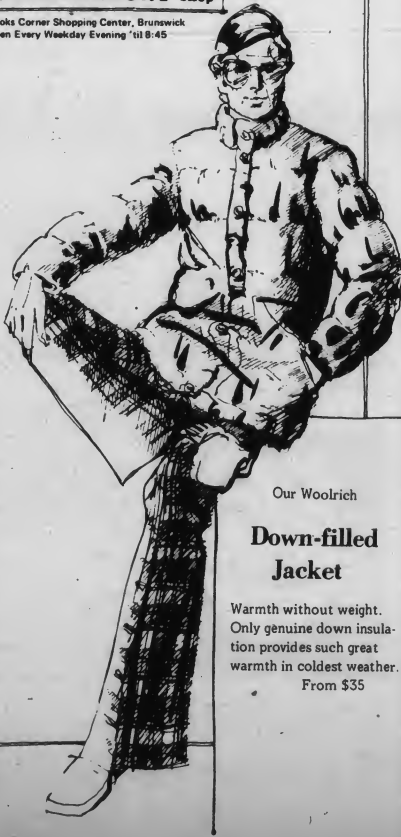
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Special Feature: The Chapel And You



Crack reporting by Orient editor D. E. Reeves ended the case of the mysterious silent bells. This is an activist newspaper.

Investigative Reporting

Absence Of Bells Baffles Bureaucracy

by D. E. REEVES

Something was missing from the Bowdoin campus early this fall. It was an auditory aspect which is usually noticeable in the pastoral settings of such schools as Amherst, Williams, and Dartmouth. This prerequisite for small, independent, New England colleges is the ringing of chapel bells; and considering Bowdoin's supposed inclusion among these schools, it was a shame not to hear their periodic ringing during the day. Reactions to this missing link in the "pines" were varied. Some were not aware of it, others were pleased that the chimes were not functioning, while another segment's schedules were thrown out of kilter because they refused to wear watches.

The chapel chimes have been an institution on campus and have been ringing from the southwest tower since 1924 when, as the gift of William Martin Payson, class of 1874, they were installed. It is quite an elaborate system of eleven chimes which are played by operating a piano-like keyboard.

However, as most other twentieth century manual machines, the chapel chimes also became subject to automation. In 1969 the class of 1929 automated the chimes so that they could function like a player piano. Rolls are simply placed in the piano and can play various Bowdoin songs and Christmas carols. It was this shift to automatic chimes which resulted in a silent southwest tower.

There is also another bell in the southeast tower which is rung manually by pulling a cord at certain times during the day. This too, was not functioning during a short period of the early school year.

During pre-season football and soccer training camps, few missed the chimes, simply because their days were routinized only to provide for sleeping, eating, and practicing. In short, they had few opportunities to miss or appreciate the dulcet tones emanating from atop the one hundred twenty foot twin spires.

However, once the campus began to buzz with people going to classes, it became apparent that their absence was felt. There seemed to be more than the

normal share of stragglers walking into class late and a great deal more people accosting others and inquiring as to the time. As one student, attempting to re-adjust to a "chime-less" campus, stated: "I miss those chimes . . . they wake me up and get me to class on time. Anyway, they sound better than an alarm clock."

Then there were those less conscientious students who cursed the bells for ringing every fifteen minutes at indecent hours of the morning. One resident of Maine Hall, the dormitory adjacent to the chapel, was quite complacent because his blissful sleep was no longer interrupted by bells every quarter of the hour: "I enjoy sleeping late and those bells made it impossible because they started clanging away so early. I've got a watch . . . I hope they're never fixed."

Still another student was cognizant of their absence, not because he did not have a watch, nor because of lost sleep, but because they reminded him of home. As he stated: "At home we have chimes, and I always enjoyed hearing them up here. I'm not homesick, or anything, but I hope they start ringing again."

The investigation began at the Physical Plant, the building maintenance "brain center" of the college. When the problem was mentioned to Ralph Allen, assistant to the department's director, he showed surprise and a bit of embarrassment because he assumed that they were chiming as usual. Mr. Allen said that a possible reason for them not operating this year was that they disturbed classes in the chapel. However, he maintained that he was only speculating and that the man to see was Dean of Students Paul Nyhus.

Upon entering the administrative jungle, one flight above the Admissions Department, I questioned a secretary who stated that the chord-operated bell was not ringing because James Williams, the puller, had lost the key to the room where the cord is yanked. A few minutes later Dean Nyhus explained that the manual bell was jammed and therefore could not be played. However, when asked about the chimes, the Dean of Students replied that he, too,

was not aware of their malfunction. He then suggested that I go to the Physical Plant and speak to Mr. Allen, and seemed quite perturbed when told that the Physical Plant director had advised me to see him.

During this bureaucratic mix-up, I went to visit Mr. Williams, who gave me a tour of the bell system which he mans. The bell sits atop the Southeast tower, and a cord hangs down the steeple, the inside of which resembles a granite elevator shaft. Williams asserted that he had not lost the key, but that his overzealous cord-pulling had caused the rope to get tangled in the bell. Consequently, Williams had days off from September 30 until he began tugging on Friday, October 3. Discounting any more accidents due to Mr. Williams' enthusiastic approach to his job, the bell will be rung on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8:00, 9:00, 10:30, and 11:30 and at 8:00, 9:00, 10:30, 12:30, and 1:30 on Tuesday and Thursday.

With the mystery of the southeast belfry cleared up, the next step was to find out if Dean Nyhus and Mr. Allen had found a solution.

When questioned, Mr. Allen commented that the Dean had phoned and asked why the chimes were not operating. Allen replied that he did not know but would investigate. He trudged up the winding staircase of the southwest tower and to his amazement all of the mechanisms were running smoothly; nonetheless, the chimes were not ringing. The Physical Plant's resident chime authority having retired a few years ago, Mr. Allen was obligated to dig up old manuals, hoping to find a solution to the problem.

The last person to play the manual keyboard caused the silent belfries because of his negligence in adhering to automation regulations. On the keyboard is a toggle switch which is thrown when songs are being played, so that the tunes are not interrupted by quarter hour chimes. Apparently, the last virtuoso forgot to throw the switch back when he was done, thereby frustrating those who were late to class, pleasing those who like to sleep late, and interrupting the nostalgia of one unfortunate.

A Chapel Renaissance Meets Spiritual Needs

by ELLYN BLOOMFIELD

Each week, the Orient publishes the names of chapel speakers for the following week in a small black box, usually unseen by readers. The people who organize the names and the dates of these speakers are members of Bowdoin's Chapel Forum Committee.

According to Jeffrey Wilson '76, chief organizer of chapel activities, the Chapel Forum Committee began last fall, under the direction of Rick Barr, an intern from the First Parish Church. "The Chapel had been an integral part of the campus until the middle 1960's," said Wilson, "and Barr expressed an interest in organizing Chapel up again." By second semester last year, the Chapel had welcomed faculty, students, administration, community members of Brunswick, and many other visiting lecturers.

Wilson feels that the Chapel program meets specific student needs. "The college has people coaching sports and other activities, but when it comes to spiritual needs, the college leaves it all up to the students." The purpose of the Chapel program appears to be twofold. First, it tries to meet the needs of self-expression and secondly, it gives the community an opportunity to listen to others from different backgrounds and faiths. As Wilson put it, "It's a time when people can turn away from things that protrude into their daily lives, the books, papers, exams, etc. . . . It's a time to reflect, a time to meditate."

Wilson also mentioned that he sees a religious revival "in the traditional sense" across America. "The rituals and beliefs, this return to orthodoxy, is not necessarily a good thing," he stated. To Wilson, what is important about this revival is whether or not it "enables us to face positively the issues that confront us as human beings every day."

I asked if this "rebirth of religiosity" across America was also applicable to the Bowdoin campus. Wilson answered, "There are many more students in church on Sundays this year and many happen to be freshmen." The number of people attending Chapel, however, remained unchanged over the year. Wilson gave several reasons why more students didn't attend the Chapel services which are held every Monday and Wednesday. "There has been difficulty in letting people know what is happening in such a short period of time and many prefer to use the time to prepare for the next class." Wilson added that the service itself was "too institutionalized, too organized" for some people to come.

Two active members of the Newman Center, Larry Pizzi '75 and Rob Emmons '76 had much to say regarding religious activities on the Bowdoin campus. Both of them believed very strongly in a chance for self-expression. But Pizzi doesn't particularly relate to the Chapel format. "What constitutes a Chapel service? More of an emphasis on the Christian viewpoint; the theme should stay more on the basic concepts, yet there is still plenty of room for self-expression." Pizzi also liked the idea of more non-verbal

means of communication. To him, "music is just another way of praying."

Both Emmons and Pizzi mentioned that they knew a lot of students who were regular churchgoers, but who didn't participate in the Chapel program here on campus. Pizzi felt that the services seemed to be "organized, whereas meetings were spontaneous." Emmons thought that the Chapel services were somewhat "artificial."

As for the Newman Center, Pizzi and Emmons stated that there was still a need for weekly folk masses. However, besides participating in the Newman Center, they both are involved with "fellowships." These fellowships are large, open, informal gatherings. The group consists of prayer, Bible study, and teachings. The common bond between all of the participants is the Bible. "The Bible is the common thing we share, we all share Christ," noted Pizzi. Apparently, Pizzi and Emmons have felt a need for these kinds of gatherings for a long time. They find that religious participation is increasing tremendously. "Today students are more open to conversation about Christ and other similar concepts; three or four years ago, they probably would have shied away." Pizzi also mentioned that the "freshman class contributes a lot."

Nancy Fontneau '75 was chairman of the music committee for the Chapel until last week when she quit because, "it was taking up too much of my time." She felt that the Chapel format could be useful to some of the members of the college community. "I think it's a valuable thing, if merely for the use of the building. It's great experience in speaking and singing, and it also gets a lot of people thinking." She stated that although the Chapel was not just for religious purposes, "the religious aspect is an important one and shouldn't be kept out." Also, attendance hasn't been that good," she added.

"The Chapel service could be used as a stimulus for the college on Sunday, a regular Sunday service," stated Gil Lewis, the only senior on the Chapel Forum Committee. Lewis believes that there should be something to appeal to the general college community. "If we had a regular Sunday service," he retorted, "then we might be able to create a community among ourselves." He added to the conversation by saying that the Chapel should be "used as a Chapel, not a tourist attraction."

Fontneau and Lewis both agreed that something had to be done concerning the upkeep of the Chapel. Lewis hopes that the college will provide funds for the ceiling of the Chapel which fell last year. According to Fontneau, the walls are "absolutely filthy."

Several suggestions concerning Chapel have been proposed. Lewis thinks that the Chapel Forum Committee should determine whether or not a need for its programs exists and, how to fulfill such needs. Fontneau thinks that a questionnaire should be sent to all members of the Bowdoin community. "I wonder if people really want it, or are we wasting our time with it?" she asked.

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume CIII

Friday, October 26, 1973

Number 6

An Appeal To Reason

Last week the Orient described the conflict in the Mideast as a "potentially explosive situation." At the time the characterization did not strike us as particularly bold, but among several letters to the editor this week there is at least one that explicitly objects to our choice of words. "The last thing the major powers want is an enlarged conflict," the letter states; "the proof of this is the continuing flow of war materials to both sides, insuring that neither the Israelis nor the Arabs crumble on the battlefield."

If there is logic in that statement, it escapes us. But it would have been naive of us to expect logical discussion of the Arab-Israeli conflict at any time; to expect it now, in the middle of an expanding state of war, would have been foolish indeed.

Nonetheless, in the flood of letters that poured in this week in response to last week's editorial, we might have hoped for more. The case for Israel, as expounded by Messers. Weis, Sigel, and Baron, is based largely on a series of traditional misconceptions that, in other areas of foreign policy, have been recognized as such.

Principal among these is the open appeal to the idea of balance of power. To preserve the peace, prepare for war, always remaining one step ahead of your rivals. The balance-of-power argument is the strongest existing incentive to the arms race, both in the Mideast and in the world; and it has been demonstrated again and again that this race can only result in increased tensions, increased expenditures, and, when peace finally fails, dramatically increased bloodshed. The lesson of the Mideast has confirmed this pattern.

Secondary, perhaps, but nonetheless significant, is the somewhat more covert appeal to anti-Communism. Two weeks ago the Boston Globe, in its peculiar style, asserted that "the available of sophisticated Soviet armaments made possible the launching of a new Mideast war." Always there the image is created of the sinister Arabs, supported by world Communism in their terrorism against peace-loving Israel. And always there is the implication that the United States must support Israel to the brink of war and beyond in order to prevent the spread of Soviet influence in the Mideast. This implication, questioned for years and finally rejected with regard to Southeast Asia, has been accepted quite meekly by the leaders of our government. Conservatives hail little Israel as an embattled beachhead of democracy in a sea of socialism; liberals, faced with large groups of Jewish voters who tend toward reform politics but who will brook no debate on Israel, willingly suspend disbelief.

These arguments are not convincing. The Orient does not wish that the United States deny aid to Israel, nor do we deny that nation's achievements and its right to survive. But we must guard against the cruel error of Vietnam: never should any foreign policy line be blindly accepted on the grounds that we are supporting the good guy or the noble cause. This nation's commitment to Israel should not be beyond question. If the proponents of that commitment fear open debate, then the need for such debate is especially urgent.

We have been the prisoners of outmoded and unquestioned assumptions. This was one of the greatest lessons of the last decade, and in our failure to heed this lesson lies the similarity between involvement in Indochina and involvement in the Mideast. Our commitment to peace should go unquestioned; our commitment to the balance of power—and to the prolongation of war in the Mideast—definitely should not.

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Obscene Not Heard

Sir,

Anyone walking near Coleman Hall late at night has been treated to an unfortunate show of immaturity, emanating from the upper windows of Coleman Hall. There, residents of the dormitory lean out the windows and scream out obscenities to Baxter House. It is a point in its favor that Baxter House never seems to answer, but I don't know, the yelling seems to go on for long periods of time and I don't stand around listening for possible retorts.

This letter is written in response to the Orient editorial on Animals at Bowdoin and last week's letter to the editor concerning the "Gung Ho Type Of Man". If these adolescents, hanging like monkeys out of the window and breaking the peaceful Maine night with their own juvenile attempt at being Tough Guys, are Gung Ho Type of Men, then I tell Mr. Alexander that they are Animals.

Where did Dick Moll get such Gung Ho Types? Now that we have them, how do we get rid of them?

My apologies to Stephen Alexander if this is not what he meant by "Gung Ho", for it is pretty sickening to listen to these slobos, one floor congratulating the other for more grossness—even naming each other, "What was that P --- M---, of P---, N.J.?"

I hope that this is an agreed problem and that the guilty children will Grow Up. Fast. They aren't the idea of Bowdoin Men, Gung Ho or otherwise.

Sincerely,
Barbara Childs, '76

Playing With Stereotypes

To the Editor:

In response to Eric von der Luft's report on "The Faltering Humanities", I would like to make a few comments. First, it is unfortunate that with such an excellent topic, Eric could not rise above his own bias. Specifically, I am commenting on his use of the term "history—hockey double majors". A brief poll of the locker room revealed the following declared majors: Art (1), Biochemistry (2), Biology (2), Chemistry (1), Classics (2), Economics (1), Government (5), History (3), Russian (1), and Sociology (3).

One of Bowdoin's strengths as an institution is the diversity of its student body. People come here for many different reasons, having different priorities and expecting to gain different things from the school. Hockey is no different from any of the other extracurricular activities the school offers except that it may be more demanding than most. Hockey does not create poor or inattentive students any more than modern dance or musical improvisation. Seriously, Eric, do you believe the three "history-hockey double majors" are more adept at making "cretinous utterances" than other students at Bowdoin? I submit they are less adept than the typical Bowdoin student because they have less time to practice making them. Would you have me believe that these three history majors are capable of disrupting an entire department? Let's be serious, Eric. Hockey players are not generally poor students. In fact, their percentage of James Bowdoin Scholars and Dean's Listers closely approximates that of the school average. May I suggest you restrain yourself from further condemnation of Bowdoin's student athletes until you really have something worth printing.

My second comment applies to the main body of Mr. von der Luft's article. I agree with it wholeheartedly. A department that has no prerequisites, that teaches every course on a level that any student from any department can easily comprehend should seriously reevaluate itself. (I am appreciative that this departmental evaluation is finally taking place.) With its present format this department has to attract the weaker students from the entire student body. Professor Levine once commented that he would introduce prerequisites or comprehensive exams until other departments complied for fear it would decrease the number of history majors. Perhaps he feels, and I fear the administration sympathizes with him, that the strength of a department is determined by course enrollment rather than the quality of courses offered. Indeed, a department that has increased its fall semester course offerings from 8 to 14 in the last ten years and has had an increase in declared junior majors from 16 to 46 since 1965 might consider a little trimming, especially when this expansion has seriously weakened other departments offering a higher quality of education.

Thomas E. Hoerner '74

Capricious Donations?

To the Editor:

Rarely do I find cause to argue with the enlightened opinions that normally grace the Orient's pages. However, last week's editorial was out of line and cannot pass unchallenged.

Let me start first with your "implication... that money given to Israel will naturally produce a situation favorable to peace". I agree with you that this is a false assessment. The only implication I can draw is that funds collected here will contribute to Israel's continued existence, in war or peace. Peace can only be assured by political reconciliation between the Arab nations and Israel.

Second, it is a fact that funds collected from private sources in the U.S. are used by Israel to finance domestic expenditures; monies for military contingencies are appropriated largely out of Israeli tax revenues. Such war-related expenses as medical and reconstruction costs are partially defrayed with voluntary contributions, but military equipment purchases are financed only through the Israeli defense budget and the national debt.

The editorial also comments on the nature of war. I submit that no war makes sense; it is just that political disagreements have a tendency to be resolved by violence when all other methods fail. Further, I cannot comprehend the comparison between war in the Mid-East and the Coleman-Hyde water battles. After all, no one was ever killed by a flying wave of wet toilet paper, or bucketful of water—and afterwards you can get together over some beer and joke about it.

You go on with an admonition concerning "capricious donations" furthering the destruction of life. Do you seriously think that the Israelis would stop fighting if we stopped these funds? I don't think so. If the U.S. and Soviet governments would refrain from sending munitions, the hostilities might grind to a halt—but I think the likelihood of such actions to be low. I also fail to understand your use of "regardless of race". There is no simple racial split here, since Israel is itself comprised of both semitic and caucasian groups. The Arabs are likewise an ethnically diverse set of groups.

Finally, I cannot agree with your characterization of the Mid-East as a "potentially explosive situation". The last thing the major powers want is an enlarged conflict; the proof of this is the continuing flow of war materials to both sides, insuring that neither the Israelis nor the Arabs crumble on the battlefield. If indeed there was a fuse, it was ignited two weeks ago, and the explosion has long since occurred.

Eric M. Weis '73

Time Bomb

To the Editor:

This is a response to your editorial of last week entitled "A Word of Caution", in which you suggested that "defending one's countrymen is a noble aspiration, but capricious donations of money to further the destruction of human life, regardless of race, will only shorten the fuse of a potentially explosive situation."

I need not discuss the history behind Arab and Israeli hostilities, nor would it help to discuss the past wars in which millions of Arabs attempted to destroy Israel and her right to exist. However, I must point out that Israel has not once, by way of any act of belligerence, started the wars in which she was forced to fight for her very survival. Her millions of Arab neighbors, with their Russian advised and equipped armies, have steadfastly refused to negotiate a settlement that would allow Israel, for once, to live in peace knowing that her border settlements would not be shelled daily by Syria in the Golan Heights, that Israeli school buses would not be blown up by the Jordanians from the West Bank, that settlements on the border of Lebanon would not be attacked by guerrilla forces, and that her shipping would not be cut off by the Egyptians as it was in 1967 in the Gulf of Aqaba.

Once again the Arabs have started a war in which their ultimate goal is the complete destruction of the State of Israel. In the past Israel's well trained army has been able to quickly and decisively thwart Arab aggression. This time, however, the Soviet Union has not only equipped the Arabs with as much modern military hardware as they needed to accomplish their long awaited goal, but it has sent their own military personnel to train them how to use it.

Since 1948, when Israel was declared a sovereign state by the United Nations, the U.S. and Israel have had an ongoing military relationship, which allows Israel to purchase, (and I emphasize purchase, because the Russians have extended the wealthy, oil producing Arabs, billions of dollars worth of credit, for which they have seen little return) "limited" amounts of military equipment. Israel has faithfully paid back her debt to the U.S.

(Please Turn To Page Eight)

Mr. von der Luft replies:

Perhaps I was unfairly playing with stereotypes. Now that your "brief poll" has come to my attention, I retract the epithet. But I maintain my argument about scholar vs. athlete.



Classical Gas

Angel's Violins Mediocre

by FRANCIS LITTLETON

In an attempt to break some of the barriers separating classical music from popular song, Angel records has recorded together two artists, one from each of the two fields of music. Yehudi Menuhin, the world renowned concert violinist, and Stéphane Grapelli, a French jazz fiddler collaborate on a group of jazz tunes and show hits from the 30's entitled "Jalousie". The first meeting of these two musicians took place on British T.V. and the results were so successful that Angel decided to make a recording. Here, the artists are accompanied by the piano, bass, and drums of the Alan Clare Trio.

It was in the 30's that Grapelli became famous for his jazz playing in the nightclubs of Paris. For him, the music on this record is familiar territory whereas for Menuhin it is definitely not. Although he does not share Grapelli's improvisational ability, the maestro takes care of himself quite admirably and one does get the impression of a communion between the two through music. As Menuhin puts it, "Every violinist has a vulgar core, vulgar in its original sense of meaning as something broad and strong and popular and human."

The music itself comes from the pens of such great composers as Richard Rodgers, Irving Berlin, George Gershwin and Grapelli himself. Grapelli composed three tunes the night before the recording session, which says something for his talent as a composer. He also plays piano on one of these songs, "Aurore", exhibiting his proficiency at the keyboard as well.

However, despite the greatness of the artists and the composers, there is little substance to the

product. Gershwin's classic orchestration of "The Lady is a Tramp" and "Love is Here to Stay" are reduced to souped-up transcriptions for two violins and continuo. Grapelli's works seem to be only one part jazz and three parts sentimentality. Although Grapelli is considered a jazz musician, we must remember that European jazz of the Thirties is very different from our conception of jazz today. As for the "spiritualized sensuousness" of Menuhin's classicism, it is swallowed up totally. He plays well, but what he plays might just as well be played by another good nightclub fiddler. In this sense, Angel did not succeed in bringing off its union of classical and popular music. The classical side shows itself little, if at all.

There are, however, a few songs that make listening worthwhile. In "I Can't Believe that You're in Love with Me", the two violinists display a bit of the type of jazz fiddle we would like to hear more of. In most of the songs on the record we have either short, undeveloped solos or both violins simply sawing out a melody. In "These Foolish Things", we hear two different violin voices, distinct but with a charming interplay. This interplay of two distinct voices is one of the most beautiful things in any kind of music, but it is an effect heard infrequently in these songs.

"Jalousie" is good background music or good mood music if you're feeling light-hearted and a little nostalgic. Unfortunately, it does not go much beyond that. The abilities of the artists and their interaction are, however, unquestionably good and the interest in the recording lies in this aspect rather than in the music.

Technical vs. Intellectual

Focus On Fine Arts

by ERIC VON DER LUFT

What do we mean by the term "academic credit?" Is it not formal institutional recognition of work of an intellectual nature successfully completed in preparation for a degree? If so, then what do we mean by the key word "intellectual?" Do we not imply that which is neither merely physical nor merely technical, but rather cognitive, creative, productive, and valuable in the highest senses of these words? Certainly intellectual work necessarily contains both technical and physical elements, but these elements must always remain subordinate. If either the physical or the technical aspect rises to overshadow the more worthy intellectual aspect, then no dedicated establishment of higher learning may in good conscience bestow academic credit upon such work. This, presumably, is the reason why Bowdoin gives praise and honor, but not academic credit, to football; and the reason why it tolerates as, perhaps, a necessary evil, but does not award academic credit to, military science. The central question thus presents itself: Is Bowdoin consistent in its selection of those activities to which it is willing to grant academic credit?

The obvious point of contention here is the fine arts, institutionalized at Bowdoin in the art and music departments, the drama division of the English department, and a two-year-old extra-curricular dance class. The issue becomes more acute since this dance class is now preparing to ask for academic credit. One member reports that the reason they have not yet done so is that they do not feel they have built a strong enough foundation regarding faculty and facilities to effectively present such a request. The implication, of course, is that once a competent dance faculty has been hired and once a suitable studio has been located, then they will be ready for academic credit. But they are missing the point. Academic credit depends on the supremacy of the intellectual over the technical and the physical. Granted, it takes brains to dance well, just as it takes brains to paint,

write, act, compose, and play an instrument well; but the type of mental process needed for these physical activities is of a technical, not an intellectual nature. The fine arts, in this respect, are more comparable to football than to scholarly endeavor.

It may be argued that writing a thesis involves more technique and physical labor than actual intellectual work. This may well be, insofar as amount of time spent on each is concerned. But it is not time which is the criterion by which these three aspects of the total activity are measured. The actual writing of the thesis is physical labor, the composition of it is technique; but the thought behind it, that which makes it important, is intellectual in origin. The criterion we seek then is the determination of which of the three aspects is dominant over the other two. The intellectual aspect dominates the writing of a thesis, thus we give academic credit for it; the physical aspect dominates football, thus we do not give academic credit for it; and the technical aspect dominates the fine arts; thus we should not give academic credit for them. But we do.

The tangible and immediate suggestion is that Bowdoin should henceforth deny academic credit to dance, studio music, studio art, and drama on the grounds of incompatibility with the principles of work of a dominantly intellectual nature. This is in no way a condemnation of the arts or a degradation of their importance. More and better courses in art history and theory, music history and theory, dramatic literature, and dance history and theory should definitely be offered. In this way people may learn about the fine arts, intellectually, and receive the academic credit they deserve; instead of learning how to do art, technically, receiving but not earning academic credit. The truly committed practicing artist will still continue to create, without the added enticement of academic credit, and he will also surely profit by the increased institutional emphasis on intellectual apprehension of the arts, whether he realizes it or not.

Lack Of Tenure "Formula" Causes Uncertainty, Worry Among Faculty

by TIM POOR

(This is the second of four articles dealing with tenure)

The problem of determining faculty promotions is one which is currently puzzling many college administrators and faculty members. Why does one faculty member get promoted and another forced to leave? "The criteria are pretty limited," states Alfred Fuchs, chairman of the Psychology Department and chairman of the faculty affairs committee, which makes a recommendation regarding each faculty member up for tenure. "Except for a brief passage in one of President Cole's (past college president) reports, there is nowhere, anywhere a statement of the tenure process."

The lack of a tenure "formula", while allowing for administrative flexibility, has caused some confusion on the part of faculty members with regard to the type of faculty performance required to obtain tenure. "We have no notion of percentages, of where one's energies should be expended," remarks Frank Burroughs, assistant professor of English, who is up for tenure next fall.

There is general agreement, however, that the requirements for tenure are becoming increasingly stringent. "Since the college is attracting many good people," said Fuchs, "it's getting harder and harder to make the decisions; it's no longer a weeding out process." Burroughs likened a faculty member getting tenure to "a football player getting into the Hall of Fame."

Generally, there are three forms of criteria used for determining a specific faculty promotion: 1) professional development, 2) teaching ability, and 3) community participation. Dean of Students Paul Nyhus contrasts the Bowdoin situation with that at a large university. "At a large university, many teach who have only one kind of mind; they are research-oriented or

teaching-oriented. Because Bowdoin cannot afford to employ this standard, faculty members must teach as well as perform research and contribute to the academic community."

According to Olin Robison, Dean of the Faculty, administrators making tenure decisions "look for a balance between professional development and teaching ability." One faculty member said that the adage "publish or perish" definitely exists at Bowdoin, though not to the same extent as it does at some institutions. Another teacher commented that "the college doesn't care about good teaching," though this is most certainly an exaggeration.

Robison prefers the term "professional development" to that of "research" or "publications," because he feels other factors to be involved as well, such as the election of faculty members to positions in extra-college associations.

Ironically, as research becomes increasingly important in the making of tenure decisions, it is becoming increasingly difficult for aspiring junior faculty members to publish their efforts. "Journals today are flooded with manuscripts," said Burroughs. And although he feels there to be no pressure from the administration to publish, Burroughs does refer to a growing "sense of urgency" with regard to professional development among those to be considered for tenure.

The problem of evaluating the teaching ability of a faculty member is universally recognized. Fuchs noted that much of the data "concerning this area is 'soft,' as it is picked up through 'comments and informal discussion.'" Nyhus refers to "word of mouth" and "general reaction" as primary criteria for the determination of teaching ability.

One possible solution to the problem of ability evaluation has come to light in the form of a

proposal brought before the faculty by its Affairs Committee. The proposal, if passed, would call for the adoption of a teaching evaluation form to be filled out by students and given to the administration and faculty (see Orient, October 12, 1973). Those faculty members questioned were doubtful, however, as to the proposals' chances for gaining a majority of the faculty support.

Faculty members are also expected to participate in other college functions, such as those of student advising and faculty committee participation. Although Nyhus said that he "knew little" of the process by which he received tenure, he assumed that his position as Dean of Students influenced the decision, as it reflected his "contribution to the college."

A fourth consideration used when making tenure decisions is that of tenured status of the department in question. Administration officials are reluctant to create a possibly stagnant situation by granting tenure to each member of a department that is already fully tenured. This decision is initially made by the chairman of the individual department, who decides whether or not to give a favorable recommendation to the Faculty Affairs Committee, which makes its recommendation purely on the basis of individual merit.

Most members of the academic community seem to agree that the process of tenure should be more systematic, but few have definite ideas as to the methods for doing so. Chances for faculty passage of the student evaluation proposal appear to be slim; other ideas concerning the systematization of the tenure process have not, as yet, surfaced.

Next week: "The personal effects of forced resignation: What happens to those faculty members who do not receive tenure?"

The Orient realizes that, due to its schedule of publication, some members of the College community have been unable to obtain issues on Friday afternoons. Henceforth issues will be available at the union desk on Monday after publication. Anyone who wishes to obtain past issues from this year should contact the Orient; we will be happy to supply you.

The Masque & Gown is sponsoring a workshop in ensemble acting, a technique whereby a character is developed through the use of theatrical exercise. The workshop is open to all those interested and will be held in Memorial Hall 101, Monday, October 29 at 7:00.



Prince/Orient

Will the Rep Company clash with Masque and Gown? Rep members Donna Davis, Ed Simeone, Debbie Mann (above, in the M&G production of *Hands Across the Sea*) and John Lord (right, in *The Cherry Orchard*) think the groups can coexist.



Flexible and Innovative

Rep Company Enhances Theater

by HELENE SULLAS

For those of you who think the arts are dead or at least dying at Bowdoin, there is a bit of cheering news. Now not one but two theatre companies are on campus.

The first, for those who like to do some theatre during the year, is the ever popular Masque and Gown. But, for those with a great deal of interest, perhaps even professional, who want to obtain more experience than is possible in Masque and Gown, there is now the Repertory Company.

With only ten members, the newly formed Rep Company will be able to be more "flexible" and diverse in their productions than Masque and Gown. They will not be as limited by time or place, as a large company would.

As their name indicates, Rep Company will always have a series of short plays prepared for production. These plays can be used when needed as fillers for Masque and Gown productions or for any event, such as Parent's Weekend, that might be taking place on campus.

But, the Rep Company will also "do its own thing." A Halloween program in the chapel, productions in Hubbard Hall and Smith Auditorium, a series of short, one act plays in the experimental theatre, will all prove innovative, imaginative, and much different from typical large, major productions in Pickard Theater. They will bring "theatre" all over campus, not keep it just in the physical confines of Pickard Theater.

Rep Company will also perform wherever they are asked. If an organization needs funds, they will be happy to give a performance to help raise it. If a professor wants something acted, Rep Company will do it. In fact, they have already been approached to do a series on tour.

There is no drama major at Bowdoin and only one drama professor in the English department. Yet many students with interest in the theatre still choose Bowdoin. And they have been able to "do what they will" with drama and theatre in general here.

Both Masque and Gown fulfill a need felt by these students. For those whose interest is purely for enjoyment, Masque and Gown provides an outlet.

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And despite the fact that most of the airlines believe youth fares should be retained since last year, they accounted for over 5 million trips and \$400 million in revenues.

We Right Wrongs

Shortly after the CAB's announcement last December, the National Student Lobby began a campaign to override the Board's

decision. Together with representatives of industry, labor, other citizens' groups, and like-minded senators, we recently won passage of a bill which would create youth and senior citizen discounts on all domestic flights.

Similar legislation is now pending in the House.

Your Lobby Needs You

To push this bill through, though, your help is required. Lobbies can aid legislators when they already see our point of view, but only an aroused constituent can make a Congressman change his mind.

So we'd like to encourage you to use the coupons at the bottom of this ad (or better still, write your own letter, or send a telegram).

One goes to Cong. John Jarman of Oklahoma, Chairman of the House Transportation and Aeronautics Subcommittee. Ask him to



hold hearings immediately, and support HR 2698, sponsored by Rep. John Keating and 86 other representatives. This bill, if passed, will create discount air fares for both young people and senior citizens.

The second coupon goes to your Congressman. Tell him that you expect him to support HR 2698 or similar legislation. And tell him that you'll remember how he votes the next time you vote.



And Last, But Not Least...

The third one goes to us, the National Student Lobby—the only lobby on Capitol Hill which protects students' interests and defends their rights.

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They cost \$6.00 per year, and include not only a subscription to our monthly newspaper, *The Student Lobbyist*, but also give you an equal voice in determining the Lobby's position on issues of public importance through our annual referendum. You'll also receive our *Voting Record Poster* (suitable for framing) which helps you keep tabs on your Congressman, just in case he hasn't called you in for a briefing lately.

So use the coupons. You'll find the 24¢ well spent.



The Honorable John Jarman, Chairman
House Transportation and Aeronautics Subcommittee
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Jarman:

I urge you to hold hearings immediately on HR 2698 and HR 3859, which would establish discounts for young people and senior citizens on domestic air routes. I am sure that once you have considered all the relevant testimony, you will find that this legislation merits your support.

Signed,

The Honorable _____
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear _____:

As one of your younger, more vocal, constituents, I urge you to support HR 2698 and HR 3859 which would establish discounts for young people and senior citizens on domestic air routes. Since such fares do not adversely affect either passengers paying full fares, or airline profits, I am sure you will find that this legislation merits your vigorous support. I look forward to learning your position on this crucial matter in the very near future.

Signed,

National Student Lobby
413 East Capitol Street
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Craig "Rip" Jones '74, Bowdoin Campus Travel Representative

During the next few weeks, the members of the Sociology II class will be conducting a special study of Bowdoin College students and faculty. The project is being done in connection with the General Social Survey, an unprecedented program of data gathering which has been designed to aid sociologists in monitoring the quality of life. The General Social Survey is supported by the National Science Foundation and Russell Sage Foundation. The members of this research class will appreciate the support and cooperation of those Bowdoin students and faculty who may be selected at random for inclusion in the sample.

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"Ringers"

Discouraged

(CPS) — In an attempt to discourage hiring "ringers" to take law school entrance exams, administrators of the LSAT have stipulated that a thumbprint be taken of each test taker.

If the LSAT scores seem unusually high for a particular applicant, the thumb print will be used to determine that the applicant was the actual test taker, according to Norman Penney, a Cornell University law professor and president of the council that coordinates most American law school admissions.

The increasingly intense competition for places in law school freshman classes has led many students to hire professional exam-takers, "ringers," to take the LSAT for them, with fees ranging as high as \$300.

Last year over 121,000 applicants took the admission exams, which were safeguarded by handwriting samples and identification cards. The handwriting analysis proved unsatisfactory as a method to prevent organized cheating and the thumb print method was developed.

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"Here He Comes Now"



DiPucchio Versus Isaacson

(Continued From Page One)

bound to snatch it up. The gentleman that is striving to save the Republican organization from obscurity is Freshman J. DiPucchio, a registered Republican from Brockton, Massachusetts.

After speaking to C. Warren Ring, the administrative advisor to the organization, DiPucchio requisitioned an old Young Republicans file-drawer at the Student Union (last used in 1963) and started the job of getting the organization moving again. He said, "To the best of anyone's recollections, the Young Republicans have been inoperative for a considerable time frame. It is perfectly clear that it is our affirmative obligation to offer a viable alternative to the politically interested students of Bowdoin College."

DiPucchio, with the help of another Freshman, Michael Brust of Brookside, New Jersey, plans to structure the Young Republicans as primarily an educational organization, concerned with bringing to campus as wide a spectrum of speakers as possible and not with involving themselves in partisan politics. DiPucchio exhibits the enthusiasm that will be needed to revive this long silent minority, and, perhaps, to overcome the restrictions of a \$150 budget.

In contrast to the Young Republicans, the Young Democrats have been very much alive in the person of their President, Robert Isaacson. Although he admits that his organization should have been more diligent in spending their \$640 last year, he feels that the Democrats, in view of their

greater activity, should have received more money than the Republicans this year.

Isaacson, a junior from Lewiston, is the Publicity Director of the Young Maine Democrats, and has been active in many state campaigns. He is a sophisticated student of Maine state politics and provides a great contrast with the Republican organizer, J. DiPucchio, who says of himself, "I'm just a raggy freshman."

The Young Democrats are more of a partisan political organization than the Republicans plan to be. Although presently the major interest of the group is the Public Power referendum of Nov. 6, a bi-partisan concern, their purpose is not so much getting speakers on campus, but mobilizing individual involvement in key aspects of the Democratic political system, especially in the state of Maine. The organization has about 10 active members, Isaacson attributing the small number to the apathy of Bowdoin students.

So, despite the present political turmoil, Bowdoin is helping to maintain the two party system by supporting the Young Republicans and Young Democrats. The Democrat's Isaacson said he would be interested in cooperative activities with the Republicans. The Republicans, not having been fully organized, have made no comment on cooperation, but both groups promise that they will spend their \$150 by next June.

Anyone interested in working in either organization may contact Robert Isaacson at Zeta Psi for the Young Democrats, or J. DiPucchio for the Young Republicans at Ext. 405, E. Coleman Hall.

Richardson Campaigns Here

(Continued From Page One)

said, "the State has every right to step in and decide whether [undeveloped land] is to become a playground for a select class of people or a multi-use park."

Deploping what he called the "developer mentality" in all its forms, Richardson went on to say that he has "serious reservations" over whether tourism is economically beneficial to Maine, and suggested that "some critically serious value judgments are going to have to be made in that area."

On public power Richardson said: "I voted very early in the game to get the issue out to the people. The one big question is, I am not sure whether the bonds would be entitled to preferential tax treatment. If they're not, there is no cheaper way to produce power than privately. If they are, I'm going to vote for public power." (The Internal Revenue Service recently

reported that the bonds would probably be tax-free).

Richardson said he has conferred on this question with Professor Shipman of the Economics Department. It might be added that he is also a friend of Government Professor Christian Potholm, friend and former manager of Congressman Bill Cohen, at present the titular head of the Republican Party in Maine. He may well hope to benefit from the same cooperation of Bowdoin students that contributed to Cohen's victory last year.

Born in Bangor, the candidate attended the University of Maine. After graduating from University of California Law School, he became a trial lawyer in Portland. From 1965 to 1970 he was a member of the Maine House, where he served as Majority Leader from 1967 to 1970. He is now a member of the Maine Senate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued From Page Four)

but this time the Arab resistance, and sophisticated Soviet equipment, has made her defense more costly, not only in dollars, but in dead and wounded as well.

While Israel and her most heavily taxed population in the world devote all of her resources to the purchase of military equipment, her supporters throughout the world raise money by donation, and by loan through the purchase of Israeli bonds, so that the government can maintain a solvent financial position. This money although not expressly used for arms purchases, does permit Israel to devote more of her own money to military expenditure.

Israel needs this money, and we who give recognize this need not as one that will help continue war, but as one that will help the tiny state to maintain an equal balance of power, so that she can continue to fight for her survival when provoked.

We recognize her right to survive, the U.S. by supplying the much needed military equipment, recognizes her right to exist, and without arms and the money with which to purchase them, the Russian equipped Arab armies would most certainly accomplish their goal of obliteration.

By asking for money we seek to help maintain the balance of power so that when the Arabs realize that Israel will not give up, that she will fight for her survival no matter what the cost, they will be forced to end their aggression and concede to a peaceful negotiated settlement.

We are not encouraging or advocating war, we are not encouraging U.S. military involvement, nor do we seek to shorten the fuse of a potential explosive confrontation between the world's super powers. We are only attempting to insure the right of a country to exist in the world free from the fear of annihilation, free from the fear of having to kill or be killed, and free from the fear of having ever again to fight for its right to exist.

Coexistence between Arab and Israeli will come about when and only when the Arabs grant Israel peace, and until then, we who donate money will continue to do so in an effort to help insure Israel's freedom.

Bob Sigel '75

"Utter Disdain"

To the Editor:

I must register my utter disdain over last week's editorial concerning the Middle East, and wish

that the Orient staff had done some prior research. The implication of the cartoon, that there is a similarity between Vietnam and the Mideast, especially in terms of United States involvement, is completely false. Israel and Vietnam are very different, even opposite situations. The Vietnam war was fought with hundreds of thousands of American troops, with billions of dollars of American equipment, at the cost of thousands of American lives. Israel has never requested troops of any country, including the United States, and receives no free military equipment. President Nixon's most recent proposal regarding aid to Israel is the first time in 25 years that Israel is being offered what amounts to a gift. The United States has provided the Arab countries with 7 times as much military equipment as it has to Israel, some of which was given to those countries free of charge.

There are further differences between Israel and Vietnam. The South Vietnamese had no trained army, and the ragtag army it did have did not believe in its cause. The Israeli army is a citizen army, with the full support of its people, because the people are the army. The army is highly trained and highly motivated; it knows it is fighting for survival. Vietnam was racked by civil war. Israelis are United behind their government. South Vietnam is an unstable corrupt dictatorship; Israel is a stable democracy. Israel has always sought permanent peace through direct negotiations. American interest in Vietnam remains at best unclear. On the contrary, American interest in the Middle East is clearly vital, especially when one looks at the Soviet Union's involvement in this area, with its potentially dangerous effects to the United States and to Western Europe.

Concerning donations to Israel, not a single cent is going towards military aid of any kind. While Israel is currently operating under primarily a military economy, there are obviously other areas that must be maintained. Any and all of the money collected in this country for Israel is channelled to humanitarian needs, i.e., the support of hospitals. On the other side of the ledger, King Faisal last week gave money to the tune of one billion dollars to aid the Arab military cause.

I can find no basis for the description of donations as "capricious." The writer of the editorial must be ignorant of the situation, or he learned a new word and wanted to see how it looked on paper, or he simply doesn't know the word's definition.

Finally, the Orient reaches a new low in sensitivity and range of outlook when it relates the Arab-Israeli conflict to a fraternity fight.

Andrew R. Baron '75

Council Selects New Committees; Coordination Improvement Sought

by LYN DONDIS

Student representation on faculty and administration committees is an established part of Bowdoin college government. Aside from the students that were elected by the student body in the spring to sit on the Board of Trustees (two students and the President of Student Council), and on the Board of Overseers (three students and the vice president of the student council), faculty committee members were chosen this fall by Student Council representatives, through an interviewing procedure.

The President of Student Council, Bob Krachman, randomly assigned student council members to interview for the separate committees.

Interested students were then interviewed by the student council members. The interviews, were to be based on two criteria set out by Bob Krachman: "a conscious attempt to get diversity of opinion and representation" and an attempt to "gain a knowledge of the candidates' views and ability to express themselves cogently before other people." The members had full discretion in their choices, and their decisions were not subject to ratification by the entire student council.

Both interviewers and applicants were urged to read files on the activities of last year's committees. Put together by the

Communications Committee, these files contain a brief synopsis of meetings and student opinions of the committee's and the students' roles. It was generally agreed that these files were probably not too effective in determining this year's selection, as the Communications Committee is a very recent addition to the process.

Student representatives this year include the following: Board of Trustees, Robert Krachman (ex officio) and David Wheeler; Board of Overseers, Frederick Honold, (ex officio) Deborah Swiss, and Robert Bardwell. On the joint standing committees: Executive, David Wheeler; Policy, Robert Krachman and Robert Bardwell; Investments, Eric Weiss; Educational Program, Fred Honold and Gail Berson; Development, Steven Maidman; Honors, Robert Princethall; Grounds and Buildings, Richard Malconian and Dianne McElhiney; Athletics, Deborah Duffey and Maurice Butler; Arts, Timothy Donahue and Roger Brown; Library, Joanne Golden; Student Environment, David Sandhal and Jane Titcomb. On the Student Faculty committees: Admissions and Student Aid, Ralph Steinhart, Steve Maidman, and John Danaher; Afro-American Studies, Maurice Butler, Geoffrey Canada, JoAnn Kirk, Roderick Taswell, and Leslie Vaughn; Athletics, Tom Hutchinson, Joe

Tansey, and Stephen Morrell. Budgetary Priorities, David Sandhal, Jack Whitaker, and Henry Thompson; Computing Center, William Buker, David Sandhal, Evan Al-Chokhachy; Curriculum and Educational Policy, Fred Honold, Lisa Graves, and Tom Hoerner; Lectures and Concerts, Doug Kennedy, Elyn Bloomfield, and Phil Gregory; Library, Tom Murphy, Joanne Golden, and Tom Little. Also, Military Affairs, Peter Lotz, Larry Pizzi, and Brett Buckley; Student life, Peter Geiss, Ted Berkinshaw, Cathy Steiner, George Strakosh, and Chris Marcimak; Environmental Studies, Peter Logan, Dan Vogt, and Brian Damien; Upward Bound, Brett Buckley and Barbara Tarmey; Blanket Tax Committee, Celeste Johnson, Fred Honold (ex officio) and Stephen Weitzman. Finally, on the Student Council run communications committee: Chris Hill, Chairman, Terry O'Toole, R. Hubbard, and three more to be chosen. In addition to these committees, students also participate in advisory capacities in many of the academic departments.

It is generally agreed that student effectiveness on any of these committees extends as far as individual commitment. Fred Honold, who has served and is now serving on many of these

(Please Turn To Page Nine)

New Committee Seeks Better Communications

(Continued From Page Eight)

boards, commented that students are as effective as they want to be. "It all depends on what people are trying to accomplish and the time they are willing to put in." He went on to cite several examples of student action in the past, mentioning in particular student participation in halting a proposal to change the four point grading system last year.

It seems, however, that student participation has suffered in the past from factors such as apathy to lack of information on certain issues. One former committee member complained that student interest in participation on committees tended, more often than not, to idle motivations for high-school like popularity.

It was also suggested that many faculty members have been disappointed by student participants. However, Johann Segerdahl, an activist in campus affairs, attributes this, in part, to lack of pertinent knowledge among students on the issues facing each committee. As students only sit on committees for one or perhaps two years, they are often not informed as to the functions of the particular committee.

However, these problems may be overcome through the offices of the Student Communications Committee. This committee, chaired this year by Chris Hill, is an outgrowth of student concern for the lack of effective communications on Bowdoin

college campus. The committee's membership consists of three Student Council members, and three more students to be picked later. The committee, now in its second year of operation, has been set up as an attempt to lend a more cohesive voice to student government. Each member of the committee is in charge of a certain administrative or student faculty committee. This insures that there will be a written report by students on the actions of the various committees. These can be used as references for any interested persons.

Once the Communications Committee establishes itself, it is hoped that students will be able to gain more knowledge of the committees' workings and be better prepared to sit as active members; In addition, an organized system of communication would lend itself to more student effectiveness. Students, holding the responsibility for reporting on committee action, would, it is hoped, be more responsible and more mature participants in the decisions which affect college life.

It is basically agreed that students do have sufficient opportunity to express themselves effectively in regard to college policy. The faculty, administration, trustees and overseers seem genuinely interested in student opinion. Organization, beyond the ambitions of individual students, appears to be the key to more effectiveness and solidarity.



UTTER/LIDEMAR

But Colby Is Cake

Gridders' Record Plunges To 1-3

(Continued From Page Twelve)

on and sacked him on the 22 yard line.

It took Bowdoin eight plays to score in a drive where Tom Tsagarakis gained eight on a reverse and Bob Kubacki hit Joe Bird as he flew across center field for eight yards. Caras bucked over from the one yard line on a fourth down. Steve Elias kicked the PAT and it was Williams 14 and Bowdoin 7 with 5:47 left in the first half. There was no further scoring in the first half.

In D.C., Nixon was puzzled; he was well past his allotted four downs and had to travel the whole field on the next play for the first down. What could he do? All his starting players had left his team, so he had no one in the backfield he could give the ball to. One new player suggested Nixon roll out into the court room and give everyone the Statue of

Liberty play. "I am the quarterback," Nixon said as he shook his head, "and I make no mistake about that!" He went on to say that the only play he knew besides the "sneak" was to throw the ball out of bounds and then call time out.

By this time Bowdoin and Williams had come out of the locker rooms to begin the second half.

Late in the third quarter Elias was wide on a 30 yard field goal try and Williams took over on its own 20. But on the first play cornerback Joe McDevitt pounced on a Williams fumble; the Polar Bears had the ball on the Williams 21. Caras went for seven and Soule for 2 as the third period ended.

Soule got three more yards as the final quarter started, then got another six. Kubacki tried a quarterback sneak but was held to no gain as was Caras on the

next play. Then Kubacki swept around right end for three yards and Bowdoin's second touchdown. The Bears gambled successfully on the point after as a Kubacki-to-Caras pass gave Bowdoin the edge 15-14.

At last Williams had run out of tricks and had to resort to straightforward football. Using a mixture of short passes and quick ground gains the Ephmen moved 63 yards in 14 plays to score. Mark Byrne ran it in from the three and Jim Baldwin passed to Byrne to finish the scoring at 22-15.

The Bears made yet another bid for victory in the closing minutes when they moved to the Williams 19 in eight plays from the Bowdoin 39. With a fourth and one situation, the Ephmen rushed Kubacki's pass try and caught him five yards behind scrimmage.

Alumni Conference Planned; Will Discuss Arts, Finances

(BNS) — "The Arts at Bowdoin" and the College's financial picture will be the subjects of special programs during the 14th annual combined fall conference of the Bowdoin Alumni Council and Director and Agents of the Alumni Fund Nov. 1-3.

Alumni Secretary Louis B. Briasco '69 said today the weekend schedule will also include a dinner at which Alumni Fund awards will be presented.

The three-day conference will begin Nov. 1 with a meeting of the Council's executive committee from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. in the Alumni House, followed by committee meetings.

The Nov. 2 schedule includes registration at the Alumni House, more committee sessions, and separate meetings of Fund Directors and the Council.

The two groups will meet together in Smith Auditorium, Sills Hall, at 3:15 p.m. for a question-and-answer session on the College's financial situation with Wolcott A. Hokanson, Jr. '50, Bowdoin's Vice President for Administration and Finance.

"The Arts at Bowdoin" will be the subject of a discussion at 4:15 p.m. Speakers will include Dr. Philip C. Beam, Bowdoin's Henry Johnson Professor of Art and Archaeology, Curator of the College's Winslow Homer Collection and Chairman of the

Department of Art; Professor Robert K. Beckwith, Chairman of the Department of Music; Dr. R. Peter Mooz, Director of the Museum of Art and Senior Lecturer in Art; and A. Raymond Rutan, Director of Theater in the Department of English.

Alumni and their wives will gather in the Bowdoin Senior Center at 6:30 p.m. for a social hour, which will be followed by the annual awards dinner. Presiding at the dinner will be Fund Chairman Jonathan S. Green '60 of Brooklyn, N.Y.

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Swampscott's own Dave Caras is at home with the animals.

Halfback Caras Plays Jungle Boy

(BNS) — The thundering footsteps of a pursuing linebacker cause little fear in Bowdoin halfback Dave Caras of Swampscott, Mass. For he knows that the potential for mayhem of the burliest, meanest tackler is considerably less than that of the rhinoceros which once chased him through a New Jersey wildlife preserve.

Dave now laughs at the incident, but at the time he was clearly called upon to give the broken-field running performance of a lifetime. "Being pursued was kind of scary," he recalls. "Fortunately, a rhino's eyesight is not too good so I got away by dodging between trees and leading him into narrow areas where he couldn't follow."

The episode occurred during a summer job at the Jungle Habitat in West Milford, N.J. Frightening though it was, it in no way dampened his lifelong interest in animals, particularly endangered species of cats, such as lions, leopards and cheetahs.

"I've loved animals all my life," says Caras. But he attributes his special interest in jungle cats to

the influence of his uncle, Roger Caras, the nationally known writer, naturalist and television personality. "He would frequently let me help him handle some of the cats that he was taking on various talk shows with him, and I became totally fascinated with these animals."

Caras has pursued his interest through summer work at the Jungle Habitat and at the Franklin Park Zoo in Boston. He describes entering the cage of a seemingly ferocious beast with a startlingly easy nonchalance: "Cheetahs are my favorites. I would sit in their cages and play with them for hours. They're like big dogs. You have to be a little more careful with leopards, though. They're more unpredictable."

Following the completion of the current academic year at Bowdoin, Caras will undertake what he describes as "the fulfillment of a long-time dream." He will accompany his uncle on a 24-day safari in Africa. "It's not the traditional 'type of safari,' he stresses. "It's strictly a picture-taking expedition. We're not out

to bag any game. Many of these cats are already in danger of extinction, and I could certainly never kill one of them."

For the present, football is the principal non-academic activity of the Bowdoin junior, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Sheldon Caras of (19 Walnut Rd.) Swampscott. Now in his second season as a standout running back for the Polar Bear varsity squad, he is the leading Bowdoin ground-gainer despite the fact that a leg injury has kept him out of one game. In the two games in which he has been able to play Caras has gained 225 yards in 39 carries for an impressive 5.8-yard average.

After his graduation from Bowdoin in 1975, Caras plans to make his interest in jungle cats into his life's work. "I hope to start off by spending a year or so as a guide on the photo safaris my uncle organizes." After that, the psychology major hopes to apply his study of animal behavior.



Rackettes Win 2

by JOANNE GOLDEN

The women's tennis team has succeeded once more. They swamped their opponents, Westbrook, October 18th at a home match. Although the wind was blowing hard, the Bears pulled through and victory was theirs. R. Shiras won 6-0 and 6-1; B. Hanson won 6-0 and 6-0 in singles. The doubles teams of D. Ratner and E. Siebert and D. Robertson and J. Grady pulled through, winning fairly easily with scores of 6-3, 6-1; 6-2, 6-1. One teammate commented, "The Brookies are sad competition for us Bears;" this reflects the score of the match: 4-0.

The Bears met their next opponent, the University of Maine (Orono), at home, Oct. 19. Once again success was theirs. This team was better than Westbrook, but was still not much competition for the Bears. The singles were won by Shiras 4-6, 6-1, 6-1; and Hanson 6-0, 6-0. The doubles team of Grady-Robertson won 4-6, 6-0, 6-3.

The greatest disappointment came when the University of Maine team arrived; they brought only four players, which did not constitute an official team. The Bears had eight players all warmed up and ready to play, but no opponents came. The Bears won the contest 3-0 and the other matches by default.

Sailors "Having More Fun"

by CHRIS SHERWOOD

The Varsity sailing team coasted to a complete victory in the Hewitt Trophy Regatta at Dartmouth on Oct. 13.

Commodore Muzzy Barton and his crew, Anne Fernald, scored three firsts, two seconds and a fourth to clinch the lead in A division. Sprague Ackley skippered Chris Sherwood and their Interclub dinghy to four firsts, a second and a fourth to win their B division.

Bowdoin beat five other schools from Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont in the light-air, six-race regatta by a safe margin.

The following Sunday, two varsity regattas at Harvard and Maine Maritime Academy, and a Freshman race at Dartmouth were cancelled after gale warnings throughout New England had crash boats pulling five out of every six starters out of various bodies of water.

The Harvard meet (the Hoyt trophy) was sailed at M.I.T. last Monday, October 22. The same team did not fare as well against the stiffer competition, and took a disappointing ninth in the eight-race tilt. The ten-team regatta was won by Brown, after a tie-breaking decision against U.R.I. that finally rested on the number of thirds.

A protest won by renowned sea-lawyer Ackley against Brown will be carried to a higher appeals board. (Ackley has won four out of eight protests this year.)

In other regattas last weekend, Ackley and Sherwood were moved up to A division and Jerry Knecht skippered B division, with Marc Douden crewing. Bowdoin placed ninth in the 17-school Tech Dinghy invitational of M.I.T. on Saturday, October 20th. Again several complex and unique protests affected the outcome seriously.

The freshmen placed ninth in a twelve-school Dinghy Invitational at M.I.T. last Sunday, October 21. Led by recently elected freshman co-captains Bob Stuart and Anne Pendergast in A division, Marc Douden and Scott Hambley switched skipper positions in B division. Ed Lawler was moved into the A

division for some of the five-race series.

Meets this weekend include a varsity eight-man team racing at M.I.T. (Saturday and Sunday) for the Fowle Trophy. Freshmen will compete in the hot Larks at a Dinghy Invitational at Tufts on Sunday.

Cross-country . . .

(Continued From Page Twelve)

in to post a 25:09 win, Wilson far behind in 25:56.

Right behind Wilson, there was a tense fight for 3rd in which Bowdoin's Freddy Davis triumphed over Bates' Bob Chasen and UMaine's Colin Campbell. After Bates' Keenan in 6th was Bowdoin's 3rd man in 7th, Peter Benoit, but from then on, Bates filled in five men before Bowdoin could muster their 4th and 5th men, who were Dick Henderson and Chris Stockdale.

It was a disappointment for the Polar Bears, who had put up a gallant effort, only to fall short by one place. An enthusiastic group of Bates' supporters welcomed their team and the trophy, their 4th in five years.

Wilson complained of knee pains in negotiating the steep downhill and his status is uncertain. Stockdale commented: "This is the first race where I've ever really been psyched . . ." while Peter Benoit, among others, expressed that "the Brandeis meet was physically a harder race to run," though "Winky" himself appeared to have had a better race at Waterville; he, Stockdale, and Henderson having the superior performances of the day.

In the closest finish of the day, UMaine's Jeff Humphreys, last year's Maine Class B Prep Mile Champ, came on strong in the last stretch, but was devastated by the withering kick of Bowdoin's Mike Brust.

Bowdoin had led through the first three men, but lost due to lack of depth, the 11th and 12th spots of Bates' 6th and 7th men deciding the meet, the places going: Bowdoin—2-3-7-13-14 to Bates—4-6-8-9-10.

Oct. 20; cool, rainy, overcast, slight wind: 1. Laflamme (M) 25:09; 2. Wilson (Bo) 25:52; 3. Davis (Bo) 25:56; 4. Chasen (Ba) 25:57; 5. Campbell (M) 25:58; 6. Keenan (Ba) 26:04; 7. Benoit (Bo) 26:17; 8. Anderson (Ba) 26:20; 9. (tie) Graf (Ba) and Merrill (Ba) 26:25; 11. Bierman (Ba) 26:33; 12. Taylor (Ba) 26:36; 13. Henderson (Bo) 26:41; 14. Stockdale (Bo) 26:50; 16. LaParr (Bo) 26:56; 19. Brust (Bo) 27:10; 20. Humphreys (M) 27:11; 31. Sanborn (Bo); 34. McGoldrick (Bo); 35. Gardiner (Bo); 40. Johnson (Bo); dnf — Lund (Bo). Teams: Bates 37 — Bowdoin 39 — UMaine 62 — Colby 117.

Veteran Blockers Named For MVP

Deliberation with the coaches had yielded two "most valuable players" for the Williams collision played last Saturday: Joe Bird and Richard Delaney.

Joe Bird, a senior from Metrose, Mass., was sighted throwing heavy blocks the entire afternoon from his position as tight-end. Bird also hauled in a clutch pass, helping to keep alive a Bowdoin touchdown drive. With his third varsity season half over, Byrd has made 2 receptions for 19 yards while supporting Bowdoin's ground-minded offense.

Richard J. Delaney, a 150-pound defensive halfback, earned distinction by blocking 3 punts in the contest.



Question: Would freshman soccer players rather suck oranges than hear the coach bicker?

Soccer Cubs Draw Twice

(BNS) — The undefeated freshman soccer team, which has a record of four wins and two ties, entertained Colby jayvees at 2:30 p.m. today.

In last week's action, Coach Ray Bicknell's yearlings dueled to a scoreless tie with Colby's JV squad at Waterville Tuesday and tied Bates jayvees 1-1 at Lewiston Thursday. Although the Polar Cubs outshot Colby 32-15, they were unable to score on a windy

day as the wind played tricks with the ball. Bowdoin goalie Geoff Stout of Shaker Heights, Ohio, made nine saves, compared with 11 for the Colby net-tender. Bates took a 1-0 lead in the first half but Bowdoin knotted the score with a second half goal by Nick Kaleidin of Lexington, Mass.

The Polar Cubs outshot their opponents 20-13 and Stout had eight saves while the Bates goalie was forced to make 17 stops.

Football At Bowdoin: The Thankless Persuasion



Orient/DeMaria

The art of football begins with discipline and teamwork — and spirit which a coach helps instill.

by MARK LEVINE

As a defensive cornerback for the Bowdoin football team, Joe McDevitt has a tough job. The position he plays demands full use of his athletic ability, as he must be able to cover wide receivers, tackle ballcarriers, and fend off the blocks of offensive linemen who outweigh him by as much as 50 pounds. A tough assignment for sure, perhaps the toughest in all of football. McDevitt does his job well, well enough in fact to have started several games as a sophomore last year and to have started every game thus far this season.

A player of McDevitt's stature would seemingly be recognized by both the student body and the surrounding community. After all, football is rapidly becoming the national pastime in America. On the campuses of big colleges,

crowds of up to 70,000 journey every Saturday to see their team play. On Sundays, the pros take over with capacity crowds filling stadiums across the country. A popular sport indeed.

But this is Bowdoin College and not Ohio State. As we well know, football lags far behind hockey in both attendance and popularity among the students. The hockey team wins and is worshipped, the football team struggles to gain respectability and is treated with nonchalance or cynicism. Students come to the games, and more often than not, can better count how many beers he put down, than how many points the Polar Bears scored. Why even this paper consistently predicts the team to lose, while at the same time picking the other Bowdoin teams to win. This kind of support is hardly conducive to

good team morale. If the fans don't care why should the players?

Why then, does someone choose to play football at Bowdoin College? Why does he put up with an aloof attitude from the fans and a ridiculed attitude on the part of this paper? Why does he go through grueling practice sessions in late August when the temperature is 90, when he could just as well be lying on the beach or under a tree somewhere? Maybe it is all worth it at a big University where the team plays 11 games and the players are heroes to many. But at Bowdoin? Come on now, the team plays only 7 games and most students would probably give a blank stare when asked who the team played last Saturday.

Then there is the injury aspect. Constant pain is a fact of life for any football player, whether here or at the major college level. If the player isn't willing to play with pain, he just doesn't play. As McDevitt explains, "Pain is always there, but you have to accept it, even in the games. Thinking about injuries during a game hurts both your physical and mental capability while on the field. You just can't let it interfere." Then of course there is always the risk that at any point in a game, a player can injure himself to the degree that he is forced to sit out the season, or maybe never play again.

Football players here love the game. That's why they play. A player must love the game, particularly when you consider that many players see little or no action on a given Saturday. Take the case of George Ainsworth. Ainsworth, a senior, has never started a game for the polar Bears. He plays only when the team is laughably ahead, or hopelessly behind, a situation that is hardly indicative of highly competitive football. Or look at Jed Lyons, Lyons sat out last season, preferring instead to work in the political campaign. He is back this year, plays little, but like Ainsworth works just as hard in practice as the regulars. Or harder. "You have to be dedicated to play this game," says McDevitt. "The team always comes before the individual. Lyons and Ainsworth are prime examples. It has to be a rough thing for them. They don't get to play much but they're ready if called upon. It takes mental discipline. They have it. You have to have it."

It also takes discipline to put yourself into a situation where for 3 hours every weekday, plus road trips and game day, a player must concentrate on football, and put off his studies. Especially at

Bowdoin, where academic pressures are more intense than at other schools. "Let's face it," states McDevitt, "you put more time per day into football than you normally would in a regular class." McDevitt, a pre-med student explains that "weekends are practically out as far as studying goes. It's hard to concentrate on books the day before a game, you tend to develop a good case of nerves by then. Saturdays are out and by Sunday, you're mentally and physically exhausted."

Even so, most players would hate to give up playing. "Football is really a matter of pride" says McDevitt. "You have to enjoy competition and want to succeed to be a success in this sport. The key is to always strive to beat the opposing player at all times. It's a great challenge, putting yourself out there where one mistake can mean defeat. You either do or you don't it's as simple as that. When you win, there's no feeling to compare it with."

Team play and team togetherness is a much discussed element of football. Is it overrated? "All I can say is that when you mess up a play, your first thought is, I let the team down," McDevitt answered. "I think we're a close team. Oh we don't go jumping around and yelling before every game and things like that. But the team gets up and is ready to go on Saturdays." It has been widely speculated that many teams use drugs in order to be ready to play at full capacity. This is not the case at Bowdoin. The players rely on physical and mental ability rather than artificial ability. McDevitt says, "I have seen no indication that anybody uses drugs on our team. The fact is that they're not a necessary part of playing football."

Racism in college sports unfortunately is widely practiced. Recent incidents at Georgia Tech in football, and on the basketball team at Cornell bear this out. It is not a problem on Bowdoin's football team. "Absolutely not" explains McDevitt. "The 3 black players on our team; Les Vaughn, Phil Hymes, and Moe Butler are



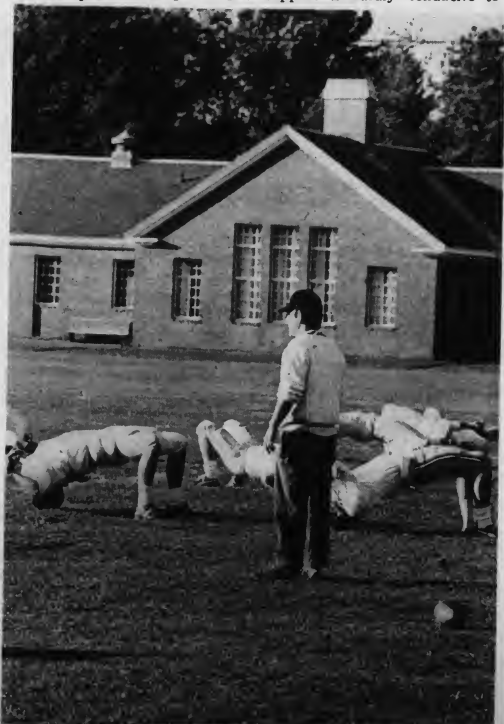
Orient/DeMaria

Players engage daily in the ritual of dressing out for practice.

close friends and naturally stick around together. Why shouldn't they? This doesn't mean there is a problem between the blacks and whites." "Everyone on the team is treated equally and judged solely on the basis of their football ability."

Last spring an article in this paper came out with an accusation of racist acts on the part of specific Bowdoin coaches. Although not mentioned by name, Head football coach Jim Lentz was pictured alongside another coach. Both were termed racists. McDevitt however says "That article was uncalled for and ridiculous. The charges are absolutely untrue. The other players said the same thing. No ones on this team would accuse him of something like that."

McDevitt summarizes with these comments, "Sure there are problems. It's hard at times to concentrate on studies. And I'm sure few players enjoy two day practices in August when it's 90 and humid. There is always the threat of injury. And of course we don't always get the greatest support from the fans and from your paper. But it's all worth it. Even if I got hurt and couldn't play football for a while, even for the rest of the season, it would all be worth it." The same can be said for the other players as well.



Orient/DeMaria

Overall physical conditioning, stressed in pre-practice calisthenics, is a prerequisite for success in Saturday's game.



Clayton

Tense, hard-hitting action is the fruition of the week's sacrifices.

JV Gridders Lose

(Continued From Page Twelve)

cepted twice and many penalties being called.

In the third quarter, North Yarmouth took advantage of a Bowdoin fumble on the snap from center and scored a few plays later on a Depersia to Callahan pass play to increase their lead to 21-6. It was not till late in the fourth quarter when the Bears finally managed to break through the NYA secondary defense and score on a 22 yard pass play from Pensavalle to Dalton for the final tally of the game

and a North Yarmouth victory, 21-12.

Bowdoin's Les Vaughn and Joe Dalton accounted for most of Bowdoin's offensive yardage both on the ground and in the air. Vaughn did a fairly good job on defense, also, as he intercepted two NYA passes, one in the end zone. NYA's Dave Polley was the stellar running back for his team and McCormack and Callahan, taking advantage of a predominantly unorganized and sluggish Bear secondary, accounted for most of the pass-reception yardage.

SPORTS

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously Published College Weekly in the United States

SPORTS



Referee looks on amazed as Quarterback Pensavalle pitches to shutterbug De Maria.

Bowdoin Booters Clinch 3, Tie 1

by BOB BAKER

Lewiston, Me., Oct. 24 — The Polar Bear Soccer squad travelled to Lewiston to take on the Bates Bobcats. This was an important game in the state series in which the Bears were 1-0 and Bates was 1-2.

The action was close and the play hard in the opening minutes with Bowdoin eventually taking the upper hand. The Bears were still unable to take advantage of their ball control and couldn't score until midway of the opening half. At that time Daniel Cesar tweaked the twine with an unassisted goal. That was the score at the end of the half.

Bowdoin still held a slight edge in the second half but they were unable to put much on the board. Mike Whitcomb scored a goal on a beautiful cross by Steve Boyce and that was all as the Bear's defense had their second shutout of the season.

Even though Bowdoin outplayed the Bobcats, Bates outshot the Bears 18-16. Baker had 11 saves for Bowdoin while the Bates goalie had 6 saves in the nets.

Harriers 2nd To Bates In MIAA

by LEO GOON

Waterville, Me., Oct. 20 — Showing good depth, Bates College, the pre-race favorite in this year's State Meet, held off an unexpected surge by the Bowdoin College harriers, and captured the 1973 MIAA Cross-Country Title.

The poor race conditions prevented any outstanding marks, and UMaine, the pre-meet co-favorite, failed to show on the slick 4.8 mile course, while Colby, the hosts, were not contenders this year.

In the individual battle for top honors, it was even until Gerry Lafamme of UMaine pulled away from Billy Wilson of Bowdoin after the steep downhill grade 3 miles out, and when Wilson failed to answer, he coasted

(Please Turn To Page Ten)

On Saturday, October 20, the Polar Bears travelled to Williamstown, Massachusetts, to play a defensive-minded Williams soccer club. Williams had had trouble scoring so far this season but they had also played in three 0-0 ties. It was a chilly and foggy morning as Bowdoin took the field looking for its fourth straight victory against three defeats. Bowdoin was hampered with injuries and the Law Boards took Daniel Cesar, their leading scorer away from them for the day.

Williams struck early in the first half to take a 1-0 lead over the Bears. Near the end of that half, Nick Sampsidis tied the score for Bowdoin on a head from Robby Moore's fine corner kick. Bowdoin looked slow and ragged for the major part of the game. The loss of Cesar hindered the ball control the Bears usually enjoyed in the center of the offensive zone of the field. There were many close calls for the Polar Bear defense but they managed to keep Williams for the entire second half.

Unfortunately, Bowdoin was unable to score themselves. A new rule this year abolished overtime periods and the game ended in a 1-1 tie. The Bears were outshot by Williams 22-11. Baker had 15 saves for Bowdoin while the Williams keeper made 8 saves in the game.

On Wednesday, October 17, Bowdoin played a soccer game at home against Trinity. The Bears finally put it all together in the beginning of the match and took a 1-0 lead with only 37 seconds gone on the clock. The goal was by senior co-captain Peter Brown on an assist from Daniel Cesar. Bowdoin let down for a little while mid-way through the first half as Trinity tied the score temporarily on a nice pass play down the center of the field.

Near the end of the half a Bowdoin defenseman committed a handball in the penalty area. This gave Trinity the opportunity to take the lead and the momentum of the game away from the Polar Bears. Goalie Bob

Baker came up with a 'lucky' save and the score remained 1-1 at the end of the half.

Unfortunately for Trinity, this happened to be Bowdoin's day as Nick Sampsidis scored on a head off a corner from Robby Moore. Sampsidis, just back from a leg injury, almost scored two more quick goals with some heads up play but couldn't quite put the ball in the net. Daniel Cesar took care of the rest of the Bowdoin scoring with the third goal being unassisted and the final goal coming off an assist by Robby Moore. Baker had 11 saves for Bowdoin while the two Trinity came up with 10 saves in the game.

Saturday, October 13, the Bowdoin Polar Bears played the Amherst Lord Jeffs in a soccer match at Amherst. All during

(Please Turn To Page Ten)

The Odds Are —

Varsity football returns to home turf for the Parents' Day bout with Colby. After suffering at Amherst and losing a sad one at Williams, the gridgers will be ready for some home-town support. The Mules are winless in 5 games allowing opponents to score 90 points, while the Bear defense has been stingy — only 55 in 4 games. Although rivalry competitions are hard to judge, this one seems to belong to Bowdoin: 21-14.

The soccer players have been doing well lately and this paper can't see why that won't continue. The Mules bring a weak squad here tomorrow and with no Law Boards, the Bears stand at full strength. No ifs, ands, or buts about it — victory 4-0.

Maine comes here on Tuesday looking for revenge after an earlier 3-1 defeat. The play will be rough but the Black Bears can wait until next year: Bowdoin 3-2.

Ephmen Nix Bears With Grandstand Play

by FRED HONOLD

A weekend ago, almost everything went wrong. Down in Washington, player coach Dick Nixon — a late round draft choice who became national quarterback during the '68 season — dropped back into his Oval Office and fired three members of his starting line-up. Nixon was later rumored to have mumbled in his huddle that those three guys were not team players, that they had insisted on playing by the rules, and as we all know, nice guys finish last.

So while QB Nixon called time-out to figure out what play he might get away with next, Bowdoin had just won the toss (so it seemed) and had elected to receive the ball from the Ephmen of Williams. Now the Polar Bears were up for a good honest game of straightforward, down to earth football. What the Bears did not know was that the Ephmen preferred a brand of football known as "razzle-dazzle", and that they were intent on doing anything they could to win the game 22-15.

Meanwhile with all this going on... Nixon wondering if he'd go with the quarterback sneak again on the next play, Bowdoin's suicide squad entrenching themselves on the green turf of William's field... the Bowdoin seniors who had just been steam-rolled by the law boards were trying to find the exit door in the exam room, the Mets would soon lose the seventh and final World Series game, and the Giants were out to lose their fourth regular season game.

The scene was set. Nothing was right with the world

situation, Bowdoin was ready to receive the opening kickoff, and what did Williams do but pull an onside kick. Not only that, but Williams recovered their onside kick on the Bowdoin 30 yard line. In less time than it would take Nixon to accept Spiro's resignation (Spiro who?), the Ephmen eleven had razzled their way down the Bowdoin five yard line. Williams' Jim Baldwin passed to Andy March, Ron Thomas was good on the extra point, and with not even three minutes gone the score was 7-0.

The first period was by no means over; Williams was still to dazzle Bowdoin. Starting on their 27 the Ephmen twisted and turned 73 yards in 12 plays until the Bear's halted their drive on the 19 yard line. On a fourth down situation Baldwin knelt holding the ball for a field goal try by Thomas. Thomas never had a chance to kick. Baldwin took the snap from center, stood up, and to the bewilderment of the Bear's charging rush took off around the defense's flank and headed toward paydirt.

Williams netted a first down on the Bowdoin nine. With 19 seconds to go halfback Rod Geier slipped off tackle for the touchdown, Thomas kicked the ball this time, and the score was 14-0.

The Bears were enraged but not offset as they were looking to get back in the game. The Bears' rugged defense dug in, and their revenge came late in the second period. With Ron Thomas back to punt on fourth down, the defense put the rush

(Please Turn To Page Nine)

JV Football Downed: 21-12

by ED HEINE

The Junior Varsity Football team lost to a rugged North Yarmouth Academy squad by the score of 21-12, on Monday, Oct. 22.

Bowdoin took an early lead in the first quarter when Conrad Pensavalle completed a pass play with Joe Dalton for 70 yards and a Bear touchdown. However, NYA, displaying an aggressive defensive attack and a well-balanced running and passing offense proved to be too much for the J.V. defense in the second quarter.

Midway through the period, NYA's Rick McCormack intercepted a pass intended for Joe Dalton and returned it 33 yards to put North Yarmouth on the

scoreboard. A few plays later, NYA's Dick Coffin broke through the Bowdoin offensive line to catch a Bear back in the end zone for a safety and a NYA lead, 8-6. Bowdoin kicked off to NYA after the safety and, on the second play from scrimmage, NYA's quarterback Mike Depersia hit back Kevin Caulfield with an 18 yard pass and, on the next play with five seconds remaining in the half, connected with tight end Neil Callahan with a 25 yard pass for another North Yarmouth score and a 14-6 halftime advantage.

The second half proved to be a sloppy exhibition of football by both squads with Bowdoin fumbling twice, NYA being inter-

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Bowdoin's highpower offense has been the bane of opponents all seas

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT



The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME CIII

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1973

NUMBER 7



But The Teenies Were Yelling For Duke: John McLaughlin and the Mahavishnu Orchestra played loud, spiritual, brilliant music at the Morrell Gymnasium October 25.

Drivers Crash

McLaughlin Stuns Audience

by RICHARD JACOBSON

Last Thursday night, the Bowdoin College community was treated to what may be aptly described as a variety show. The Student Union Committee, in its wisdom, combined John McLaughlin and the Mahavishnu Orchestra with Duke and the Drivers for an evening of music which ranged from the sublime to the ridiculous; but in spite of the first hour and a half, the experience was profound.

Unlike the traditional Bowdoin concert, this one was not held on a big weekend (unless you count Parents' Weekend as one of the big ones). SUC has had problems in persuading groups to stray this far from the main shipping lanes of popular music. Thus, they booked the Mahavishnu Orchestra, who were available for the week-night, and the Drivers, who would probably play anywhere.

The Drivers were described by one concert-goer as "a bad J. Geils." Duke apparently was not there, but he couldn't have been more pretentious than the rest of the band, which consisted of five musicians, a neon sign, and a peculiar character whose only functions seemed to be shaking the morasses and insulting the audience for not standing up and boogieing to their uninspiring music. The lead guitar player showed an occasional burst of talent; otherwise, their performance was repetitive and boring, right up to the unwanted encore.

But while the Drivers had to beg the audience for toleration, the Mahavishnu Orchestra commanded their respect.

McLaughlin opened their part of the concert with the usual period of silence, and the cooperation was remarkable. In the next two hours, the slightly sour vibrations of Duke and the Drivers were forgotten.

With this performance, the Mahavishnu Orchestra seemed to have gained an intensity that was not as striking when I saw them a year ago. Then, the mood of the performance went from tension, to relaxation, to tension. Now, the group has achieved a fusion of the two; the listener at once feels the power and the passivity which is so smoothly translated into sound, and the result is exhilarating.

Individually, the musicians display exceptional control and creativity in every solo. Jerry Goodman on violin is solid and

firm; Jan Hammer on keyboards is more electric, yet smooth. Their music also has a strong basis with the coordination between the members. There have been rumors of personality conflicts among them, but this certainly was not evident during the performance. Brilliant combinations such as Goodman and McLaughlin, McLaughlin and Billy Cobham on percussion, and Hammer and Rick Laird on bass, amazed the audience and allowed the others to take a break from an obviously exhausting experience.

Only Mahavishnu John McLaughlin could stand out in such an array of talent. The physical presence of the map is nearly overwhelming, whether or not you are sympathetic to him (Please Turn To Page Three)

Director Of Local Day Care Center Urges Students To Help With Preschool Program

by LARRY LARSEN

"The children enthusiastically look forward to seeing the Bowdoin students every day. The Bowdoin kids have been very helpful and I'd like to see more," says Donna Stallworth, Director of Riverview Day Care Center. She continued to say, "I urge interested Bowdoin students, male or female, to volunteer any time they have on weekdays. We can always use help."

Thirty pre-schoolers participate in the program, ranging in age from three to five. They are

at the Center for up to ten hours daily while their mothers work. Fees for 25 of the students are paid for out of general Center funds. These funds come from federal, state and local funds and the United Fund of Brunswick, which provides 14.8% of the total budget.

Ms. Stallworth coordinates the activities of the Center's two volunteer teachers and five regular pre-school teachers. The home-like atmosphere of the "big, yellow house" at 44 Water Street, Brunswick, is an important suc-

Parents Are Proud; Speeches Refreshing

By SUMNER GERARD

In accordance with a tradition dating back to 1941, the College set aside morning classes last Friday to honor its outstanding students in ceremonies marking the beginning of Parents Weekend. Dr. Roger Howell, Jr., president of Bowdoin, presided over the James Bowdoin Day exercises, which were held before a capacity audience of friends and parents in Pickard Theater.

Because of rain, the James Bowdoin Scholars did not take part in the annual procession from Hubbard Hall to the auditorium, but instead gathered in the basement of Memorial Hall before proceeding upstairs to take their places in the front of the theater, flanked on either side by faculty all gussied up in academic robes.

Following the invocation, pronounced by Professor Burke Long of the Religion Department in Rabbi David Berent's absence, Dean of the College LeRoy Gresson, Jr., called the roll of the 166 scholars, most of whom entered the stage to receive a certificate from President Howell under the approving mien of the Bowdoin College emblem. At times the ceremony was marred by the frequency of the dean's droning "in absentia".

Of those scholars who did attend the ceremonies, concessions to decorum were striking. All the men except one wore jackets, only one woman wore pants, sneakers and track shoes were rare, and Eric wore shoes.

Next, President Howell presented the book prizes, which are awarded to students who received "High Honors" in each of their courses last year. Under graduate winners were Barry P. Barbash '75, David A. Cole '74, David C. DiMuzio '74, John P. Kenney, Jr., '74 and Stephen P. Maidman '76.

Also, Priscilla M. Paton '74, Robert Revers '74, William E. Severance, Jr., '74, Frank J. Suslavich, Jr., '74, and Stephen M. Weitzman '74.

Also awarded book prizes were these members of the Class of 1973: Daniel R. Corro, Hilliard T. Goldfarb, Saul P. Greenfield, and Evelyn Miller.

Recipient of the James Bowdoin Cup, given annually by ARU to the student who has compiled the highest academic standing of any varsity letterman during the previous year, was Robert A. Jackson '74. A leading member of the Varsity Basketball Team for the past two seasons, Jackson is a Co-Captain-elect of the 1973-1974 squad. He is a James Bowdoin Scholar and a former winner of the Smyth Mathematical Prize, given each year to the sophomore who has obtained the highest rank in mathematical studies during his first two years at Bowdoin.

Sporting an ROTC uniform, David S. Bushy '74 went forward to receive the General Philoon Trophy, awarded each year to the senior who has made the best record at ROTC camp. Bushy has won several ROTC awards, including the Superior Cadet Ribbon, the Reserve Officers Association Award as an outstanding junior cadet, and the Association of the United States Army Award as the leading junior cadet. During the past summer, he was chosen to attend the U.S. Army Ranger School at Fort Benning, Ga.

The principal speakers at the convocation were Patricia G. Leonard '74, who gave the student response, and Professor Matilda W. Riley, chairman of the Department of Sociology.

Patricia Leonard's address was a refreshingly sincere and personal comment on the regrets of passing youth and the joys to be found in communion with nature. Taking as her motif Robert Frost's swinger of birches, she recalled her many teaching experiences while still a student at Bowdoin, and wondered how many of us still have the energy of a child or a child's ability to be at one with nature. Some of her own most memorable experiences, she said, were climbing Mt. Katahdin or sitting on her favorite rock by the sea.

She concluded, with Frost, that "one could do worse than be a swinger of birches."

Following a musical interlude courtesy of the Bowdoin Glee Club, Professor Riley discussed "Is There an Inevitable Gap Between Generations?" After reminding the audience that she was in a position to think of Roger Howell as a son (her own son was a classmate and close friend of the president), Professor Riley led the scholars and parents through an extremely well-constructed and delivered speech to the conclusion that the generation gap is far from inevitable, but depends on the sociological conditions of the moment. On a personal level, she said, we can do much to bridge that gap.

The ceremonies were concluded fittingly by a singing of the rousing verses of "Rise Sons of Bowdoin", after which the scholars, mindful of nature and reassured of the possibility of communication between generations, filed out behind the faculty under the gaze of proud parents.

(Please Turn To Page Six)

Poll Shows Law Students In It For The Money

(CPS)—A vast majority of law students will shun legal aid and social service practices for high salaries and prestige positions, according to a recent report in the *Student Lawyer*.

The report was based upon a 1971 survey by Theodore Becker and Peter Meyers, which investigated the notion that most law students planned altruistic careers.

Becker and Meyers, both law students themselves, surveyed 3400 students from the six Chicago area law schools.

Thirty-one percent of law students responding would prefer to do some legal aid work after graduation but few wished to continue it throughout their careers. Only 23% would prefer this work after two years and only 13% intended to remain in social service after five years of practice.

A corresponding trend was seen in the percentage of students who found legal aid work unsatisfactory as a career. Thirty-one percent of those polled would reject any legal aid practice upon graduation; this number increased to 54% after five years and 61% after 10 years.

The survey also had the students identify their positions on the political spectrum. Forty-seven percent of the students classified themselves as liberals, 25% were moderate, approximately 8% said they were radicals and 8% conservatives. Very few students placed themselves in either the ultra-conservative or revolutionary extremes.

Of the 8% who labeled themselves radical, 59% would prefer legal aid work, compared with 39% overall. A greater proportion of students who labeled themselves radicals preferred legal aid work; 59% of the radicals preferred it compared to 39% overall. Forty-nine percent of the radicals said they would remain in legal aid after two years, 41% after four years and 41% after 10 years.

Regarding salaries, the radicals were not willing to sacrifice a lawyer's traditionally high income, even while performing legal aid services. Sixty-two percent of the radicals hoped to make \$10,000 to \$15,000 upon graduation, another 21% wanted to earn \$15,000 to \$20,000; only 10% said they would settle for less than \$10,000. Radicals

wanted their salaries to increase with experience: five years after graduation only 24% would accept less than \$15,000; 33% wanted over \$20,000 and 16% wanted salaries of over \$30,000.

Overall 66% sought an average starting income of \$10,000; only 6% would settle for less than that figure. Within 5 years almost three quarters of the students wanted to be earning over \$20,000. Sixteen percent of all students responding favored ceilings on lawyers' salaries.

The office of public defender, Becker and Meyers reported, offered a higher income while offering lawyers a chance to participate in legal aid work; but only 32% of the law students would enter this field upon graduation; two years later only 20% would find it satisfactory. The figure diminished to 7% after five years.

The report suggested that lawyers have traditionally been a conservative force in America, because of the political and economic stakes they hold in maintaining the status quo.

Recalling an earlier questionnaire, Becker & Meyers noted, "Despite the generally moderate

to liberal political labels they adopted, the law student indicated little inclination toward action on issues of community improvement and individual rights." The report speculated the reason many lawyers preferred legal aid or public defender work upon graduation was that a two year stint will look good on their records, while allowing them to obtain saleable skills & experience useful in future searches for more prestigious positions.

"It seems that the law students don't really give a damn about social services," Becker and Meyers concluded in the American Bar Association publication.

CORRECTION

The headline for Leslie Reif's article in last week's *Orient* concerning the law boards was misleading. Law boards were not "shattered" by the exam; the test was at best a little discouraging, and many prospective law students still have hope.

On Friday, November 9, 1973, Bates College will host a Federal Career Day in the Alumni Gymnasium from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

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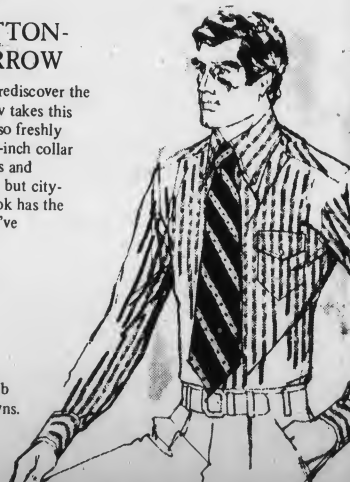
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This Sunday night's "LIVE TIMES" features An Evening of Entertainment with Creighton and Dave—a collection of songs, jokes and just plain good ol' fun from two fine upcoming musicians. Sunday, Nov. 4, at 9:00 p.m., on WBOR, 91.1 FM... the musical raincoat.

There will be an Introductory Lecture on Transcendental Meditation, as taught by Maharishi Mahesh Yogi (see Orient October 12, pg. 5), on Wednesday, November 7, at 7:30 p.m., in the Harrison McCann Room on the sixteenth floor of the Senior Center. The speaker will be Nick Johnson and all are invited to attend.



Former Senator Ernest Gruening was at the college Tuesday to plug his book and unplug CMP. Gruening spoke to a sparse Smith Auditorium crowd as he discussed his just-published autobiography "Many Battles" and strongly supported the establishment of a Public Power Authority in Maine.



THE CHRONICLE

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Unpublished Report

A recent but not unpublished survey of college drug policies reveals that about 70 per cent of the nation's colleges have tried to develop information about drug use by individual students to local police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation without the consent of the students involved.

One of the personal privacy survey was not

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Watergate Inspires AAUP 'Contribution'

The association's special committee on non-tenured faculty attacked quotas even more strongly. In response to the argument that tenure

Concert Offerings Exhaust Enthusiastic College Crowd

(Continued From Page One)

beliefs. This is partially due to his undisputed technical ability — his style is often described by such phrases as "lightning fast" and "machine-gun rapidity." But one cannot help but feel his sincerity and devotion as well. It is clear that McLaughlin's music flows smoothly and effortlessly from his Self, as an expression of emotion that really does transcend language. The constantly shifting musical images can be fitted so neatly to the complexities of the human soul, that it is no wonder that one person remarked, "After that, everything else is just too straightforward and predictable."

This infusion of religiosity had an interesting effect on the audience. McLaughlin is, of course, a devotee of Sri Chinmoy — it's uncertain that other members of the group are so inclined. But there was some sort of balance between the spiritual and the sensual within the group. I couldn't help but conceive this image: on the left of the stage stands Jerry Goodman, with a butt stuck in his violin frets, the archetypal hedonist. On the right, Jan Hammer, swaying and contorting deliciously to the complex rhythm. The two exchanged almost evil grins, creating a bond of materiality which nonetheless supports the divine white figure of McLaughlin, his purity simultaneously dividing and combining with their earthliness. This baroque sensation was amusing, and I wondered if the audience would be willing to take McLaughlin's injection of God-consciousness seriously. But not only did they take it seriously — they enjoyed it immensely. When the environment is as frivolous as a Bowdoin College concert, this is a significant accomplishment. If such spirituality continues to associate with popular music, then popular music may lead the youth of the '70's in some interesting directions.

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MACBEANS for CHILDREN'S RECORDS for an unusual idea for MAINE for PAPERBACKS for TUNING

MACBEANS for SPEAKERS for RECORDS for MUSIC SYSTEMS for BOOKS for THREES

MACBEANS for CHILDREN'S RECORDS for an unusual idea for MAINE for PAPERBACKS for TUNING

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THE

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume CIII

Friday, November 2, 1973

Number 7

Impeach Nixon

We are facing the greatest political crisis of our time. Confidence in the government of Richard Nixon has been shattered, and in its place have grown anger, fear, and suspicion. The power of Congress has been flouted, the dicta of the courts blithely ignored. The office of the Presidency has been used not to provide leadership to the whole nation, but to provide protection to a handful of men loyal to the President — and, as becomes increasingly clear, to protect the President himself.

The country is torn apart, and the business of government is left a shambles. Only a year has passed since Richard Nixon's great personal triumph over George McGovern, but now little memory of that moment remains, except for an occasional "Don't blame me" sticker on cars with Massachusetts plates. With one of the greatest electoral mandates in the nation's history, the second Nixon administration has done almost nothing: though the day-to-day operation of government goes on, the President has offered no sense of direction, no image of unity, to a country that desperately needs a renewal of trust in its leaders. Trust must be restored; the nation's business must be allowed to proceed and the government permitted to move forward again. But none of this can be accomplished by dropping the inquiry into political corruption and the abuse of public office. On the contrary, it is more urgent than ever that this investigation be carried out to its fullest extent: it must be demonstrated that no office and no man are beyond the reach of justice, or aloof from the power of the people.

Richard Nixon must be impeached.

It is not absolutely certain that his actions have included the "high crimes and misdemeanors" which would bring about his conviction and removal from office; that is for the Senate, convened as court, to determine. If the President is convicted, it can only follow from the demonstration of his involvement in such crimes. The editors of the *Amherst Student* are inexact in stating that the Constitution provides for removal of elected officials who "violate the sacred trust placed in them by the people"; if every President who lied to the people or who broke his promises were removed from office, the Vice Presidency would be the most coveted office on earth.

For the present, however, it is enough that evidence suggests strongly that the President has usurped power, obstructed justice, and used his office for the financial gain of himself and his friends. These acts alone are reason enough for initiating the painful process of impeachment. We must have an end to the interminable confusion and stagnation of the government in Washington. The truth cannot be any more painful than the doubt and suspicion now felt in America.

The *Orient* has reservations about the *Student* editorial presented on page five of this issue. But its conclusion is ours. American democracy can, we believe, survive the impeachment of a President; it cannot survive the continued destruction of public trust. For this reason the *Orient* joins with the *Amherst Student* and with thirty other student newspapers, from the *Yale Daily News* to the *Stanford Daily*, in calling for the impeachment of Richard Nixon. Now more than ever we must be united. This is not a conflict between generations, nor between sections of the country, nor between parties. It is an attempt to bring the American people together in support of open and representative government, for our own sake, and for the sake of our country.

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Fine Arts Defended

To the Editor:

From Eric von der Luft's article "Focus on Fine Arts," I gather that he does not agree with the "whole man" theory, where the ideal of education is to develop to the fullest all of man's potential: intellectual, physical and artistic. Instead, he speaks of "The supremacy of the intellectual over the technical and the physical," thereby designating all but the narrow, limited aspects of man — everything except "The more worthy intellectual aspect" — as inferior. One's body, one's emotions seem secondary. Such a philosophy has historically caused man to divorce himself from the real world, to lose his ability to live with nature, and to bring about much of the alienation of spirit now experienced by modern man. Books have brought about eyeglasses — from overuse of the visual sense — and reduced emphasis on man's other senses — especially that of touch. Such a separation, such a divorce from man's physical self has caused man to clothe himself and the physical world, just as his alphabet separated his mind from the whole world.

Eric is quite right in stating that "dance, studio music, studio art, and drama" are incompatible with "work of a dominantly intellectual nature," as he narrowly defines the intellect. But when he says that to dance, to create music, art or drama is not "cognitive, creative, productive and valuable in the highest sense of these words," he obviously does not know what he is talking about. Man's art is his highest, greatest and most magnificent achievement. Michelangelo, Shakespeare and Beethoven are men of genius and insight. Anyone who snubs them or others attempting to create, to reach the highest levels that man's mind may attain — that of the fine arts — on the grounds that it does not deserve "academic credit" can only be a poor and frustrated artist himself.

David Desruisseaux '76

To the Editor:

Your "Guest Columnist on Educational Affairs," Eric Luft, loses more credibility with each column. His limited perspective has not only prevented him from assessing the contributions of various campus organizations accurately, but it has led him to make a number of gross misrepresentations of fact. Two weeks ago it was the "History-Hockey" double major. Last week it concerned the dance program.

My opinion is not necessarily that of all those involved in the dance program, but I believe that what is of most immediate importance is that June Vail, our excellent dance instructor, and all who are interested in the program are given the best possible opportunity to develop a dance program which will be satisfactory to all. I never said that "this class is now preparing to ask for academic credit." Nor did I say that this has not yet been done due to inadequate faculty or facilities. This is a huge distortion on Eric's part. While the question of academic credit should not be ignored, the establishment of a firm foundation for dance at Bowdoin is our major concern.

The "implication" is not, as Eric has stated, that once adequate dance facilities have been located and a competent faculty hired that the dance program "will be ready for academic credit." The prerequisite for academic credit is not only adequate facilities and faculty, for June is more than competent, but rather a confidence on the part of the instructor and the dancers in what is being accomplished within the program.

Once again, we ask Eric to check the facts before he bases an entire argument on misrepresentation of the truth. While this may be a lot to ask of one who thrives on being an object of controversy, continuing this policy of distortion can only do further harm to those who are trying to contribute to the Bowdoin community in a constructive and responsible way.

Sincerely,

Cathy Steiner '76

To the Editor:

Eric von der Luft's "Focus on Fine Arts" was remarkably articulate where some people in power at Bowdoin have remained politely silent and grudging. I appreciate his relating the problem of credit for modern dance to a philosophy of education, but using that approach I come to opposite conclusions.

Eric would deny credit to work that is primarily concerned with technique or physical sensation, and award it only to "intellectual" work — as he experiences it, apparently, the historical study of various disciplines through a verbal medium — the reading and writing of analytical non-fiction. This dichotomy immediately reduces the quality of cognition from first hand perception, whether visual, auditory, kinesthetic, or subconscious, to that which can be symbolized verbally or mathematically. Perhaps if Eric were more experienced in some creative discipline, he would not

be willing to deny these cognitive activities credit. Eric is mistaken to characterize the arts as primarily concerned with technique — technique is only a means of disciplining the proper study. Note the catalogue statement on the studio arts courses:

In visual arts courses the emphasis is on developing an awareness of the process of visual perception. The underlying thesis is that the visual arts can be taught best through affective visual experience. The aim is not to develop technical skills but to encourage sensitive and disciplined response by individuals to their culture and environment.

(For a further understanding, read Arnhem's *Visual Thinking* or Fiedler's *On Judging Works of Visual Art*.) Similarly, good theatre is not concerned with learning tricks and gestures, but rather to opening the body so that it can be theatrical. (Read Grotowski's *Towards a Poor Theatre*.) Studio music (and I would include theatre and composition under this heading) aims to enliven one's auditory sensitivity, with all its profound emotional and physiological effects. A mere intellectual understanding of these disciplines cannot accomplish these aims. (Better yet, engage in a creative discipline.)

Eric's tangible and immediate suggestion is that dance history and theory be offered for credit, rather than dancing. That would hardly be worthwhile. Because of the ephemeral nature of the art form, there is virtually no such thing as dance history. Because of the experiential, often improvisatory method of composition, theory cannot be separated from dancing. The only practical method, and the only meaningful method of learning dance is to try it.

Eric's comparison of dance to football is also invalid, at least in practice. The reasons I can see that football should not be given credit are that creativity is limited, personal growth is traditionally held less important than a group victory, and the discipline is debilitating. On the other hand, dance is very oriented toward creativity, the recognition of aesthetic orders, and personal growth, and the discipline is enabling beyond the art form itself. The fact that football or dance is "physical" rather than "intellectual" does not mean it is not educational. (The fact that so many are fiercely devoted to football perhaps warrants a study of ways in which it could be made a better discipline. It certainly deals interestingly with aggression.)

Eric would do well to note the effects of his proposal on the arts. The disassociation of the critical and historical understanding from the creative understanding is largely a 20th century phenomenon. Its unhealthy effect on modern literature has been noted often of late, even by the critics. It has given rise in music and visual art to sentimentally heroic interpretations. It is a reason that the philosophy of art is so weak. Luckily, this disassociation is virtually nonexistent in dance.

Of course, Eric claims to want not to discredit the arts, but only to drop the "added enticement of academic credit." Obviously the fact that four courses are required each semester would force the student of creative disciplines to take courses that wouldn't directly satisfy his interests, and to work his real interests around those secondary interests. It would limit the availability of guidance in these disciplines, and especially ignore the person just becoming interested. Perhaps most importantly, it would limit the instructors ability to "push" the student on to better work. We may discover that this is what has been happening in dance.

Furthermore, Eric's denial of credit to what one enjoys anyway has far deeper import. His argument — that "he will also surely profit by the increased intellectual apprehension of the arts, whether he realizes it or not." — strikes me as a Puritan ethic: work is hard, painful, and no fun — the fun comes later. My experience indicates otherwise. The more I enjoy what I'm doing, the more I can accomplish, and the more satisfying is the accomplishment. In the creative arts, the means are the ends; the technical discipline is the comprehension. That's why they're so enjoyable, and that's why the means deserve credit.

I'd like to see more students enrolled in studies they're really excited about, rather than fighting their way through their work each day. Let's give dance credit.

Paul Smith '75

Essence Of Democracy

To the Editor:

You failed to address yourself to the real issue at hand. The issue is not whether the Mideast situation is potentially explosive, explosive, or exploded. Given the events and political forces at (Please Turn To Page Five)



Prince/Orient

"Is there sky left in Vietnam?" Ed Simeone, Howie Averback, and Donna Davis perform in "Tour", a play by Terence McNally.

His Magical Moment

Doug Kennedy Does Dance

by ERIC VON DER LUFT

Strindberg's "Dance of Death" is not an easy piece of theatre in any sense. Brutally passionate scenes require more of actors than any other type, since if they are done half-heartedly they become dull and unrealistic, and if they are overplayed even by the most minute fraction of a degree they become unintentionally comic, as was demonstrated so clearly last season in "King Lear." When such intense emotional action is sustained throughout the entire play, building steadily toward a terrifying and orgasmic finale, the demand on the actors becomes so extreme that only those who can truly be called excellent are capable of performing well. In such a situation the supreme effort and expertise are required of the director and the technical crew as well, in order to create the most traumatic shock possible. All this and more was done last weekend, making "Dance of Death" the best downstairs production since "Birthday Party."

Unfortunately, the other two plays on the bill came nowhere near the same standard of excellence. "Hugie" was obviously directed by a former shooting gallery entrepreneur fondly recalling his little ducks waddling back and forth. Nick Lewis had a few interesting moments, but generally his acting was characterized by morbid sort of hostile monotony; and while Rich Lustig's besotted face certainly fit the part, his pre-adolescent delivery did not. In "Tour" the problems were of a different sort, mainly concerning its direction. The three boxes representing the car were so placed that the main character, admirably played by Donna Davis, was obscured from roughly half the audience by the other two in the car. A more diagonal arrangement farther upstage, such as was employed in "Oh What a Lovely War!" could easily have solved this.

From the moment that the first line is satanically thrust out by Peter Bing, it is quite plain that "Dance of Death" is no ordinary Bowdoin production. The pale orange and bright white lights, which gradually transfigure into more profound, more highly contrasting shades as the tension proceeds until the deep brown perimeter is trenchantly pierced by a ghostly presence, are no less than perfect for this grotesque drama. The set and blocking too, all magnificently conceived and executed by Doug Kennedy who, after doing ample justice to two good comedies and after rescuing one bad script, firmly establishes himself as the best artistic, not merely technical, director at Bowdoin, deserves recognition as being absolutely unimprovable for such a gaunt and stark pre-

sentation. In fact, the only flaw which could be pointed out against Kennedy is Jerry Bryant's make-up; a character who is in his forties should not appear to be in his twenties.

The greatest bulk of praise goes to Margaret Mullin. The Alice she portrayed was so bitchy, so damaged, so tragic, so intense, and above all so convincing that, had the audience not known somewhere in the back of their minds that it was indeed only a play and that she was indeed only acting, they would have been more horrified than Ed in *Deliverance* and more amazed than Sharon Tate. It would have been so easy for the supercharged record-smashing, sword-swinging climax to lapse, through the slightest breach in pure and raw power, into a slapstick farce. Everything depended upon her, and she did not disappoint even the most severe critics. Surely Margaret Mullin's Alice was by far the best performance these last four years at Bowdoin, a performance that any professional would be ecstatically proud to claim as her own.

If the other actors had not been so overshadowed by Ms. Mullin, their brilliance would have stood out much more than it did. Peter Bing's Edgar was vile, tyrannical, and resolutely defiant in the face of death destroying his reign of terror over his wife. His heart seizures were startlingly realistic, as was the entire manner of his aged character. Jerry Bryant showed mostly high-quality work as Curt, but his physical appearance detracted from his art and he lacked the consistent inner feeling for the part which was so evident in Edgar and Alice. Laurie Brien displayed no faults in the bit part of Jenny; she should further test her talents in a more complex role.

Congratulations and thanks to Margaret, Doug and Peter for a magnificent evening of theatre!



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued From Page Four)

work there, arguments of this nature necessarily descend into the realm of semantics. Playing semantics may be fun, but it is also rather fruitless.

The real issue concerns private donations to Israel. United States involvement must be considered apart from these "capricious" donations; a U.S. commitment to peace has nothing to do with voluntary decisions to contribute money. I agree that the U.S. should be fully committed to peace, but that commitment does not preclude private groups and individuals from acting as they see fit. That, after all, is the essence of democracy.

I find your arguments concerning "traditional misconceptions" entirely without basis. The balance of power is not an empty concept, in spite of an incredibly stupid and tragic application of it in Indochina. Furthermore, your comparison of the Middle East and Southeast Asia points to an inability on your part to distinguish clearly different sets of economic and sociopolitical forces. The Mideast has always been of tremendously greater strategic importance to Western interests than Indochina — if Vietnam possesses natural resources comparable to the Arab nations' oil reserves, we certainly don't know about it!

You talked of guarding against the cruel error of Vietnam. Indeed, if anything can be said about the lessons of history, it is that they are too soon forgotten. The grass covers all, at Ypres and Verdun, as Sandburg's poem goes. Have we forgotten the painful lessons born of appeasement in the 1930's? And what of events in Eastern Europe, subsequent to the Second World War?

The point is this: a blind and unreasoning devotion to the cause of peace can be just as harmful as an unquestioning commitment to the balance of power. Both commitments should be open to question, not just one. Vietnam was certainly a tragedy, and its lessons must be heeded — but Vietnam must not be allowed to obscure and erase earlier lessons of history.

Just as both commitments should be open to

question, we should also realize that both concepts are related: the balance of power is an integral part of the quest for peace. Peace cannot be guaranteed simply by turning away from all political conflicts. To attempt such folly is to be naively adrift in a world sorely in need of common sense and realism.

Eric M. Weis '73

Heterogeneous Group

To the Editor:

In response to the letter "Obscene Not Heard" of October 26, we would like to take this opportunity to reveal a few more facts. We would not deny the yelling, only the degree of vulgarity insinuated.

Off and on during the Fall semester there have been exchanges of "hostilities" between Hyde and Coleman Halls. On various occasions, Hyde has expressed a pacific outlook which Coleman has respected. Barbara Childs could try this approach.

Miss Childs has chosen to insult specific individuals by using such derogatory terms as "adolescents, monkeys, animals, slob." Furthermore, it appears that Barbara Childs is a pseudonym. Has this person not even enough fortitude to reveal her actual identity?

Shouting directed at Baxter House or fighting with Hyde Hall is more a release of a day's frustrations than a personal insult. "Barbara Childs" has directly degraded an individual without justification before the entire College Community. Acting in this way is certainly an immature choice of stating one's opinion.

It is a known fact that personalities often clash — Bowdoin's admissions policy stresses diversity and we would like to compliment Richard Moll and his staff for selecting as heterogeneous a group as the class of 1977.

A college atmosphere is an ideal environment for ALL concerned to "Grow Up".

Peter J. Moore '77
James D. Winninghoff '77

A Vote To Impeach

(Editor's note: below is the text of an editorial printed in the Amherst Student and circulated to college newspapers throughout the country for endorsement. Our analysis appears on page 4.)

Constitutional government in the United States may have been suspended at 8:00 p.m. last Saturday night. Richard Nixon now rules by fiat and force. He is no longer a legitimate leader.

With callous disregard for his oath of office and the intents of Congress and the Judiciary, the President first refused to abide by a court order to produce Watergate documents. He then forced the resignation of the Attorney General and fired his Deputy; and the Watergate Special Prosecutor when they refused to condone this conduct. Moreover, the President abolished the office of the Special Prosecutor and dispatched the FBI to seal off their records. These decisive and unprecedented actions represent the tactics of a military coup. They are anathema to a rational democratic policy.

Even before these steps were taken, public confidence in the Nixon Administration's ability to govern was at an all time low. Now this support will deteriorate still further. The mandate of 1972 has been buried in a legacy of illegality, hypocrisy and deceit.

When elected officials violate the sacred trust placed in them by the people, the Constitution provides means for them to be impeached and, if convicted, removed from office. These procedures are very difficult to implement and are seldom used. But if ours were a parliamentary system of government, the Nixon administration would have fallen months ago.

In the past, Mr. Nixon has cloaked his actions in a veil of legality, but now he has bared his intentions to forsake rule by law. The President must be impeached. No amount of legal double talk or political timidity can obscure this fact. The question of his past culpability is almost moot. He is willing to maintain the Watergate cover-up at any cost.

There is real question whether the Congress and the Judiciary can force Richard Nixon to deal with them within the confines of the law. But our actions, for the moment, must be based on this premise. Members of the academic community have a special responsibility. They must articulate the principles which are at stake. They must impress upon Congressmen and other national leaders the gravity of the current situation and their duties under the constitution. Most importantly, they must communicate the strength of their convictions to the public at large and join with others in a nationwide struggle for the preservation of democratic rule.

The methods of response are numerous. Now more than ever, we must write our Congressmen. The balance of mail over the next few days will be critical. Massive public expressions of dissent — no matter what form they take — are equally important. A concerted national student effort is essential.

First Of African Films Is Shown

by LYNN DONDIS

An African film entitled *Mandabi* ("the money order") was shown at Wentworth Hall last Thursday night at seven-thirty. Although the film was open to the public, it was attended by relatively few persons, due to other activities on campus such as the Folk Mass and the John McLaughlin concert. *Mandabi* is first in what is hoped to be a series of African films. Directed by Ousmane Sembler, the film is based on a story written by President Leopold Senghor of the Senegal Republic. *Mandabi* is considered an important film, not only because of its depiction of changing African values, but also because it is African-made and directed, and because the acting company is not a professional one.

The plot is simple. It concerns the attempts of a man of traditional values to cash a money order in the impersonal and corrupt atmosphere of urban Dakar. Having been unemployed for four years, Ibrahim is still living in the world of tradition. He has two wives and dresses in non-Western garb. Uneducated to the ways of modern Dakar, he is unable to play the game of bribery and ends up not only losing the money order, but his home as well. Through an intricate set of circumstances, his nephew, who always maintains a superficial and ironic respect for his uncle, assumes his power of attorney and sells his home.

Underlying this basic story line is a powerful and extremely effective message. The story illustrates the incredible corruption of the bureaucracy and the governing elite of Africa, as well as the understandable naivete of the more traditional group of Africans, who by virtue of their misunderstanding cannot cope with urban way of life. In addition, the film shows very interesting aspect of the nature of traditional life, which is perverted by the hardships of city

(Please Turn To Page Seven)

Bowdoin Students Help At Day-Care Center

(Continue From Page One)

field trips which take the students on excursions to the beach, the College, museums, and on picnics. Student volunteers are especially needed to help out with this part of the Center's programs.

The four-year-old Brunswick center is part of a small network of centers in Maine. The impetus for the creation of these centers is credited to a 1969 grant from the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which granted three Federal dollars for every local dollar pledged to fund a Child Care Center. The United Fund provided the local money exclusively at the outset of the program.

Since 1972, the Nixon administration has succeeded in gaining sizeable cutbacks in the amount of funds to be allocated to Child Care Centers nationwide. Recently, here in Brunswick, the newest law is causing widespread concern among families participating in the program.

The law effective November 1, 1973, is especially harmful to the local economy. The law is simply as follows: the maximum income a family of four could receive and still be eligible for free child care was \$7800 until Nov. 1. Under the provisions of the new law, the maximum earnings a family of four can now have is only about \$6282 to be able to receive free care. According to Ms. Stallworth, the law is defeating its purpose; its purpose being to drive people away from Federally-funded centers and into locally-funded centers. Unfortunately, locally-funded centers are almost non-existent because most of the Federal revenue-sharing money had already been spent when the new law was announced. Now, the new law is causing more economic problems for our troubled Administration.

The law is encouraging mothers to work less and thereby lower their incomes to be eligible for free child care. Mothers who have worked extremely hard in

an attempt to counteract inflation are receiving a fiscal slap in the face and are told they must earn 20% less this year to continue to qualify for free child care.

Because they are lowering their incomes a little to qualify for free child care, the net national income will drop and the government will receive smaller tax revenues. The new law therefore appears detrimental to the national government which enacted it.

The backfiring new law will probably cause little drop in the Center's enrollment, according to Ms. Stallworth. She comments, "I'm sure we'll always last, I'm determined to make it so."

Motivated students please get in touch with her at 725-6506 or talk to Bowdoin volunteers Jo Greene (ext. 439) or Peggy Eisen (ext. 464).

Sunday, November 4, at 7:30 p.m., the Senior Center presents a poetry reading by David C. Walker, '64. The public is cordially invited.

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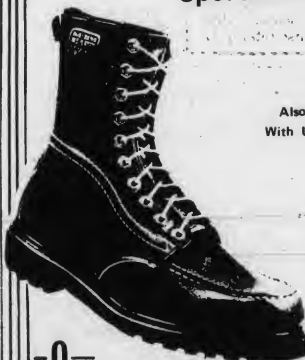
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Rackettes

by JOANNE GOLDEN

The women's tennis team finished up their season victoriously. The Bowdoin Bears

Football's MVP

The players of the week, based on performance in last week's football victory over Colby are:

Offense: Freshman halfback Jim Soule ground out 114 yards in 25 carries, scoring one touchdown for Bowdoin on a run and another score on a pass reception. Also handing in top performances were halfback Dave Caras who gained over 100 yards and quarterback Eddie Grady who called a smart game, mixing solid ground plays and good passing.

Defense: The player of the week, for the second time this year, is no contest. Mike Jones intercepted two passes and recovered a fumble. Jones has now picked off five interceptions for the season while Bowdoin's defense total is 11.

played Bates, at Bates on October 23rd, and won the match with ease.

Bates could not blame their loss on the weather, which was beautiful or on the court conditions, which had been well maintained and cared for. Victories in the singles were as follows: R. Shiras 6-0, 6-4; B. Hanson 6-3, 6-0; D. Ratner 6-1, 7-6; D. Robertson 6-1, 6-1. The doubles teams had some trouble with their opponents, who played very well and as a result the teams of J. Grady-A. Fernald and J. Golden-E. Siebert, lost 6-2, 4-6, 6-0 and 6-2, 7-6, 6-4.

This past season the Bears won all of their matches except for their first against Colby, which they felt they would now win if it could be replayed. The Bears wanted more competition and hence they approached Colby for a rematch. Colby's reply was no.

The team was probably frightened by the thought of failure. Bowdoin also wanted to replay Bates and win all of their matches this time. When the Bears approached Bates for a rematch, they quickly received an answer of, "No, our budget won't allow for it."

Wilson Takes 5th

(Continued From Page Eight)

Peter Benoit also had another outstanding performance, as he always seems to come through in the clutch meets, and did so again this time, with a fast 28th.

Bowdoin's 3rd and 4th men were Dick Henderson and Chris Stockdale, in 51st and 62nd, respectively.

And in a surprise as 5th man was Mike Brust, who placed a very respectable 81st, not bad for a man who made his first appearance on the front page of the "Orient" last week.

All in all, it was a good meet, but to add Davis to the roster would have made the fine quality of the results magnified, and it would not even do justice to the team and coach to say that it was a superior performance, one of the best in Bowdoin history, if not the meet best.

With this 5th place, the Bears would have beaten Bates, whose long-awaited dual meet will come on Nov. 7th, where the good guys will be out to avenge their narrow loss in this year's past State Meet. And the roadrunners will also have the home course advantage this year, an important factor in this year's meet, where the teams are so evenly matched.

Looking to the immediate future, there is a dual meet today, the 2nd, away at Amherst. And since Amherst finished only a slim 10th ahead of Bowdoin in the Easterns, the Bears, with the services of Davis, should show first. And despite experiencing home-course disadvantage, the men in black will have to rely strictly on having the better personnel to pull them through.



DeMaris/Orient

Steven Boyce, a sophomore halfback for the Polar Bears dribbles past 2 Maine defenders before passing off.

Varsity Soccer Sags; 3-0, 0-0

(Continued From Page Eight)

were unable to tally any score. Much of the game was played at mid-field in the first half and neither team scored leaving it a 0-0 tie at halftime.

Bowdoin, usually a second half team, came out hard and the crowd got to see a vast array of near misses by the Bears. Daniel Cesar, Robby Moore, and Peter

Leach, along with others on the offense, hit the cross bar or watched the ball skid past the goal line.

In the end, it was a very frustrating game for Bowdoin as they out shot Colby 26-16. The final score was a 0-0 tie. Baker had 10 saves for the Polar Bears as he posted his third shutout of the season while the Colby goalie made 10 saves in the game as well.

Aquaball Club Shows 3rd

(Continued From Page Eight)

Saturday night, the Bears collided with Trinity in the last match of the Championships. With both teams weary by their

two preceding games, this contest was marked by a significantly slower pace. A scoreless 1st quarter was followed into the 2nd with 2 goals by Hourihan and one by Trinity to give the Bears the edge at half time, 2-1. Trinity entered the 3rd quarter with an offensive drive and managed to score 3 times before the Bowdoin defense was able to contain it. Bowdoin's own offense followed with 2 consecutive goals by Hourihan and the scoreless 4th quarter threw the game into double overtime. With Bowdoin exerting a strong defense, Trinity could not score, and a Bowdoin goal on a fast break by Cooper gave the victory to the Bears, 5-4, along with 3rd place in New England.

Placing 3rd in New England, the Bowdoin team also boasted two All-New England players. As a result of their outstanding performances during the Championships, Bowdoin goalie Rich Rendall and high scoring offensive player Pete Cooper were named by the players and coaches to the 1973 All New England Waterpolo Team.

When asked about his honor, captain Rendall could only praise the teamwork and fellowship of this 1973 squad. "Considering that waterpolo at Bowdoin is looked upon by the Athletic Department as a club, one cannot fail to be impressed with the team's accomplishments this season. Ranking 3rd in New England in a 10 school league may indicate how hard the team was worked this season, how far we've come from last year, and how much credit and praise this year's team deserves."

African Movie

(Continued From Page Five)

life. In traditional Africa, a theory of "share and share alike" was an important doctrine. What one man had he shared with his neighbor. However, in the poverty of the city slums this is seen as a parasitic dependency, as when Ibrahim's neighbors converge upon him with their bowls as he brings home the rice that his nephew gave him.

Mandabi ends as simply but as effectively as it began, leaving the viewer with a profound sense of desperation. Like Ibrahim, one can only repeat over and over again, "Where is the honesty in this country?"

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SPORTS

The Oldest Continuously Published College Weekly in the United States

B-Bears Hit P-Bears: 3-0 While Colby Cops 0-0 Tie

by BOB BAKER

BRUNSWICK, Me., Oct. 31 — The Black Bears of Maine defeated Bowdoin on their home field 3-0, in a soccer game. The Bears had beaten Maine in a previous match 3-1 earlier this year.

The game had been scheduled for the day before but heavy winds and rain postponed the game until Wednesday and unfortunately for the Polar Bears this was not to be their day. Midway through the first half Bowdoin had an excellent opportunity to take an early 1-0 lead as a Maine defender tripped Mike Whitcomb in the penalty

area. Bill Janes attempted the penalty kick but the Maine goalie, who appeared to leave early, stopped the ball from going into the lower left hand corner. From this point on, Bowdoin looked ragged and could not gain any sustained attack against the Black Bears.

Maine then scored late in the first half on a cross from the left side and the Maine inside poked the ball through three or four Bowdoin players into the left hand side of the goal. The score at the end of the half was Maine 1, Bowdoin 0.

Early in the second half, Maine scored again on a fluke shot which deflected off a Bowdoin defender and the score was then 2-0 in favor of the Black Bears. The Bowdoin offense, which has been stymied for two straight games, was unable to put anything in the goal in the second half either.

Coach Butt then substituted freely after Maine scored their third goal on a short cross from the left side. Dan Carpenter replaced Baker in the goal for the final 8 minutes. Maine outshot the Polar Bears 20-16 while the Maine goalie had 17 saves in the goal. Baker and Carpenter combined for a total of 13 saves for Bowdoin.

Tomorrow, Bowdoin will be at Pickard for a contest against Bates. Bowdoin was the victor in the previous match 2-0 against the Bobcats. Hopefully, the Polar Bears will bring back some of their early season scoring punch and come out hard against a much improved soccer club.

A near capacity Parent's Day crowd witnessed a soccer game between Bowdoin and Colby at Pickard Field, Oct. 27. Going into the game, the Polar Bears were in first place in the Maine State Series with a record of 2-0 while Colby posted a record of 1-2-1. From the start of the match Bowdoin took the playing edge away from the Mules. The Polar Bear front line had three or four near goals in the opening half but

(Please Turn To Page Seven)



DeMaria/Orient

End Joe Bird wings over the goal line for a touchdown against the Mules from Colby in last Saturday's Parents' Day contest.

Sabites Run 11th

by LEO GOON

Held at Boston's Franklin Park, the 1973 Easterns were won by Providence College from R.I., led by their surprising freshman Mike O'Shea, who won by an impressive 200+ yards over the 5.0 mile route. Springfield was second, as these two perennial powerhouses again dominated this meet.

But arriving on the scene this year, perhaps unnoticed, was a tiny squad from Bowdoin College, who, although they placed 11th, were without the services of their fine second-man, Fred Davis. Even by giving Davis a slow 20th, the Bears would have gone 5-20-28-51-62 instead of 81st for it's fifth man, which would have given Bowdoin a fine team 5th!

In one of his best performances of the year, or perhaps ever, Billy Wilson burned to 5th place, against the best college runners in New England, even besting last year's champ Dan Moynihan of Tufts, who faded to 8th. The winner, O'Shea, was Ireland's junior 1500 meter champ, to give some idea of the quality that Wilson was running against.

(Please Turn To Page Seven)

Water Polo Gains 3rd In New England

by PETE LOGAN

Providence, R.I., Oct. 26-27 — Bowdoin's Water polo Team brought their 1973 season to a noteworthy conclusion as the Bears placed 3rd in the New England Intercollegiate Water polo Championships at Brown.

Backed by a 5-1 record, the Bears were ranked 2nd in Northern New England and were scheduled to meet Southern Connecticut, Boston College and Trinity in the playoffs.

Reduced from full playing strength by injuries and hampered by Parent's Day festivities which prevented a number of the squad's players from attending, the Bears met Southern Conn., the No. 1 team in southern New England, in a head to head battle on Friday night. Both teams showed form, good ball handling, and strong swimming in what was surely the closest fought contest of the weekend.

During the first half, Bowdoin's



DeMaria/Orie.t

Southern Connecticut's offensive hole man, Richardson prepares to shoot on Bowdoin's all-New England goalie Rick Rendall during the waterpolo championships at Brown.

defense of Knox, Logan, Roberts and goalie Rendall were put to the test as a seemingly unstoppable Conn. offense scored 5 times. However, a strong performance by Bowdoin's offensive players Hourihan, McBride and 5 unassisted goals by Pete Cooper was sufficient to stem the tide, leaving the half time score tied at 5-5.

The second half saw Hourihan score once, matched by a Southern Conn. goal by Thomann who then, with 45 seconds remaining in the 4th quarter, scored again on a strong offensive drive against the Bowdoin goal. The clock ran out in a Conn. victory, 7-6.

Saturday morning, Bowdoin went up against BC, who earlier this season had beaten the Bears 9-5 and were ranked No. 1 in northern New England. Bowdoin goals by Hourihan (2) and Cooper (2) gave the Bears an early lead in the 1st quarter, but a strong BC offensive came back with goals by Buckley (3) and Gross (1) to tie the score at the half 4-4.

During the second half the Bears were held scoreless by a tight BC defense, and a single goal by BC's Pike with 1:23 remaining in the 4th quarter was enough to give the win to BC, 5-4.

(Please Turn To Page Seven)

Bears Humble Gorniewicz: 28-20

by JOHN HAMPTON

BRUNSWICK, Me., Oct. 27 — Displaying a potent offensive attack, Bowdoin's gridders defeated the Colby Mules and their rushing star Peter Gorniewicz, 28-20, in front of 4,500 cheering Parents Day fans.

Quarterback Edward Grady '74, substituting for an injured Bob Kubacki '75, revitalized the Bears' sedate passing game, completing six out of eight strikes for 76 yards and two touchdowns. Alternating his calls, Grady effectively opened up the middle for the baby bulls: Halfback Dave Caras '75 earning 108 yards in 18 tries, while halfback Jim Soule '77, last of the famous Soule brothers, netted 114 yards in 25 attempts.

Bowdoin's balance was not the only offensive tale of the day, as Colby's dynamo, Peter Gorniewicz gained 197 yards in 40 tries to shatter the New England Small College career rushing record. Gorniewicz has

piled up 3,084 yards in three years, breaking the mark set by Jack Maitland of Williams in 1967-69.

The Mules won the toss and started to move the ball early, but Bowdoin's Mike Jones, a defensive standout, snagged his first of two interceptions at the Bear 36. The win-hungry offense then went to work on Colby overcoming a clipping penalty and punching the ball in for a touchdown in nine plays, covering 63 yards. Soule was on the receiving end of Grady's 10 yard TD toss and Steve Elias followed with the extra point, his first of four.

Later in the first period, the Polar Bears fielded a Mule punt and put on a drive that rolled over 70 yards in 11 plays. Halfback Soule netted 25 yards in seven carries and scored the touchdown on a four-yard plunge. Dave Caras scampered for 28 yards in two carries including an eye-popping 22-yard adventure that finally ended on the Mule four-yard line.

Colby took the Bears' kickoff and trudged 79 yards only to be thwarted by a Bowdoin goal-line stand. The Bears' offence, unable to move the ball deep in their own territory, was forced to punt.

The Colby barrage began at the Bowdoin 37 and continued until six plays later Mule quarterback Jim Hayes scored on a three-yard run. As usual, the big gains came from Gorniewicz, who flitted for 22 yards in two successive carries. Art Hartley booted the extra point, ending the first half scoring.

After initial third quarter frustrations, Mike Jones' second interception of the day gave Bowdoin possession on their own 45-yard line. Thrashing their way to the Colby 13, the Bears were unable to score as Elias missed a field goal attempt.

But in a flash, Jones, showing the tenacity typical of Bath residents, fell on a Colby fumble on the Mule 38. Caras skimmed for 27 yards displaying some flashy footwork before being pulled down at the Colby 11. On the next play a motion penalty sent the Bears back to the 16. Grady charged for four yards, then pitched a nine yard aerial to Joe Bird who was laid flat at the 3. Caras pulled the cork making the score 21-7 Bowdoin.

Early in the fourth quarter Bowdoin staged yet another blitz that ate up 85 yards in 12 plays. A reverse - by wingback Pat McManus '76, clicked off 41

yards, and a 14-yard Grady-to-Bird connection gave Bowdoin its fourth touchdown of the game and a nearly insurmountable 28-7 advantage.

Colby, however, showed their mettle, unleashing Gorniewicz and some slippery ends while marching 75 yards to a touchdown in 16 plays. This brought the score to 28-14.

After the kickoff the Bears were forced to give away the ball on the foes' 45. Colby mounted their final assault of the day earning their last touchdown off a 10-yard pass from Hayes. A bad snap from center ruined the extra-point attempt.

The Bears take on an equally colorful team from Bates on Whittier field, tomorrow at 1:30 p.m.

The Odds Are —

After putting the fear of God into the Mules last Saturday, the gridmen will have an opportunity to clinch the Maine state title in football for the fifth time in six years. Bates provides weak opposition, allowing four times as many points as they have scored on their way to a 1-5 season so far. The Bears should outfoxie the Bobcats tomorrow 28-18.

Varsity soccer hopes to resume its rampage this Saturday with a rematch against Bates. Shut out on home turf, the gang from Lewiston will be Androscoggin-River-water mad. Fanaticism won't prevail against the Bears though, and a 2-1 victory, tense and exciting, is in the air. The booters close out their regular season with another game at Colby, on Nov. 7. Despite the 0-0 tie here, the consensus is that the Butt-boys will bring home the laurels, 3-0.

Bowdoin cross-country takes on the Lord Jeffs today at 3:00 on foreign soil. After nudging out the Bears during the Easterns, Amherst looks for a repeat performance; one, we say, that cannot exist. With Fred Davis back in service, the Bears are in business: 25-30.

Reform In Offing For Activities Fee Committee

by SUMNER GERARD

Have you heard of the Student Activities Fee Committee?

Students at Bowdoin are notorious for their lack of interest in campus politics, particularly the welter of obscure committees which are dominated, some say, by a small, unrepresentative elite.

But obscure though it may have become, the Student Activities Fee Committee is one of the most powerful committees on campus. It is responsible each year for the allocation of some \$50,000 of students' money, over three times as much as its nearest competitor, the Student Union Committee (SUC). In fact, the Student Activities Fee Committee holds the purse strings for all student-run organizations at Bowdoin, including SUC. Some facts:

— On each student's term bill appears an item called the Student Activities Fee. This fee, legally a tax levied by the student body on the student body, is collected by the bursar of the college. About half of the funds go directly to the Athletic Department, while the balance is distributed as the Fee Committee sees fit to the Orient, Afro-Am, Jewish Club, Cheerleaders, Camera Club, and the other student organizations at Bowdoin.

— The fee is set by the Governing Boards upon the recommendation of the Student Council: last year the fee was \$75, of which \$35 per student were allotted to the Athletic Department, and \$40 were distributed among extracurricular activities. Next year, if the Governing Boards approve the Student Council's recent vote, the student activities fee will be raised to \$85.

— The members of the Fee Committee are not elected, but

appointed by the Student Council in the case of the student members, and by the Committee on Committees in the case of the faculty. Presently, there are four faculty sitting on the committee, four students, and one "facts and figures" man from the Administration.

— By a 1926 vote of the Governing Boards, the committee is responsible directly to the Faculty, who retain the power to approve, amend, or reject the recommended allocations. The committee is in no way responsible to the student organizations under its supervision, although it has been the practice of the committee to hold appeal hearings if requested. Nor the committee responsible to the Student Council except insofar as the Student Council must sanction organizations and clubs before they are entitled to activities fee support.

— Although like many other committees at Bowdoin, the Student Activities Fee Committee does not operate by explicit guidelines, a general procedure has developed over the years. In the spring the committee receives budget requests from the various student organizations, holds hearings at which an officer of each organization and its faculty advisor are invited to appear before the committee to explain



A. Myrick Freeman, chairman of the Blanket Tax Committee.

proposed budgets. After receiving the report of the funds available from the bursar, Mr. Granger, the committee meets again in the fall, makes changes in the tentative allocations where necessary, hears appeals when requested, and draws up a final report to submit to the faculty for final approval.

Although this system has worked reasonably well in the past, serious questions have been raised this year with respect to the committee's membership.

There is some doubt as to just who constituted the Student Activities Fee Committee this

year. Two of faculty members, including the chairman were replaced before the committee's current job was even finished, causing confusion, and destroying the continuity the faculty are supposed to provide for the committee. According to students, two of the committee's members, both faculty, did not even show up at the committee's meetings this fall. Moreover, the communication between those who supposedly attended the meetings was so sketchy that Professor Peskay, one member of the committee, said of Steve Weitzman, another member of the committee, "I don't know who Steve Weitzman is."

The one thing that is certain is that the committee was rarely, if ever, made up of the nine people whose names appear at the bottom of the report submitted to the Faculty for approval this fall. One wonders whether this was a fair or a responsible way to decide how \$50,000 are to be allocated.

This year's chairman of the committee, A. Myrick Freeman of the Economics Department told the Orient he thinks the entire procedure should be placed in the hands of the students. "It's students' money; why should the faculty be involved?" he argued.

Doubtless in response to similar queries from students over the years, arguments have long since

been built up in defense of such direct intervention in student affairs, arguments which persist even today.

It is argued, for example, that experience has shown that students weren't able to handle their own financial affairs, and that the Faculty should assume a kind of trusteeship over students' funds, and see to it that the funds are spent wisely.

Originally, student organizations were responsible for collecting and allocating their own money. The system failed because the organizations were unable to compel students to contribute, not because the students were irresponsible or in some way incapable of distributing funds from the blanket tax.

Before 1912, according to Louis Hatch's *History of Bowdoin College*, each organization, or association as it was called would send out its manager to solicit individual contributions. "At first the calls on the students, though urgent, were free from compulsion," Hatch writes.

But as the cost of sports soared (most of the associations were athletic in nature) the managers' task became increasingly difficult. "...the unfortunate managers are obliged to make repeated tours through the dormitories where they are as welcome as bookagents, they clash with each other and find that the students make the claims of their rivals a reason for sending them off with a trifle."

Urgent mass meetings of the student body were held from time to time at which the managers would bring their plight to the students. On several occasions this tactic was successful; at the end of the meeting the Baseball Manager

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THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

Volume CIII

Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, Friday, November 9, 1973

Number 8

Impeachment Letter Drafted

Council Acts On Tax Hike, Bugle

by JOHN HAMPTON

The Student Council, in its most productive meeting of the year, passed a student blanket tax hike of \$10, approved a financing move for the underfunded Bugle, sent a \$215 donation to charity, and passed a constitutional amendment regarding attendance.

Other business included drafting a letter calling for President Nixon's impeachment, and a motion that would require PIRG (Public Interest Research Group) upon receiving money from the Blanket Tax Committee to give

a refund to any student who did not wish to participate.

Ben Benson, Editor of the Bugle, Bowdoin's yearbook, reported to the council that due to a cutback of \$1300 in their budget, the staff would be unable to publish a suitable volume unless allowed to seek additional monies. Benson's proposal consisted of charging \$2.50 for the yearbook and a package of various sponsored entertainments over the course of the year. The council voted to allow the \$2.50 surcharge but limited the entertainment package to event-

by-event approval.

The Blanket Tax hike, from \$75 to \$85 dollars was prompted by cutbacks in student organization budgeting. Galloping inflation had a hand in the matter as well. Chris Gahran, it should be noted addressed the council on PIRG just prior to the vote on the tax increase — a move, seasoned councillors say, toward establishing Ralph Nader's brainchild, fully funded, on this campus next year.

A new constitutional amendment was passed, stating: "The Student Council reserves the right to dismiss by a two-thirds vote any Council member who has missed three meetings, and has failed to send a substitute to said meetings..." The proposal was retroactive to Oct. 15, 1973. The minority in the 31-10-0 tally felt that this amendment might be abused and a member could be thrown off the council by a reaction of the members to his or her popularity rather than the "objective attendance criteria".

President of the Council, Bob Krachman, gave a report on \$215 left over from last year's Campus Chest, suggesting that the council donate the sum to either a fund for helping Vietnamese child cripples or Brunswick's own "Meals On Wheels" program. After a motion to present the money to the United Way was defeated, the council voted MOW to be the recipient.

Run by Mrs. C. Smith of Brunswick, MOW carries food prepared at area hospitals to shut-ins who, though living at home, cannot fend for themselves. The

Students Dwell Off Campus; Alleviate Housing Situation

by LESLIE REIF

On-campus housing is extremely crowded at Bowdoin this year, and quite a few students have taken the opportunity to venture outside the college walls and make their homes on the Maine frontier. From Brunswick to Bowdoinham to Lisbon Falls and Auburn, scholarly polar bears dot the map. They migrate to and from the Bowdoin campus every day for comfort and financial reasons. Being secluded from the hustle and bustle of college life brings with it quiet and periods of loneliness. But for the most part, those who live in houses and apartments away from the Bowdoin campus feel that they have the best of both worlds. Most students live close to the college, and they can walk home for meals and to study,

returning for classes or social events.

Although a sink of dirty dishes can be depressing after a day of difficult exams, the burdens of off-campus living are relatively few for most persons. For Jeffrey Wilson, who lives with his landlady on Potter Street, taking out the garbage and shoveling snow out of the driveway take the place of paying rent. Wilson eats at the Senior Center, thus avoiding the dirty dishes, and he enjoys the privacy of his two small rooms. He feels that eating on campus helps him to avoid isolating himself. His flat looks like a classic scholar's garret, and as Wilson puts it, "Now I just need to fulfill the image."

Life is not as simple for Mihajlo

(Please Turn To Page Five)



Lila and Steve Locke, members of Bowdoin's neglected minority.



Admissions Office Is Urged To Recruit More Orientals

by ALEXANDER PLATT

Lila and Steve Locke, two Asian Americans from Seattle, Washington, arrived at Bowdoin and found that they were very much a minority. They are not pleased.

"I was really surprised," said Steve. "At first I noticed the large number of Blacks in relation to the number of Oriental students. It's really strange being such a minority, it's like you're the only one here."

The Lockes, cousins, have an appointment to speak to Richard Moll, Director of Admissions, next week, to see about the possibility of getting more Oriental Students at the College.

"I suggest that Richard Moll encourage more Oriental students to apply," said Steve. "I think it would be valuable for the College to have a more representative group. I plan to go back to my high school in Seattle, which has a large Oriental population, and urge students to apply to Bowdoin."

Richard Mersereau, Assistant Director of Admissions, is pleased that the Lockes are willing to help increase the number of Asian Americans at Bowdoin, by informally encouraging them to apply. (By Asian Americans, Steve Locke indicated that he meant anyone from a Japanese or Chinese background.) Mersereau said that there are no figures compiled by the Admissions office on the percentage of Orientals at Bowdoin, for, "The College has made a state commitment to seeking a representative number of Blacks at Bowdoin, not for any other minority."

Mersereau went on to say, "Ideally the student body would be a makeup of all the different groups in the United States, but this is, unfortunately, impossible. We don't even really have the number of Blacks here yet that would be a proper representation of that minority."

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Faculty Role On Fee Committee Is Questioned

(Continued From Page One)

would be inundated with dollar bills.

But the associations continued to be plagued by financial woes. In 1912 the students sought a remedy to the situation, by creating a new organization called the Associated Students of Bowdoin College (ASBC). The ASBC, of which every student was expected to become a member, charged each student a \$15 fee, called the Blanket Tax because of the many uses for which it was intended. This tax was to be divided up among the various organizations by the Board of Managers, composed of the heads of all the student associations benefited by the tax.

The ASBC, however, like the individual solicitors, lacked the power to compel students to pay the tax. As a result, many students didn't, and despite the temporary success of the tactic of shaming the delinquents and their fraternities by printing their names in the Orient, the organizations soon found themselves in debt again.

The students had no recourse but to go to the Governing Boards with their problem. In 1924 the following appeal appeared in the Orient:

"There must be some method by which the blanket tax will yield a steady and a maximum income. To accomplish this end, the means used in practically every college at present, and the only successful one thus far, is that of having the blanket tax placed on the term bills of students."

"For two years now the student body has by a large majority voted in favor of having this method used. Each time the Governing Boards of the college have seen fit to reject it."

Finally, in June of 1924, the Governing Boards responded by voting "that the sum of twenty dollars be assessed against every

student for the support during 1924-25 of the student activities hitherto aided by the Blanket Tax, one-half of said amount being placed on each tuition bill and the same be disbursed by the Treasurer of the College in such manner as the Faculty may direct after a conference with the officials of the Associated Students of Bowdoin College."

By that vote, students lost control not only over the collection of the funds for their organizations, but also over the distribution of those funds. For the faculty directed that a Blanket Tax Committee be set up composed entirely of faculty members.

Thus it remained for many years: four or five faculty, appointed by the president of the College, would meet each year to decide which organizations were educational and deserved more, and which were frivolous, and deserved to have their budgets cut.

Gradually, however, the students reasserted their voice in the allocation of the blanket tax.

First, the radical step was taken of allowing the president of the Student Council sit in on the meetings in *officio*. That experiment proving successful, three students were allowed to sit on the committee without a vote. Finally, in 1951, the faculty voted "that three student

representatives be admitted to full membership of the Blanket Tax Committee, each with a vote equal to that of faculty members of said committee."

In 1959 a further attempt was made to reform the committee under the chairmanship of Professor Darling, of the Economics Department. In that year, the committee recommended to the faculty that the committee be made up of "seven undergraduates, each with one vote" and a representative from the bursar's office. The recommendation was denied approval of the faculty by a vote of 33 to 18.

"There was a general tendency on the part of the faculty to think that they were running a high school instead of a college," Professor Darling quipped, explaining the defeat of the proposal. He added that he thought attitudes might have changed since then.

The report argued that the views of the student members of the committee were "by and large controlling" with the faculty deferring whenever possible to the students' wishes, and that the undergraduates "responsibility should match their actual influence."

Attempts at reform of the committee in the 1960's were concerned mainly with how the Student Council should exercise

its power to sanction or not sanction student organizations.

On the membership question, the committee concluded in 1963:

"The Committee feels that with the Blanket Tax Committee continuing in its present form with its membership half student, half faculty, there is ample opportunity for the students to exercise a real and responsible voice in the extent, nature, and process of allocating funds to Student Activities."

The trend in recent years has been to lay the burden of the committee's work on student shoulders. This fall, for example, the students were charged with producing the actual allocation figures, which the faculty members of the committee reviewed, approved, and sent on to the faculty meeting for final approval.

As it stands now, it appears that the faculty are bringing neither insight nor continuity to the committee. It is strongly urged that the faculty consider steps to change the present half-student, half-faculty membership to an all-student membership. It should be emphasized that this is not a radical proposal; it would serve, merely, to bring appearances into line with reality, and place the responsibility where the actual influence is and should be — in the hands of the students.

CHAPEL PROGRAMS

Monday, November 12: Residents of 13D will present a program at 10:00.

Wednesday, November 14: Chapel at 10:00.

Sunday, November 18: Thanksgiving Vespers at 4:30.

ASK "RIP" JONES '74:

QUESTION — I understand that in addition to the local travel services we have such as Stowe Travel, Delta Airlines is sending people on campus one day next week to assist students with last minute flight reservations for the holidays. If we make reservations with Delta, or by calling any airline direct, can we still pick up our airline tickets at Stowe Travel?

ANSWER — Yes. It is always more advantageous to make your flight reservations in advance with a travel agency such as Stowe Travel, but if you do make your reservations by calling any airline (which costs you unnecessary money) or with the Delta people on campus, you can always pick up your ticket at Stowe. What we do at Stowe, is to again call the airline and reconfirm your reservation to be sure that all is in order, make out your ticket based on whatever fare you are using, and type up a flight itinerary card. This service is always free, of course. In picking up the ticket at Stowe, you help Stowe and Stowe helps you. In view of the fuel shortage and TWA strike, I would strongly recommend that you make your Christmas reservations with Stowe at the earliest possible opportunity!



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Americans Still Not Sorry

Weil Analyzes McGovern Debacle

Last Tuesday marked the first anniversary of George McGovern's defeat in the 1972 presidential election. The Executive Director of McGovern's effort, Gordon Weil, has since joined the faculty of Bowdoin. The following article was first published in the Maine Sunday Telegram.

by
KAREN L. SCHROEDER

BRUNSWICK — Nothing as immoral as the Watergate scandal could have occurred in George McGovern's presidential campaign because "we weren't the type of people who took orders without question and ran around keeping all sorts of dark secrets," says Gordon L. Weil, the executive director of McGovern's 1972 presidential campaign.

By contrast, "Nixon's people were so concerned with following orders that they forgot all about the simple values of right and wrong . . . They regarded the President as the determinant of morality," Weil maintained.

Nonetheless, Weil says, the Watergate break-in was never an effective McGovern campaign issue, even now Americans do not appear sorry they did not vote for McGovern over Nixon, and Nixon, in 1972, would probably have defeated any Democratic candidate.

Like the mythic prophet Cassandra, it was the curse of the McGovern campaign to charge that the Nixon administration would be "the most corrupt in American history," and have almost no one believe it.

"We were unable to nail him on Watergate," Weil says, "because everyone just assumed it was a partisan charge. I now believe that Nixon was at least involved in the coverup. However, at the time, I didn't think that he was directly involved, though I felt sure that it went higher than the people who were caught red-handed, that it must have been authorized at a higher level. But we had no way to prove that; our charges stemmed from our biases, and we were a little surprised to find out that our biases were absolutely justified."

With some puzzlement, Weil notes that despite all the damaging details which have come out about President Nixon since the election, he doesn't sense people reacting now by saying, "Aw, shucks, I wish I had voted for George McGovern — then none of this would have happened." Instead, Weil said people he's talked with seem to be angry at McGovern for having been so "incompetent" as to allow Nixon to win.

Winning Strategy

It seems difficult now to understand how anyone could have lost to Nixon as badly as McGovern did. On this subject, Weil says: "People who have examined the McGovern campaign tend to say, 'he kicked it away,' without giving any credit — whether we like it or not — to a good Nixon campaign, good in that his strategy was a winning strategy and he stuck to it. To me the most significant thing was in the field of foreign policy, when he was able to turn the war in Vietnam around and make it seem as though we were getting out. And then of course, his initiatives to China and Russia helped his image tremendously. In my opinion, McGovern didn't lose the campaign — Nixon won it."

Weil attributes the huge Nixon margin in part to the Eagleton affair, which, he says, "really raised questions in peoples' minds about McGovern and his judgment and whether

he had switched his position. I think the Eagleton affair killed us either way; even if he had kept Eagleton, that would have raised questions about his judgment as well. He simply couldn't get out of it.

"And equally as damaging were the charges — the irresponsible charges — made by Sen. Humphrey in the California primary, which set the framework for the 'Democrats for Nixon' ads. Those were really deadly, and they had a certain validity for voters because after all, Hubert Humphrey, a bonafide Democrat even if John Connally wasn't, had said all those nasty things first."

Other factors which Weil believes contributed to the Nixon landslide were the in-fighting among McGovern's staff, his smugness, his lack of cogency in presenting issues, and his abandonment of the "antipolitical" stance when he went too far in his attempt to woo the Democratic regulars.



Gordon Weil, former politico turned professor.

Poorly Run Campaign

In Weil's opinion, the McGovern campaign staff was poorly run. "I don't think McGovern is a particularly good administrator, and so it really hurt him when he tried to run the campaign himself instead of naming a campaign manager with definite authority. A candidate for President doesn't necessarily have to be a great administrator, but he has to have one working for him, and McGovern wasn't willing to give this type of authority to anyone."

Despite what he regards as the inefficiency of the McGovern staff, Weil believes that this was preferable to going to the other extreme of too much efficiency, as on Nixon's campaign staff. "Nixon's people were so concerned with following orders that they forgot all about the simple values of right and wrong that they had been taught as children. They regarded the President as the determinant of morality. Nothing as immoral as Watergate could have happened in our campaign because we weren't the type of people who took orders without question and ran around keeping all sorts of dark secrets. For better or worse, the McGovern campaign was the most open campaign in the history of the United States and a McGovern White House would have been the same way."

The most serious mistake that Weil himself contributed to was the selection of Thomas Eagleton as the vice-presidential nominee, since he was a staff member who was responsible for checking the Missouri's senator's background before he was offered the second

spot on the ticket. In defense of his failure to discover Eagleton's history of mental illness, Weil says, "It's hopeless to believe that if a man has consciously tried to conceal the fact that he had electro-shock therapy or that he took money under the table from contractors like Agnew did, that there are any steps you can take which will guarantee you're going to find out about things like that."

"I would suggest that the Presidential nominee wait 30 days after the convention to pick his running mate, to give him a little more time to think about it, and then have his choice confirmed by the National Committee. I also think that the Presidential nominees should have access to the FBI files on potential vice-presidents, which is being done, for instance, with Gerry Ford, most people don't realize that when Eagleton was nominated Nixon already knew all about his past since it was in the FBI files. I just think knowledge like that gives too much power to the incumbent."

Weil disagrees with those Democrats who claim that McGovern was nominated because of the quota system. "What they overlook is that the big reform which came out of the McGovern Commission was 23 primaries, and by 1976 there will be more than 23 primaries. Nobody is going to change that. And that's what gave them George McGovern, not blacks and women and young people,



George McGovern and wife, confidant in aides such as Executive Campaign Director Gordon Weil, exult after victories in the primaries.

and if they don't see that it's going to happen to them again — that's fine.

"I think the primaries are the best method simply because they give the most people a chance to participate; I'm a great believer in democracy. I realize that a lot of people are afraid that it was the primary system which split up the Democratic party last year, but it wasn't the system that counted, but the way the candidates conducted themselves within it. If George McGovern had been losing and going down with the ship he would never have tried to damage Hubert Humphrey the way Humphrey tried to damage McGovern. And look at Muskie — I mean he was going down and he had the decency never to

resort to any dirty tactics."

Outlook for 1976

Looking toward 1976, Weil says that it's very possible McGovern "might run again, but I don't think he ought to. I feel once a man has had a crack at it, that's enough, and he should stand back and let someone else try. I would be inconsistent if I didn't say that about McGovern after I said it about Humphrey. If McGovern does decide to run again, however, even though I hope he doesn't, I would still feel obligated to at least offer my services to him."

Weil characterizes Scoop Jackson as "not very bright" and said his nomination would be a disaster for the Democratic party. He

(Please Turn To Page Five)

Grecian Yearns For Services In Chapel

by **ELLYN BLOOMFIELD**

A little bit of Bowdoin's past visited the campus this week in the form of a chapel talk given by Professor Nathan Dane. Perhaps it was the romantic mood, the nostalgia for past experiences, that made his talk both meaningful and enjoyable.

It began on a historic note, the discussion of the Gunpowder Plot to dynamite Parliament on the opening day of session, 1605. The plot, with the intention of destroying Protestant oppression of Catholics led by King James, became known just before November 5, 1605. This day was celebrated as Guy Fawkes Day, Guy Fawkes being one of the ring leaders of the so-called plot.

It was at this point that Dane discussed another plot with its objectives being "to do away with oppression, infringement of rights." Although it served another purpose — than "dynamiting King's Chapel," according to Dane it was "tricked but in the garb of high idealism." Whereas the Gunpowder Plot failed in its aims, this plot "enjoyed total success although never celebrated by hanging the Chapel in effigy." This plot of course concerned the abolition of compulsory chapel which had been one of the longest traditions in Bowdoin's history.

Dane shared a thoughtful poem which he said a "crusty Muse appeared to me (sic) like the ghost of Homer to Ennius." It spoke the following:

The Chapel bell no more rings out
At eight o'clock or ten —
We're free from the requirement
That once called Bowdoin men
Enlightenment is now the cry —
No prayers, no hymns, no God —
Instead quite rotted we can sleep

Like any other clod.

And so we'll never step inside
Except for Psych or Rel.
For Bowdoin men and women —

Let the Chapel go to hell!

The college campus in the late fifties believed that Chapel was "a medieval barbarian form of tyranny," according to Dane. Dane continued this idea by adding that one could hear the cries of the "liberal Orient editors, backed by the liberal faculty and students" demanding that compulsory Chapel be abolished. What was left subsequently was the silencing of the Chapel. As Dane put it, "And so this echoing hall was quietly stilled to the one justifiable joy of the custodian who was at last relieved of a daily task that sometimes matched the Labor of Hercules — the cleaning of the Aegean stable — especially when the now-defunct pack of Bowdoin dogs took daily chapel very seriously."

When the abolition of Chapel finally occurred, Dane described the college atmosphere. "There was a general sigh of relief all around. Oppression was gone. Faculty no longer had to write talks. Students no longer had to listen . . . The only losers were paid bell-ringers and paid attendance-takers! The shackles were gone at last."

Dane then decided to look at the other side of the situation. He had after all attended nearly seven hundred gatherings in the Chapel. He broke the seven hundred down to see whether or not a Bowdoin student could use Chapel time in more sophisticated pursuits. "Of course the student gained something by abolition. He now has 14,000 minutes of freedom to sleep or do nothing, which is 233 hours of non-activity. This is certainly intellectual progress." "Just think," he went on, "Ten whole days of a college career, ten days with nothing to argue about or chafe under. Splendid — for veg-

etables."

As for the time Dane spent in Chapel, several of the talks were delivered by President K. C. M. Sills on such varied topics as "morality in Politics," discourses on the Old Testament, Dante and the New Testament. Dane also mentioned the refreshing and witty talks given by Dean Paul Nixon. He cited the interesting adventures of some students at that time. On one occasion, certain students placed the flagpole as a prank in the Chapel. The following day, students had to remain in Chapel for eight hours until Grounds & Buildings could finally remove it. Another example dealt with the invasion of the Bates football team. The Bates team came down to Brunswick with cans of yellow paint to paint a stripe on the back of the polar bear. Dane said that the Chapel bells at 3:30 in the morning got nearly five hundred students up to repel the Bates visitors. But Chapel was a unifying force. As Dane stated, "Above all the impression that somehow as individuals and as a united student body we did matter and someone really cared." It also served a function of enabling students the opportunity to hear professors speak whom they didn't have in the classroom or to introduce leaders of certain student organizations to the rest of the student body. "Yes," Dane concluded, "A Greek freak like me was actually required to get away from ablative absolutes and Virgil's Aeneid and face Bowdoin as it really was."

The abolition of Chapel to Dane was the removal of one of the "most liberal, most unifying, and most spiritual aspects of the whole four years! And as one night he sat in the Chapel watching a Masque & Gown performance of *Murder in the Cathedral*, he wondered "if what the students and faculty who executed Bowdoin's Gunpowder Plot was not murder, after all."

BOWDOIN ORIENT

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Faculty Evaluation

This Monday, the faculty will vote on one of the most important educational issues raised in recent years: that of student evaluation of teachers. The vote will come as a result of a proposal, put forth by the Committee on Faculty Affairs, that includes a formal procedure for student evaluation of professors. Completed evaluation scores would be used in the making of decisions with regard to tenure for junior faculty members.

It is important that the faculty give its strong approval to this proposal. Although teaching ability is cited as a major factor with regard to faculty promotion decisions, there is presently no method of measuring such ability. Decisions concerning teaching ability are presently made, not on the basis of fact but rather on the basis of rumor, word of mouth, and general consensus. Although a program of student evaluation would by no means solve this problem entirely, it would nevertheless provide one indication of ability, one set of facts with which those who make decisions on faculty promotion could act with greater thoroughness, greater competence, and greater justice.

Some fear that students will not take such an evaluation seriously; they suspect that students confuse showmanship and easy grading with good teaching. They further suggest that student evaluation will serve only to intimidate faculty members by forcing them to such extremes. We believe this to be a false assessment of the situation. Students can and do distinguish between those faculty members who are only likeable and those who are truly good teachers, and they would indicate such respect on the evaluation forms.

A more valid fear voiced by some members of the faculty concerns a growing bureaucratization of the tenure process. It is indeed true that teaching ability is not a concept that can easily be reduced to a computer figure. A student evaluation summary, if taken too literally, could conceivably be dangerous to those few faculty members whose ability is not so easily measured. We should emphasize, however, that an evaluation summary can be one useful indication of ability which can be used by those making promotion decisions. There is a danger in extreme bureaucratization; but there is a greater danger in the making of vital decisions on the basis of hearsay.

The disturbing question of student interest must also be raised. If student interest could not maintain the Student Course and Teacher Evaluation (SCATE), why should students again be entrusted with such a responsibility? Perhaps a program administered by administration or faculty would meet with more success. Student participation would certainly be spurred by a system of forced evaluation, perhaps by a system in which students would not be given grades until they have completed evaluation forms for their courses. Such a system is presently employed in other colleges. But we do not believe that, if students are made aware of the issues involved, such coercion will be necessary.

This call for student evaluation is not a meaningless cry for student power; all parties involved would benefit. Students would gain an official input into the tenure process and presumably press for better quality teaching. Faculty members might not feel as much pressure to "publish or perish," and, more importantly, could gain valuable insights and ideas for improving their own teaching methods. Finally, the administration would be able to make fairer and more sensible tenure decisions, given a more systematic evaluation of the teaching ability of faculty members.

We ask the members of the faculty to consider their votes carefully. Does student evaluation pose a threat to the educational system at Bowdoin? We think not. Student evaluation of teachers can only add to information in what is now a dismally vague system of decision-making; better teaching at Bowdoin might well be the result.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Luft Responds

To the Editor:

For an artist, Paul Smith is remarkably articulate. His letter in response to my column of two weeks ago betrays an area of human endeavor which too often is unfairly represented both by its adherents and by its critics. I determine that our disagreement regarding the fine arts is not one primarily of attitude, but of aptitude.

People defend most tenaciously that which is dearest to them. While such a practice is quite laudable in a romantic sense, it naturally leads, if left unexamined, to the most piggish form of bigotry and stubbornness imaginable. I believe that Paul and I are equally guilty on this count. Surely his respect for the intellectual is a prominent characteristic of his total being, just as respect for the arts is a part of mine; but my attack, not upon the arts themselves, but upon the way in which I perceive institutionalized intellectuality being degraded by them, urged him to a defense which not only suggested, as David Desruisseaux's also did, that I indeed had no appreciation of art for its own sake, but also forced me to realize that he may even be right. Such is the value of propounding extreme positions: They beget extreme reactions which, when compared together with the original polemics, create out of the superficial conflict a profoundly deeper species of awareness and understanding than would have been attained through milder forms of discourse. Although I did not lie about my opinions, the provocative language evoked, finally, the equally provocative dialogue which I hoped would develop from my columns. Paul's letter perfectly represents the type of response I had hoped to receive, an honest, heartfelt, forthright, but well-argued, defense which would prove sufficiently enlightening to the readers of both viewpoints. My column alone could never accomplish such enlightenment, even for those few who may agree with me. It is absolutely necessary that both extremes be published. I thank Paul for his effort.

The other two letters concerning my column on the fine arts fell rather short of Paul's regarding their value to the critical examiner of the extremes. David's lapsed occasionally into personal slander with respect to my failing eyesight and to my tastes in painting, literature, and music. I do not deny for a minute that I am a poor and somewhat frustrated artist (e.g. The Bowdoin Thymes, January 1972-May 1973), but I only wish he knew what good friends Ludwig van and I are. As for my vision, I can't help that; but it suffices to inform me that the "whole man" theory is a myth that even the Rhodes Scholarship Committee is beginning not to believe anymore. If this divorces me from the real world, so be it.

Cathy Steiner's letter seems to be an exercise in circumvention. What I wrote was what I believed to be an accurate, though undetailed, summary of my knowledge of Cathy's position. Whether a "misrepresentation of the truth" or not, it was no more than a minorsidelight to my column and certainly not the basis of an entire argument. I was not writing about the dance program, but, as Paul notes, about the philosophy of education, the interests of which I still maintain to have been very well served by the combination of my column and his response. The *ad hominem* methods employed by David and Cathy insult their intelligence much more than they do mine, and they do little, if anything, to foster a spirit of creative dialectic. I would also advise Cathy to follow her own exhortation to correctly gather the facts before presenting a case. She should have avoided the "gross misrepresentation" of me, that I "thrive on being an object of controversy." I do not thrive on being an object of controversy; I thrive on being a subject of controversy. Get the facts straight, Cathy!

Sincerely,
Eric von der Luft

Impeachment Immature

To the Editor:

After returning from the first 1973-74 meeting of the New Bowdoin Young Republicans, I had sat down to re-polish my Elephant pin when I glanced over the November 2nd Orient. I almost dropped my plated pachyderm when I espied a column headed, "A Vote to Impeach" reprinted from the Amherst "Student." While it was heartwarming to see some sort of political activity at what Robert Isaacson so aptly calls "Apathetic Bowdoin," there was much that disturbed me in the text of that editorial.

I commend the Orient editorial for its attempt to tone down the Amherst stance, yet I do not think that it was done with enough vigor. In reading "A Vote to Impeach" I had to keep looking up at the masthead to see if it wasn't really the November 2, 1969's Orient. The same juvenile, radical tone that dominated much student (and

therefore rather effete) political writings of four years ago were resurrected by the Amherst writer, who obviously has not experienced much political maturation. (Actually I was stunned that the College paper of a place like Amherst, so much like Bowdoin, could print something so foolishly written.)

The "Student's" call to "Massive public expressions of dissent — no matter what form they take . . .", a call to immature and possibly violent action, is clearly an attempt to follow in the footsteps of the people they criticize. Give an intellectual community something to whine about, and whine they will; yet look for constructive participation, there is really a negligible amount. "Massive public expressions of dissent" calls the "Student," well what about massive public expression of support? The Young Republicans back the President, elected by a tremendous landslide in a democratic system, and will continue to back him UNLESS he is found guilty by the nation's courts. And the charges brought against our President must be real and considered ones, not the anguished partisan paroxysmal palaver of the Amherst "Student."

The Bowdoin Young Republicans, at least the four or five of us that will admit it, abhor the lack of political activity at the College. It is this reason that I look at last week's Orient editorial with mixed feelings. I agree with the reservations it expressed about the Amherst position, I disagree with its conclusion, (supportive of impeachment). However, I must say that some degree of political activism is better than none and although I doubt, as any thinking man would, the efficacy of the efforts of the United College newspapers, I am happy to see a position taken. The President will not be impeached, and it is foolish to think he will be, but it will be interesting for the "effete intellectual snobs" (that breed in numbers in College editorial offices) to find the true extent of their impotence. The nation is not threatened by the brassness of College students, but by their apathy. The Young Republicans are troubled by developments in Washington, but no salve is found in the violent vituperation of the Amherst "Student." To stimulate action, to move to the never thinking masses, I say it will be interesting to keep the pitch of debate at its height — so I say: Go ahead, keep on trying, try to impeach him, see if you can.

J. DiPuccio '77

Chairman—Bowdoin Young
Republicans

Arts Serve Emotions

To the Editor:

In response to Mr. von der Luft's article, "Focus On Fine Arts", where the main gist of his argument was not for Bowdoin to submit academic credit to the fine arts, quote: "on the grounds of incompatibility with the principles of work of a dominantly intellectual nature." I would like to unfurl a view of the intellect with regards to the fine arts for Mr. von der Luft's benefit.

Citing the position of the viewer of fine arts a whole new perspective of widening his horizons is elevated. Meaning, the display of one's attitudes through the fine arts serves as a link to convey how he feels about certain things. Hopefully, as the viewer visualizes, reads, or listens, according to the medium presented, he discovers not so much how life seems to another but how life is to himself through his impression of the medium. The artist has induced into the viewer a personal experience whereby if approached properly could profitably be of use to the viewer in seeking why these attitudes should be, in some ways, different from his own.

In this respect the function of fine arts serve as the expression of human emotions. — Is this not an intellectual endeavor? Granted there are a certain amount of technical aspects involved but wouldn't the expression of your emotions be considered a "cognitive, creative, productive, and valuable in the highest senses of these words?"

Continuing this line of thought — what do the sciences (which pertain to your intellectual aspect) have to do with human emotions?

The problem arises (in regard of the sciences) that the mind has been deliberately organized in terms of facts, data, etc. and with no alteration in belief, establishes the sciences as being the major source of learning. Leaving the necessary equality between fine arts and sciences at a loss.

Applying this view of the sciences to the everyday student enveloped in such fields; they suppose that in seeking this mundane scientific knowledge will in itself guide oneself to a right orientation of existence. They think that in knowing the world in this respect where the knowledge is in itself enough to establish them in how to feel towards it, what attitudes to adopt, and with what aims to live. They have constantly striven in a quest for this knowledge being unaware that their feelings, attitudes, and behavior were

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued From Page Four)

already oriented by their physiological and social needs.

Eventually one tends to find out that pure knowledge becomes irrelevant upon what one should feel or what one should attempt to do. For instance, the sciences have a way of pointing at things systematically but tells us nothing about the nature of things.

The sciences can tell us about Man's place in the universe. They can enormously increase our chances if we make wise use of them. But they cannot tell us what we are or what this world is; not because these are insoluble questions but because they are not scientific.

This new surge of the sciences, which is due to its separation from ambiguity of other modes of inquiry, such as: truth, belief, intellect, is forcing a more general consensus upon us as a whole.

The result is a crisis where we can decide for ourselves partly by thinking, partly by reorganizing our minds in other ways... namely the fine arts. Otherwise our minds may be decided for us, not in the way we choose. While this trend toward the sciences lasts it puts a strain on each individual and upon society... the artist in particular.

Neil Orth '75
I. A. Richards

"Spokesman" Repudiated

To the Editor:

As members of Bowdoin's modern dance class, we would like to clarify several misconceptions about the program, as exemplified by Eric Luft's article of the last issue. The "one member" referred to, who said she was speaking for the class, was not. At this time we do not desire academic credit. This is not to say that the course does not merit it. It is true that the facilities are extremely limited, but the instructor, with whom we are completely satisfied, makes up for these limitations.

Credit could not enhance the course which, by nature, must be almost totally self-motivated. The students are pleased with this opportunity to work strictly for themselves, without distracting thoughts or fear of grades.

Classical Review

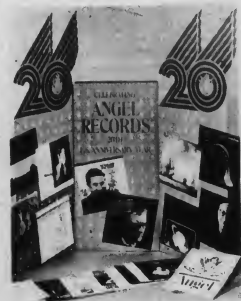
Angel's Collection Lacks Unification

By FRANCIS LITTLETON

Angel Records is celebrating its 20th anniversary in the recording business and, as a present, it has put out a disc of historic performances from its label. The company has a tradition of combining great artists and great compositions. In fact, the whole success of Angel (as told in the liner notes of the album) was quite meteoric as is revealed by the mere twenty years of its existence. For its listening public, Angel has collected great movements, songs, and arias that exemplify the high points in its history. There are two records, four sides entitled "The Early Years", "The Great Instrumentalists", "The Great Conductors", and "The Great Singers".

The list of artists on the first two sides is alone quite impressive. Violinist Oistrakh and cellist Rostropovich team up to play the Andante from Brahms' Double Concerto. Dinu Lipatti (piano) plays a Schubert Impromptu. Victoria de los Angeles and Heitor Villa-Lobos perform an aria from the latter's own "Bachianas brasileiras." All are renowned pieces by renowned artists. One can find no fault with the depth and authority of their interpretations. There is, however, a significant drawback to the first two sides that makes itself evident as one listens to them. The lack of continuity between pieces makes serious listening very frustrating. All short pieces, they sometimes differ greatly in volume, instrument, and style from one to the next. For example, one listens to Ciccolini playing Satie's "Gymnopédie No. 1," a modern piano piece, then moves to a guitar transcription of a baroque piece, Bach's "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring," and finally on to Yehudi Menuhin and Ravi Shankar playing Indian ragas on violin and sitar. As soon as the

listener has plunged himself into the Bach music, he finds himself thrown half way around Asia and surrounded by music of a very different sound and rhythm. Although the record is much more esoterically conceived and carried out, sometimes it is not unlike listening one of those collections of "The World's Most Classical Music".



The second two sides (of conductors and of singers) are quite the opposite. Although the selections jump from composer to composer on the conductor side, the fact that all the pieces are orchestral is very reassuring and one finds oneself undisturbed by the shifts. They are all masterful but several stand out. Beethoven's Coriolan Overture, conducted by Otto Klemperer, is the first on the side and it immediately carries one off with its force and majesty. The romanticism of Tchaikovsky's "Pas de Deux" from "The Nutcracker" is brought out to the fullest in Andre Previn's rendering. As well, Neville Marriner's interpretation of "Two Aquarelles" by Delius makes some of the most soothing music ever written.

We would like to see a change in attitude toward dance and the arts in general at Bowdoin. Any attempt to define intellectualism, to contrast it to the technical or physical, is confining, if not merely ludicrous. The fine arts provide rare opportunity in a liberal arts education to create from within something that can be shared with others.

Philippa Gordon '75
Rebecca Tucker '75
Amy Waterman '76
Andrea Kraft '76
Kate Turpin '77
Genevieve Billeron
Martha Lask '76
Susan McDonough '75
Beverly McKee
Amy Pearlmutter '75
Heather Martin '77
Diane E. Holmes '77
Miriam Curtis

Charge 'Em

To the Editor:

At certain recent fraternity parties the policy has been to charge males a one dollar admission fee while females go in free. This is only a result of the social situation at Bowdoin, however it is impossible to disassociate this habit from others where discrimination and unwarranted privilege are in effect. The worst aspect of this policy is that it implies something which is unfortunate if true. The implication is that the law of supply and demand is working and that females at Bowdoin are a commodity.

If females are going to be regarded in this way then why not go all out and pay them to attend parties? This would seem to be the logical conclusion of a system which indicates both idolization and disrespect.

Without departing from the issue at hand, is this policy one of those that make Bowdoin fraternities "unique"?

William Darrow
(Class of 1977)



Dr. Robert Houston explained comets so that "even you can understand" in Wentworth Hall last Wednesday.

Stargazers Are Entertained By Flashy Talk On Comets

by ALEXANDER PLATT

On Wednesday night, November 7, Wentworth Hall was packed with potential stargazers to hear Dr. Robert Houston's lecture on the Kohoutek comet. Dr. Houston, a Professor at the University of New Hampshire, gave a very entertaining presentation of a subject that, to the layman, is not particularly entertaining. The lecture, billed as one "on comets even you can understand", described comets in general and the approaching Kohoutek comet in particular.

For those in the audience that still held the view that comets whistled through the sky during the course of one momentous evening, ("well, in the pictures they look fast!"), or that they were miniature suns barreling along on some mad errand through the heavens, (actually they are particles reflecting light from other sources), the lecture was especially enlightening. But even the more sophisticated people, who already knew that comets actually hung around for a couple of months, found the lecture informative, specifically in relation to the approaching Kohoutek.

Comet Kohoutek, named after the astronomer that found it, was discovered early this year. Dr. Houston was at his wittiest when he described how this scientist found the comet. Kohoutek took pictures of a certain portion of the sky, and when they were developed there was a blurred section in the middle of the picture. He assumed something had gone wrong with the developing, and took more pictures. The blur reappeared. "Once it's the developer; twice it's Science," said Houston. Kohoutek, on closer examination found this blur to be a new comet.

The Kohoutek comet, Houston said, was not going to be as bright as was previously predicted, news that was greeted with dismay by many in the audience who had heard the comet was to be a second moon for a few months.

Houston handled a difficult subject with skill, honesty and a great deal of good humor, fielding layman's questions and also those of a technical nature. He

successfully popularized a non-popular subject, so if you see people up at 4:00 a.m. on November 10, looking for Azimuth 107, Elevation 2 degrees, and comet Kohoutek, they might have been up anyway, but it will most likely be the work of the pleasant Dr. Houston.

Events Justified Corruption Charges

(Continued From Page Three)

mentions Governor Askew of Florida as one who had the kind of populist appeal necessary to build a new Democratic coalition, and contrasted Askew with a more traditional, Northern liberal like Walter Mondale, who he predicted would have even less a chance of winning than McGovern did.

About Ted Kennedy, he points out, "Kennedy is the one Democrat who can bridge the gap between the regulars and the reformers, simply because his name is Kennedy. However, in my opinion, he shouldn't run because it would be too dangerous for him."

Weil's views on the press contrast sharply with those of the Nixon Administration: "I don't really think it's an important question whether or not the press is fair. Fair or not, it is the way it is, and no amount of complaining is going to change it. I think political candidates and Presidents ought to just quit beefing about it and just live with it. McGovern was wrong when he beefed about it, and Nixon is wrong now. The Press is a fact of life; it's like the Russians — there they are, and you may not like them but you have to deal with them."

During the campaign, Weil recalled that in April and May of 1972, the press was very unfair, "but in our favor. We knew they were going overboard with their praise, but it was a pleasant change from being ignored. Later they were unfair against us again, but that's the way it goes, and we just had to live with it."

Council Considers PIRG Question

(Continued From Page One)

program presently serves 10 people five days a week and is supported by the Elks, the Rotary Club, and the Kiwanis Club and other area organizations. The College's donation hopefully, will help the project stay solvent while an application for Federal funds is processed.

On a more cosmopolitan note, the council "clearly passed" a proposal to have a committee (Karen Schroeder, Dave Sandahl, and Paul Weinberg) advocating impeachment of President Nixon write a letter which begging approval of the council, will be to the Maine Congressman and to the White House.

Finally, it was moved that PIRG, if funded by the Blanket Tax Committee, would be required to give a refund to all students not participating in the group's activities. The motion was labelled as "dangerous," and "precedent setting" and tabled for contemplation at a later meeting. Adjournment was unanimous.

Report Seeks Faculty Evaluation

The Need for Evaluation

The motion to institute a program of student evaluation of teaching which was made at the October 8 Faculty meeting was the result of considerable discussion and study by the Faculty Affairs Committee. One of the functions of the Committee is to review departmental recommendations for promotions to tenure and advise the President with respect to tenure decisions. One of the bases for promotion to tenure is teaching effectiveness; currently the only evidence on teaching effectiveness available is hearsay from students, outdated SCATE reports or general impressions gleaned from professional or social association. Such "evidence" may bear little relationship to the actual performance of the teacher.

Teaching performance is a factor in the tenure decision; one purpose of evaluation is to have such decisions be as informed as possible. Information on teaching derived in a systematic fashion can thus be available to the instructor and administration alike and be less subject to distortion than privately held hearsay opinion. At the present time, it is probably not clear to all members of the Faculty to what extent teaching performance is considered in decisions on tenure or whether, in the absence of adequate measures, it plays any role at all. Indeed, in the absence of good evidence on teaching and a reluctance to rely on hearsay, publications and level of activity on committees or other community affairs may carry undue weight. Thus, one purpose of teaching evaluation is to make tenure decisions informed and the basis of the decision open to all those involved in it.

While the need for good faculty evaluation procedures is important to good decisions about tenure and promotion, it is important for all Faculty members to be informed about their teaching to allow changes and improvements over time. For the past few years, the CEP has

attempted to develop a statement on educational objectives, and critics have complained that education is not a topic which receives much discussion. In this regard, concern for specifying the dimensions of faculty evaluation requires that an institution determine its priorities and the relative significance of teaching in relation to other functions performed by a faculty member. If it is committed to good teaching, then it must also commit itself to recognizing, encouraging, and rewarding those who practice it. The availability of information on teaching for all teachers will help to raise questions about what constitutes good teaching, how techniques and practices can be improved, and perhaps generate a greater concern for educational goals and techniques.

The Use of Student Evaluation

The Committee, then, in its concern for assessing performance, considered the ways in which this might be accomplished. Two traditional ways are colleague evaluation and student evaluation. Interestingly enough, a subcommittee on Faculty Problems and Methods of Instruction, which was part of Bowdoin's self-study of 1955, recommended colleague evaluation during the non-tenure period. Presumably this recommendation was never accepted, or if accepted, never implemented. Even if carefully and well done, however, a small sample of one or two class hours may not be a sufficient basis for evaluation and may not touch at all upon many relevant aspects of a course which contribute to a student's education, such as the general availability of an instructor to students.

Furthermore, student, rather than colleague, evaluation is typically sought by most teachers as a normal part of their job and used to improve their courses and their teaching. Since teachers turn to students for feedback about their teaching, it seems appropriate to provide a more systematic method for obtaining

student opinion and making information about teaching and courses available. In addition, student evaluation is already commonly used at other colleges and universities for similar purposes.

In considering the use of student evaluation, the Committee examined the research literature. Perhaps the greatest concern of faculty members evident in published reports is with the potential bias in such evaluation: are students, for example, biased by high or low grades in a course, are they unduly influenced by "entertainment values" as opposed to solid academic fare, etc. Such concerns are justifiable, in that any evaluative procedures of a judgmental sort may be subject to bias, but the general impression left by a review of materials bearing on such issues is that students can do the job fairly. Perhaps more to the point is that such questions can receive an empirical answer through research conducted with the student form. If the evidence indicates bias and unfairness, the form can be changed or the entire system dispensed with. (A more detailed report on the problem is available at the Provost's Office.)

Summary

The use of student evaluation of teaching is recommended by the Committee to provide a better basis for determining teaching characteristics in reaching tenure decisions and for improving teaching. The Committee recommends that the Faculty approve the Committee's motion to "adopt the teaching and course evaluation form recommended by the Faculty Affairs Committee for use in all classes at Bowdoin each semester, beginning in the fall semester 1973-74, with quantitative summaries of ratings for each class to be made available after each semester to each instructor, to the Dean of Faculty and Faculty Affairs Committee, Department Chairmen, and students."

Faculty Affairs Committee

G. Anderson
A. Fuchs, Chairman
J. Hodge
D. Mayo
C. Potholm
O. Robison
W. Shipman
M. Small

Oriental Question Admissions Policy

(Continued From Page One)

Looking for Oriental applicants," Mersereau said, "has not been a conscious recruiting thing," but the Admissions office will be happy to see as many Oriental students applying as possible, and if they are qualified, they will be admitted.

Getting an appreciable number of Asian Americans at Bowdoin has been difficult, for, according to Mersereau, only fifteen or twenty apply a year. The Lockes feel that this number could be increased by greater effort put into recruitment, though in the past there has been an added difficulty.

"Most of the Asian American population in this country, if I am not mistaken, lives on the west coast," said Mersereau. "And, although we do not keep any records on it, there is a good chance that many Oriental students that do apply and are admitted to Bowdoin from the West Coast, do not come here." This, obviously, would hinder any efforts the Admissions office made for getting more Asian American students here.



"Best Of Both Worlds" Off Campus

(Continued From Page One)

Rebic, who lives alone in an apartment above Stowe Travel in the heart of Brunswick. Rebic pays \$48 a month, including gas and electricity, for two rooms and a pantry. At the beginning of the year, he transformed his apartment from a natural disaster area into a comfortable suite, or "the lap of luxury," as he calls it. The renovation cost him \$40. Rebic considers it a distinct advantage to be detached from the college, and he values his privacy, peace and quiet, and his freedom to come and go, eat or not eat, entertain or study. The upkeep and cleaning takes time, but Rebic is quick to remark that he need not pay for meals he doesn't like. And when the culinary spirit takes hold of him, he has an oven for souffles and a refrigerator for frozen custard. Nevertheless, at 1:15 a.m. every morning the train rolls by, and

as Rebic says, "it shakes the whole house."

Tom McKeen, who lives in a two-person, \$100 a month apartment, believes as well that off-campus housing has its definite advantages. McKeen lives a block away from campus, and he finds the location and the set-up very convenient. Although he frequents the Moulton Union, where he is often treated to a salad, he enjoys independence in his eating schedule as well as his life style.

Faculty members and students alike seem enthusiastic about residing off the Bowdoin campus. As one tenant commented, "It's a new set of responsibilities, and it's fun." The factor of seclusion is one which every off-campus student is aware of. But it is not a factor which has been important in the minds of those who have chosen to live apart from the college community.



College Dance Program Develops

(Continued From Page Eight)

skills two hours a week. Students often work in groups to compose short dance studies. Mrs. Vail described the scope of the course as follows: "Students learn practical skills in choreography, their strengths, how to express their moods, how to look critically at dance, and perhaps most importantly of all, how to give and accept constructive criticism." This class centers on problem-solving. For example, Mrs. Vail might suggest: "Make a study in which parts of the body move in different directions." She encourages students to "be creative and explorative" and stresses fundamentals of dance composition — form, technique, and dynamics (development of interesting contrasts in

movement). The results of the class's work will be shown in a spring presentation.

A CEP subcommittee has been formed to study the status of dance at other institutions similar to Bowdoin and to define the implications for future dance at Bowdoin. Though there are strong arguments for dance composition to receive academic credit, Mrs. Vail and her students are not now actively striving toward this end. The present atmosphere of the dance classes is relaxed because the people involved have a genuine desire to learn and are not particularly self-conscious about grades. Mrs. Vail stressed the importance of an open atmosphere because "dance is a process of self-discovery and self-development where experimentation is important."

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Bowdoin Harriers End Season At 9-3

(Continued From Page Eight)
had come on strong with 200 yards to go, only to fall short by two feet, with both runners being timed in 27:24. And after Taylor and Graf had secured the Bates' victory, Jeff Sanborn, in a gutsy effort, and Joe LaPann, with a strong showing, both had great

runs, their season-bests. Had Davis finished second as would have been very probable, then Bowdoin would have squeaked by with a 27-28 upset!

But not this year, as Bates' Merrill added yet more sting to the defeat by displacing Henderson, who was Bowdoin's 5th

man, to make the places Bates: 2-3-5-6-7-10-12, and Bowdoin: 1-4-8-9-11-13, with Mike Brust showing as 6th man this time, again outkicking two Bates runners, as well as a recently returned Fred Carey, who had a fine 28:06.

So although the meet looked far from being close, all-around, the Bears had come up with superior performances in the clutch again, and it was only physical limitations that made the difference.

The ability to produce in tight situations should make the Bears unbeatable next year, and I would predict only victories for next year, if health should return to the Cross-Country team. After suffering such near-fatal losses of personnel early in the season, the harriers did quite well for itself, finishing at 9-3, far from a losing record. The success of the team should not only go to the front-runners, but to the men who improved throughout the year.

★★MVP★★

Study of the statistics and an evaluation of personal performances turned up two "most-valuable-players" for the Bates contest last Saturday.

For the offense, the standout was Jim Soule from Woolwich, Me., who gained 118 yards on 23 carries. He also earned two touchdowns; one on a 25 yard end sweep and the other on a three yard plunge. Soule is now the team's second leading rusher behind Dave Caras who also had a fine game netting 63 yards.

Defensively, it was linebacker Wayne Wicks who recovered a fumble on the Bates 28 yard line that led to a touchdown as well as forcing another later in the game. Reading the runners well, Wicks, a sophomore, had a fine day in the unassisted tackle department, too.

Booters Finish

(Continued From Page Eight)
Mike Whitcomb stole the ball from the Bates goalie and scored unassisted to give the Bears a temporary 1-0 lead. Bates was out to play hard, though, and tied the score soon after on a screen shot from the edge of the penalty area. That was the score at half time as the Bowdoin players left the field.

Questionable Foul

Early in the second half, Daniel Cesar put the Bears ahead 2-1 on an assist from Whitcomb. Once again the Bobcats would not give up as they tied the score at 2-2 midway through the second half. It looked as if Bowdoin finally had control of the game as Peter Brown scored on a beautiful cross from Rick Hubbard and a head by Robby Moore. Unfortunately, that did not end up as the final score. A questionable foul called in the penalty area allowed Bates to tie the score once again at 3-3 with a penalty kick into the lower left hand corner of the goal.

This tie temporarily put the Bears in second place in the race for the M.I.A.A. title. In the Bowdoin nets, Bob Baker finished the game with 12 saves while the injured Bates goalie had to leave the game early with bruised ribs. Never-the-less, the Bobcat put in a stunning performance as he came up with 25 saves for the game.

Frosh In Finale

(BNS) — The freshman soccer squad closed out a fine season at Pickard Field last Wednesday with a 4-3 victory over University of Maine-Orono frosh.

The win gave Coach Ray Bicknell's team a record of six victories, two ties and only one defeat. In the seven years Ray has coached Bowdoin's freshman soccer teams, they have won 36 games, tied 5 and lost only 10. His record includes two undefeated seasons — 1969 and 1972.

Paul Grand Pre of Wilton, Conn., the 1973 squad's leading scorer, registered all four goals against Maine in a see-saw contest. The Polar Cubs had to come from behind twice to win it, with the deciding goal being scored with only three minutes left to play. Gene Johnson of Dallas, Tex., was credited with an assist on the goal that tied the game at 3-3 and Mike Butterfield of Holden, Mass., got the assist on the winning goal. Geoff Stout of Shaker Heights, Ohio, had eight saves in the Bowdoin nets, compared with 20 for the visiting team's goalie.

Grand Pre finished the season with 11 goals, with Johnson getting 6 goals and 3 assists for a total of 9 points.

Other scorers: Butterfield, 4-3-7; Nick Kaledin of Lexington, Mass., 4-0-4; Curt Steinzor of Kenmore, N.Y., 1-2-3; Dexter Freeman of Vero Beach, Fla., 1-1-2; Bill Rueger of Old Westbury, N.Y., 0-2-2; Bill Froelich of New York, N.Y., 0-1-1; Doug Steyens of Gorham, Me., 0-1-1.

The team scored a total of 27 goals while allowing its nine opponents eight goals. Stout, who turned in three shutouts, had a total of 86 saves during the season, compared with 178 for the opposing net-tenders.

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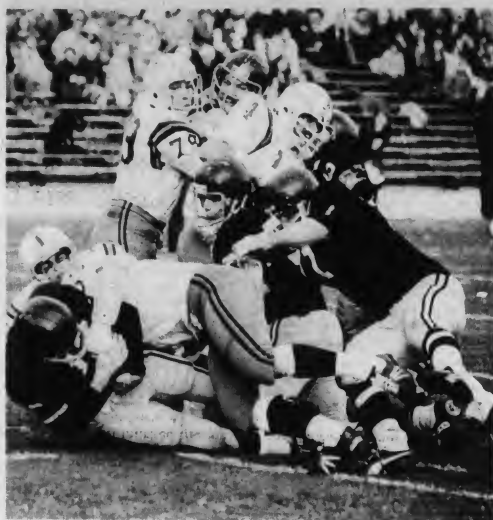
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SPORTS

BOWDOIN ORIENT

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SPORTS



Orient/DeMaria

Bates rugged defense is forced to face the music as Bowdoin's quarterback Ed Grady plunges in for a touchdown.

X-Men Roll Then Flop

by LEO GOON

Brunswick, Me., Nov. 7 — After a strong showing away at Amherst, where the Bears had some fine individual performances, winning 24-32, they returned home Wednesday, Nov. 7th, and hosted Bates, only to be beaten again this year by a fine team effort, 23-33.

A week ago, the Bowdoin road-runners took on the team that had barely beaten them at the Easterns the previous Saturday, and with strong performances all-around, especially from Billy Wilson, Fred Davis, Joe LaPann, and Wayne Gardiner, the Bears took 1-2-6-7-8, as well as 10th and 12th. Not only is this meet rare significant because of the all-around team effort win, but also because it marked the comeback of Jeff Sanborn, who placed 10th, and whose services would be sorely needed if Bowdoin were to beat Bates in their rematch.

Foot Problems

But after the Amherst meet, there was bad news: the Bears might lose the services of Fred Davis because of foot problems. And Chris Stockdale was hurting and out of action, too.

And against Bates, the Bears could do nothing but hope that Davis' feet would not hinder him, and then they would have a chance to win, at least. But without him, the personnel left could not match the heavy pack-running of Bates.

And in the meet, Davis was out quickly, as usual, but his problems, fallen arches, prevented him from completing even a mile of the 5.1 home spread.

Billy Wilson got a 100 yard lead through the first mile and a half, and held it throughout the race, cruising in at 26:53, despite the freezing weather. Though sunny, the temperature seemed to drop just before race time, and the biting winds produced a high chill factor which slowed times considerably over the shady course.

Wicked Kick

Not far behind Wilson were Bates' Chasen and Anderson, who were together the whole race, and then Peter Benoit, who with a last stretch drive, held off the kick of Mike Bierman, who

(Please Turn To Page Seven)

Comedy Of Errors

Bears Powder Bates, 20-12

by MARK LEVINE

Bowdoin turned a pass interception and a fumble recovery into 2 quick touchdowns late in the first half, paving the way for an eventual 20-12 decision over Bates. It was the final home game for the Polar Bears this season, and it upped their overall slate to 3-3. For head coach Jim Lentz, the victory assured him of his fifth CBB (Maine Collegiate) championship in his six seasons at the helm.

A crowd of 2,500 were on hand on a cold, blustery day, hoping to see an early Bowdoin rout over a Bates team who annually turns out the worst squad in small college football. Not to mention major college football. But this collection of misfits had other ideas, marching 38 yards early in the 2nd quarter to take a 6-0 lead.

Bruce Worrisome

Marcus Bruce, a concern all day, scored for the Bobcats on a 9 yard run. The extra point attempt, while clearly having enough distance, was yards wide to the left.

Bowdoin, snoozing their way through portions of the first half, got their first break when Wayne Wicks pounced on a fumble on the Bates 29. Eight plays later, the Polar Bears took the lead on a 3 yard run by Jim Soule and Steve Elias' extra point.

Following the kickoff, Bates committed their second crucial error. Bill Clark picked off a deflected pass, giving Bowdoin great field position again, this time at the Bobcat 38. Quarterback Ed Grady seized this opportunity to show off his passing arm, hitting Tom Tsakarakis on the sideline for 13 yards, Pat McManus over the middle for 12, and Dave Caras with a swing pass for 5. Grady then ran the final 2 yards, giving the Polar Bears a 14-6 advantage at the half.

Kicker Roughed

Bates clawed their way back into the contest, going 51 yards early in the third quarter, cutting the margin to 14-12. They were aided no end by a roughing the kicker call against Bowdoin for one 1st down, plus an 18 yard halfback option pass for another.

Marcus Bruce apparently climaxed the drive with a short TD run. Unfortunately, he forgot to take the ball with him on his way into the end zone. Luckily for the Bobcats, end Dick Cloutier recovered for the score.

Jumbo Game

The score remained intact through the third and well into the fourth quarter. But Jim Soule, sizzling all day, (23 carries, 118 yards, 2 touchdowns) sprinted 21 yards around right end in the final minute to end

things.

Bowdoin closes out its season at Tufts tomorrow with a chance to go over the 500 mark for the first time in three years. The Jumbos have really been having their problems this year. They were drubbed by Amherst last week and sport an unimpressive seasonal record of 1-5. One has to wonder if they have recovered from an embarrassing moment earlier in the year. That moment occurred when the final score read, TUFTS 0 BATES 6.

Soccer Ties For State Title Battles With Mules, Bobcats

by BOB BAKER

WATERVILLE, Me., Nov. 7 — The Bowdoin Polar Bears ended their 1973 season with a 0-0 tie against the Colby Mules. Although a win in Waterville would have meant sole possession of the M.I.A.A. crown, the Bowdoin Booters had to settle for a tie with Maine with a total number of 7 points in State Series Play.

This ended an extraordinary season for the Polar Bears as their final record moved to 4-4-4. After a preliminary three losses, Bowdoin ended their season with four victories, four ties, and only one loss (to Maine). The Bears seemed to be at their peak against Amherst and lost steam from that point on.

Defense Returns

Next year's team promises to be much improved due to the valuable experience gathered from this year's campaign. The entire defense will be back, which only allowed 1.9 goals per game. The loss of three Seniors, Peter Brown, Nick Sampedis, and Daniel Cesar, will be hard to replace but these are the only losses from this year's starting eleven.

The game against Colby was controlled mainly by the terrible

condition of the playing surface and the bitter cold. Much of the game was played at mid-field with Bowdoin only taking 16 shots to 8 shots for the Mules. Colby had an excellent scoring opportunity when Bowdoin was called for obstruction on their own 5 yard line. This gave Colby an indirect kick which they promptly scored on, only to have it called back as a Colby player pushed a Bowdoin defenseman before the shot passed the goal line.

Chokes Shots

Bowdoin had many opportunities to score throughout the game, but as in many other games this year, Bowdoin was unable to put the ball in the net when they most needed a score. The game ended in a 0-0 tie while Baker had 8 saves in the goal while the Colby goalie had 10 saves.

At Pickard Field on Saturday, November 3, the Bowdoin Polar Bears played an all-important State Series game against Bates College. It was a beautiful day but there was a strong wind that would prove to be quite a handicap throughout the entire match.

Bowdoin opened the scoring as
(Please Turn To Page Seven)



Orient/DeMaria

Varsity Soccer's last home game, against Bates, was a 3-3 tie.

The Odds Are —

Varsity football travels to Tufts looking to win the last game of the season. After two fine home performances, the Orient proudly predicts a 21-14 triumph for the Bears over Rocky Carzo's Jumbos, and no matter what the outcome, this years team can be proud of their record. (Hey, Tongiyee!).

Predicting scores is at best a losing proposition, but one that is worthwhile for those who follow a particular sport or team. With the knowledge of many experts to draw on, the Orient has managed to be right 69% of the time. In football, 4-6, in soccer 3-5 4 ties, and in cross country 4-5. Watch for a similar column of this type come Hockey Season.

Dance—Joy In Motion

by DEBBIE SWISS

"Dance education is not to be aimed at technique alone. The object is to give everyone a chance to enjoy movement and to learn something about himself." Such is the basis of June Vail's philosophy and the reason for her enthusiasm about teaching dance at Bowdoin. This year Mrs. Vail is offering a program similar to that which she offered two years ago. Last year, she lived in Tanzania with her husband, Assistant Prof. of Economics, David Vail. There she taught English and held dance class at a local elementary school.

Though experienced in varied phases of dance, Mrs. Vail is also interested in a general philosophy behind the skill. Why? "Because few people have the opportunity to assimilate knowledge and to then express themselves creatively."

The rather cramped conditions of the multi-purpose room at

times make this expression rather difficult. The forty people in the dance program include Bowdoin students, faculty, faculty wives, and faculty children.

Mrs. Vail encourages two phases of dance movement: technique and composition. Approximately 25 people participate in the technique class four hours a week. Students progress from relaxation to stretching to standing. Balance and swing exercises follow. The final progression involves movement across the floor — walks, runs, leaps, jumps, and more complex movement combinations. Each of these has the common goal of body discipline. Wednesday sessions are the longest of the week and thus stress a strenuous release of energy, but still a disciplined release.

A smaller group of about ten develop their dance composition

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Extent Of Student Illiteracy Worries Faculty

by PETER PIZZI

Considerable discontent is building within the College faculty over the inability of some students to write properly in English. The charge, raised most often by English professors but also by teachers in other disciplines, is that students are admitted to Bowdoin who, though few in number, are functionally illiterate, incapable of expressing a coherent train of thought in written form. Though members of the faculty and administration disagree as to what sort of student is most frequently the inept writer, the three groups most often singled-out are athletes, middle class whites from progressive secondary or prep schools, and the poor, mostly blacks, from deficient public high schools.

The factions clearly at odds over the issue are the Admissions Officers, who receive the blame for the presence of such students at Bowdoin, and the English professors, who naturally are most acutely aware of the problem.

To explain its position with regards to deficient writers, the

Admissions Department points to the failure of many secondary schools to stress the discipline involved in writing English. Richard Moll, Director of Admissions, explains that "Students write less in high school since 'mini-courses' or 'relevant' courses in film or astrology or social sciences have displaced the basic disciplines." This failure is most prominent in liberal high schools and prep schools whose curriculum is replete with electives offering students an escape from the grind of grammar classes without which a student cannot develop an adequate communicative ability.

The means by which admissions officers can screen out applicants who have "linguistic spasticity" has been reduced, according to Mr. Moll, since a writing sample of each applicant, administered in a controlled situation, is no longer available. The writing sample, formerly included in the English Composition Achievement Test, is no longer administered by the CEEB. Instead, the English Composition test, in its present form, measures "editing rather than writing ability and is thus an

inadequate indicator of competence," Moll explained. The essay in the application, because family and teachers have an opportunity to proofread it, is also inadequate.

This summer Moll sought, through a petition signed by fifty Northeastern colleges, to induce the CEEB to reinstate the writing sample but was refused because of financial unfeasibility. Probably starting next year, a writing sample administered in a controlled situation by the applicant's English teacher, submitted directly to the college, will be required. Since many colleges will accompany Bowdoin in this new requirement, Bowdoin is not unique in its concern over the deficient writer. Moll has recruited Hamilton, Wesleyan, Williams, and Amherst to a list that is still growing. The recommendations of high school teachers and advisors alone have been found to be generally inadequate to indicate a problem writer to the admissions officer.

Because deficient writers are difficult to detect, whether they are jocks, middle-class whites, or blacks, and because a certain

number of "risk" students are deliberately admitted, Moll feels the College is responsible for bringing them up to a college level once they are admitted. "If the College has assumed the policy of bringing in a wide variety of students, it must take responsibility for them once they are here."

This year, to cope with the problem, the Dean's Office has hired Mrs. Spaulding, a former secondary school teacher, to tutor some forty students whose writing ranges from a series of semi-literate grunts to the basically competent, if careless or uncertain. The chances of raising the writing ability of these students to an acceptable level do not inspire optimism. Many such students will do poorly in their freshman seminar and avoid English courses from then on. Dean Greason, though, finds little cause for alarm in the situation. "They have always been students here with writing problems," he pointed out. "If what we mean by our objective in admissions is diversity, I'm not sure we're compromising ourselves in such students being admitted. The

admission of 'risk' students was in part assumed in our decision to drop the SAT requirement."

The English department not only disagrees with value placed on the contribution of such students to the community at large, but also finds the responsibility to bring these students up to a college level beyond its capabilities and outside its purpose. The students most often found deficient in writing are athletes, according to Professors Cox, Cousen, and Burroughs. On the list of "risk" students provided by the Admissions Department to the faculty at the beginning of each year, some forty-two students were included. Of this number, Cox claims, "most were jocks, and most of them were football players." "I can document the contention," Cousen said, "that most of the problem students have been brought to Bowdoin to play a sport." In the opinion of these English professors, the problem of the bad writer is caused less by a breakdown in secondary school preparation and

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THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States



VOLUME XIII

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1973

NUMBER 9



Olin Robison, affectionately known as "the Boss," ponders the recent faculty vote. What we have here is a failure to evaluate.

Faculty, Bothered By Form, Rejects Evaluation Proposal

by FRED HONOLD

In response to the question, "Is the Faculty in favor of the principle of systematic and public evaluation by students?", a paper ballot, straw vote revealed that 43 faculty members were not in favor, while 34 were in favor. The vote, taken at last Monday's Faculty meeting, marked the end of a discussion which was both lengthy and involved. At October's meeting, the Faculty Affairs Committee recommended that the Faculty adopt a standardized form of evaluation for all courses.

The meeting opened with an announcement by President Howell regarding the "energy crisis" and how Bowdoin might be affected by it. "A good deal of thought has gone into con-

tingency measures, including the possibility of starting the second semester somewhat late, shortening the reading period, and finishing the school year on schedule."

Yet the President went on to stress that such a decision, which would evolve over the next four weeks or so, would evolve only in the case of a major emergency. As well there will be an energy control program which the Bowdoin community should take steps to cooperate with.

Dean of the College Greason also announced that there was no truth to the rumor that the Thanksgiving vacation was being extended to a full week.

Professor Emmert submitted the annual report of the Committee. (Please Turn To Page Six)

"Submit Your Resignation"

Student Council Advises Nixon

Orient News Service

In a lengthy and often controversial meeting last week, the Student Council dealt with issues that ranged from the impeachment of President Nixon to the establishment of a bar on campus.

The question of impeachment had first come up at the previous week's meeting, when President Bob Krachman noted that a member of students had expressed the opinion to him that the Student Council ought to "do something" to support impeachment. In order to at least give the Council an opportunity to make some sort of statement, a motion was passed to have a committee consisting of Karen Schroeder, David Sandahl, and Paul Weinberg draft two letters, one to be sent directly to the White House and the other to the Maine Congressional Delegation.

Both letters favored impeachment in the absence of resignation and listed four actions by President Nixon which could be considered grounds for the commencement of impeachment proceedings:

- 1) His unjust firing of Archibald Cox to avoid compliance with a court order.
- 2) His deliberate deceit of the American people, in matters ranging from the concealment of the bombing in Cambodia to the case of the "missing" Watergate tapes.
- 3) His approval of the Huston Plan in 1970, which relied on such methods as unauthorized wiretapping and burglary in attempts to deal with dissidents.
- 4) His handling of unlawful campaign contributions from

corporations and other financing irregularities in the 1972 campaign.

The letter to Nixon began "We respectfully ask that you place the welfare of the United States above your own interests and immediately submit your resignation." It went on to conclude, "We feel that your election mandate of last year has been almost totally destroyed by the revelations which have come to light in recent months.... Our country will be unable to escape from its present paralysis as long as you remain President." The letter to the Maine Congressional Delegation began, "We urge you to move swiftly toward the impeachment of President Nixon. While we realize that the impeachment is no a measure to be taken lightly, we feel that the damage to the basic principles the United States was founded on which would occur if he were allowed to remain in office far outweigh the temporary disruption of an impeachment proceeding. Congress has not only a right, but a duty to impeach Richard Nixon." It ended by stating, "President Nixon has lost the respect of foreign nations, his ability to govern in cooperation with Congress, and the confidence of the American people. ... If he does not resign, he must be impeached."

There was an interesting discrepancy between the vote to send the letter to President Nixon and that on sending the letter to the Maine Congressional Delegation; the vote in favor of the Nixon letter was a fairly close 17 to 13 to 3, while the Congressional letter passed by a substantial margin, 21 to

12. Apparently, some students favor the idea of impeachment, but felt the Nixon letter was either too disrespectful or a waste of time and stationery, since, as someone put it, "He won't read it anyway."

Most of those who voted against both letters probably did so simply because they didn't believe impeachment should be undertaken at the present time. However, some opposition did arise from three other factors — 1) Doubts as to whether the Student Council had a "right" to take such action on a matter not directly concerned with the Bowdoin community; 2) a feeling that it was a mere gesture which couldn't accomplish anything; and 3) Disagreement as to the particular wording of the letters. One the last point, a member commented after the meeting, "If we handed those letters in to an English Composition class, they'd probably get a P-." Others criticized the "harsh" wording and said they would have preferred a more general, philosophical type of argument. An eloquent rebuttal to these attacks was made by alternate member Daniel Cezar, who accused some Bowdoin students of trying to "hide behind philosophy" and of being overly concerned with showing the world how well-educated and literary they are rather than making a strong attack against Nixon's usurpation of power.

The main spokesman for the impeachment movement, Karen Schroeder, added to this that she doesn't think Nixon should be impeached because of some vague theoretical reasons, but

(Please Turn To Page Three)

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ASK "RIP" JONES '74:

QUESTION — What about airline Youth Fares in the U.S. after December 1?

ANSWER — Youth fares are expected to go up on December 1, but will still be in effect as usual. Incidentally, Stowe Travel asks me to remind you that most airlines are checking very carefully now to see if youth fare passengers have a Youth ID card in their possession when actually flying. These cards can be purchased for only \$3 at Stowe if you don't have one, or have lost it. Most airlines now have youth reserve flight reservations only. Flight reservations can always be made at Stowe, and airline tickets picked up there, whether you are going just plain standby, or on the youth reserve fare. Actually, the youth fare hike of December 1, has yet to be approved by the CAB, but we expect it to be approved!



"Rip" Jones '74
"He Knows the Answers"

QUESTION — I made flight reservations for Thanksgiving at Stowe, and picked up my tickets there as I always do. Need I reconfirm with the airline at home, when such a reliable travel agency has originally handled my reservations?

ANSWER — Actually, a confirmation is a confirmation on a domestic flight. But because of all the confusion with strikes, fuel shortages, and the actual right of the airlines to cancel flights and change schedules, we suggest that you call the originating carrier of your first return carrier, giving them your local telephone number, the flights etc. that you want reconfirmed. And because of all I said, Stowe urges you to book those Christmas flights at the first opportunity, if you haven't already done so!

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of Higher Education

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June 1, 1973 40 pgs



N.L.H. Peer-Review System Under Administration Fire Bioscientists Are 'A'

By Philip M. Bailey

A "peer review" system
"will be" improved
the

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Every week, The Chronicle reports on the trends, events, facts and statistics of higher education. According to a recent foundation study, it is "now the most informative and widely read publication in the

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Education

critical funds to their public colleges... structures... it would take the Department of Justice to take the system to court to force compliance.

...and Rights has given... Maryland, Virginia, and Illinois... Pennsylvania, and Virginia until June 11 is empty.

No definite responses have yet been received from the state systems, although substantial discussions are going on in some cases.

Many of the states will probably not submit sufficiently comprehensive data and new proposals to comply with the law, Washington sources say.

Separately for several states, including Maryland, Virginia, and Illinois, say that they do not have enough time to work out new plans. They say, say such innovations, however.

This will probably present a defense of their current policies to the federal disbarment.

Florida says it will submit new plans. If the states fail to come up with satisfactory detailed steps, the government is bound by a court order to take steps within 10 days to force the states to comply.

One of two courts in the government could use the state courts for a hearing before an administrative law judge who could rule on

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Impeachment Issue Rages In New England

Northeast Colleges Convene, Debate Impeachment Actions

Two weeks ago, the Orient and the Student Council received invitations to the New England Colleges Conference on impeachment. In classic style, the Council sent no one but urged any interested students to attend. The Orient, your activist newspaper, did send a high-ranking staff member to represent the school. He arrived at U. Mass. at noon, found a crowd of about four, and was asked to pay a dollar registration fee. Instead he went to Smith.

Here, consequently, we reprint a report on the conference first published by the Middlebury Campus.

by SUSAN HONG

About seventy-five students, representing thirty-five colleges and universities in the northeast region, met at the University of Massachusetts on Saturday, November 3, to discuss possible actions which students could take to bring about the impeachment of President Richard Nixon.

The New England Student Conference for Impeachment, as the meeting was called, was sponsored by students at the University of Massachusetts. Student body presidents and newspaper editors from the New England area were invited to attend. Eight students from Middlebury were present at the Conference.

At the initial plenary session, it was agreed that actions to impeach Nixon had to be coupled with a larger movement to educate the populace about the nature of American politics and decision-making in general. It was felt that the present political climate could be used as an atmosphere for debate concerning social change.

Larry Magid, from the National Student Association, saw the issue of impeachment as a possible "basis for resurgence" for the student movement. He said that students' "consciousnesses were raised" during the period from 1967 to 1970, in that they began to question activities being carried out by the American government and corporate structures.

He sees students as a representative body of the American social spectrum, not as an intellectual or economic elite. It is not so important to impeach Nixon, he said, as it is to start a larger consciousness-raising effort for Americans as a whole.

Nesta King, from Tallahassee, Florida, stressed a need for an "imaginative approach" to impeachment activities, one which would relate to people's daily lives. She said that many traditionally pro-Nixon people in Florida, including the Chairman of the Committee to Re-elect the President in that state, have expressed outrage at Nixon's recent activities and have stated their support of impeachment. She stressed the need to a coordinate impeachment activities on a national level, and to create a strong grass-roots base.

Resolutions Passed

The members of the Conference discussed and passed five resolutions which will be released to the media and sent to other colleges and universities. The resolutions concern Nixon's impeachment and related political actions.

The first resolution was carried as follows:

RESOLVED: That we, the New England Student Confer-

ence for Impeachment, call for immediate impeachment of President Richard M. Nixon for high crimes and misdemeanors, against the American people.

An amendment to this resolution which asked that the words "or resignation" be included after "impeachment" was defeated, as it was felt that impeachment implied a more definitive stand and appealed directly to the Constitutional powers of the Congress to remove the President from office.

The following resolution was carried with a substantial division of the body.

RESOLVED: That we, the New England Student Conference for Impeachment, demand that new Presidential and Vice Presidential elections be called following the impeachment and conviction of Richard M. Nixon.

Some members felt that the question of holding emergency public elections clouded the main issue of impeachment, and questioned the power of the body to make such a recommendation.

The third resolution was passed with little discussion.

RESOLVED: That we, the New England Student Conference for Impeachment, call for the Congress to appoint an independent Special Prosecutor for the Watergate affair and related crimes.

Specific mention of former Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox and recently appointed Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski was not made in the resolution because it was felt that in adopting the resolution the body was implicitly stating its approval of the appointment of Jaworski and the firing of Cox.

The fourth resolution, read as follows:

RESOLVED: That we, the New England Student Conference for Impeachment demand that the confirmation of any person nominated for the offices of the Vice Presidency or Attorney General be delayed until such time as impeachment proceedings have been implemented and the President has been tried by the Senate.

The major amendment offered to this resolution was that the office of Attorney General not be included in the wording. It was felt that the country could not function without an Attorney General during the lengthy period of several months required to initiate and complete impeachment proceedings.

The amendment was defeated, and the entire resolution carried.

The final resolution was passed as follows:

RESOLVED: That we, the New England Conference for Impeachment, demand that together with its investigation of the Watergate Affair and related crimes, the Congress include the following within the impeachment proceedings:

- the ITT scandal
- the mispending of campaign funds
- the illegal bombings of Southeast Asia and other war crimes
- the military take-over of the Allende government in Chile
- the establishment of a secret police force for five days in 1970

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Council Writes To Maine Delegation

(Continued From Page One)

rather because "he has placed himself above the law in a number of specific instances. Maybe we might have gotten a couple of more votes if we had stuck to generalities, but I just didn't think a wishy-washy letter would mean much, and I'm glad that at least somebody at Bowdoin has taken a definite stand on impeachment."

She went on to point out, "I know it's easy to become cynical about government and say that nothing we can do will make any difference. And yet look what happened when Nixon fired Cox — so many Americans raised hell that he had to change his mind and give up the tapes. I'd like to see a lot more of that kind of public pressure, and though what we did in Student Council was only one small step, it's better than doing nothing and forgetting that we're citizens as well as students."

So in the end the impeachment letters did pass and this week were sent to President Nixon, Congressman Kyros and Cohen, and Senators Muskie and Hathaway.

Moving on from the sobering responsibility of determining the nation's future, the Council appointed a two-member committee to work out the logistics involved in establishing a bar on campus. Some unanswered questions in this regard are where the bar would be located, whether to serve just wine and beer or include hard liquor, and what type of licensing problems might be encountered.

Another matter which the Council discussed at considerable length was whether the requirements for Dean's List should be raised. Vice-President Fred Honold reported on his research into the situation at other colleges, and concluded that most had higher standards than Bowdoin for making Dean's List. He noted that over half the students are on the list now and questioned whether such a common achievement really meant anything worthwhile. However, the Council voted down a motion to suggest raising the standards to an average of four H's. Following this vote, Alan Gansberg said that since Dean's List apparently means so little at Bowdoin, it should be done away with entirely. This motion was also defeated by a clear majority.

Debaters Clash Over Merit Of Impeaching Nixon Now

by SUMNER GERARD

Strong arguments against the resolution, "That Richard Nixon Should be Impeached," failed to sway the opinion of the audience in an intramural debate last Wednesday.

The final tally obtained from ballots distributed to the overflowing crowd in Lancaster Lounge, was 79 for impeachment of the president, and 32 against. Only seven changed their position during the course of the debate, four switching to advocate impeachment and three rallying to support more moderate action.

The debate, sponsored by the newly-established Bowdoin Forum, was the first in a series of debates the organization hopes to hold this year.

Arguing for impeachment of President Nixon were Professor Daniel Levine, of the History Department, and Ralph Steinhart '76. The negative speakers were Government Professor Kirk Emmert and Mark Terison '75.

The affirmative's case for impeachment rested on the arguments that President Nixon has misused his power "in a basic and fundamental way," and that impeachment is the only way to clear up unresolved questions concerning alleged high crimes and misdemeanors on the part of the president. The speakers opposing the resolution countered by noting that impeachment is a blood-letting, partisan act to be used only in the last resort, and that the current investigation in the senate and the courts is a "more sober, moderate, fair, and intelligent way to proceed."

Professor Levine opened the debate on a lively note. Faced with the "overwhelming evidence" that the president is "guilty of being a briber, bribee, and of high crimes and misdemeanors," he said there is a whole range of alternatives to consider including having the president "ridden out of town on a rail or deported." But, he said, there are only two "reasonable alternatives": either President Nixon resign or be impeached.

Impeachment is not a conviction, he continued, but merely an indictment initiating, in Alexander Hamilton's words, "a national inquest into the conduct of public men."

Professor Levine concluded that "the only way to prove the innocence of Richard Nixon is for him to be impeached and cleared."

Professor Emmert, the first speaker against impeachment, countered that impeachment is not going to settle the issue once and for all. "The only example we have of an attempt to impeach a president was a scandalous affair," he argued, warning that this time would be no different. "If Nixon is impeached," he said, "there is going to be a blood-letting on the part of liberal democrats to get Nixon, the Republican Party, and everything they stand for."

Hasty impeachment, he continued, would lead to the supremacy of the legislative branch at a time when a strong presidency is needed more than ever. The solution, Emmert said, is to continue the present inquest through the Watergate Committee and through the courts, which he termed "the most

reasonable and least dangerous branch of government."

In the machine gun tempo of a seasoned collegiate debater, Ralph Steinhart, the second speaker of impeachment, asserted that the negative team was "shirking its responsibilities," then reeled off seven examples involving obstruction of justice on the part of the president, illegal use of the CIA, tax evasion, conspiracy to commit felonies, use of public funds for private use, bribery, and failure to report campaign contributions.

Steinhart also argued that investigation through congressional committees is "not a viable alternative" because of problems of jurisdiction, and the fact that committees have "only the power to recommend." The courts, he asserted, were no more suited to the issues at hand since they are "limited to strictly legal issues" and are not representative of the nation as a whole.

Mark Terison, in a fiery speech, questioned the charges made against the president. "Never once has Nixon been connected personally with crimes and misdemeanors," he argued.

"Seriously, I doubt whether putting up a flagpole is evidence of high crimes or misdemeanors. And you cannot impeach a president on the basis of a conversation with a judge."

He also raised the question of succession. "We don't have a vice president," he reminded the audience, "and I think that's pretty important. All we have is Carl Albert from Bucktussle, Oklahoma."

Terison underscored the fact that at a time of crises at home and abroad, this country needs its presidency intact. "Impeachment would mean going through a political upheaval that this country can't afford," he said.

Professor Levine's second speech brought little new evidence to the debate, but capitalized on the evident assumptions of the audience as to Nixon's guilt. "Nixon has been the Godfather of his mob," he stated.

He continued this ad hominem approach when he stated, "It is clear that every morning the only thing he does is call up Henry and say, 'Henry, what do we do today?'"

His constructive arguments concerned the weaknesses of the present investigation, which he said is hampered by the dependence of the prosecutor on the president. "With one illegal firing behind him, is there any reason to believe there won't be more?" Levine argued.

In his second speech, Professor Emmert claimed that "impeachment too soon is one step toward establishing the supremacy of the legislative branch." Because of the need for a strong presidency, he said, the welfare of the nation will be pursued more fully through the courts.

Emmert also emphasized the partisan nature of impeachment proceedings. "Impeachment is not a fair, national inquest," he concluded.

The rebuttals, by Terison and Steinhart, respectively, were excellent summaries of each team's position.

Although the applause was more enthusiastic following the

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BOWDOIN ORIENT

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Friday, November 16, 1973

Number 9

Literacy

There are students at Bowdoin who are functionally illiterate. This may seem surprising for a school that is "among the most selective in the nation," but it is true, and its truth is admitted by administration and faculty alike. Some illiterates are athletes; others are blacks admitted as "risk" cases; and a significant number are talented whites from prosperous families and progressive preparatory schools. Whoever they are, they are here, and the College must move immediately to deal with the problem they present.

The Orient does not agree with the apparent consensus of the English Department (Dean Grean excepted) that applicants with writing or reading weaknesses should be rejected out of hand. The Orient would especially urge the College not to abandon its commitment to "risk" cases from the black community. We believe that there are definite advantages to the admissions policy which outweigh the disadvantage of illiteracy when this handicap is treated intelligently. Though the contribution to the College community made by an illiterate jock made of dubious value, the extreme position taken by Professors Cox and Coursen is more suspect; it threatens the precious diversity of the student body that Admissions has worked so hard to construct.

We do, however, agree with the professors of English that remedial reading and composition courses are not within the scope of their responsibilities. We therefore suggest that such a basic course be introduced into the curriculum and outside of the English Department. Moreover, we urge that this course be 1) required and 2) credited for all incoming freshmen. An exam like the CEEB writing sample could be used to screen out students who had no problems with writing and reading; others would be compelled to take the course.

At present the school expects a student who, thanks to defective writing, is failing a course to take voluntarily a non-credit remedial course on the side. A system of an exam required for all students, and a course required (and credited) for those who fail the exam, would prove more equitable and more effective than the present patchwork structure.

Faculty Evaluation

The Orient regrets the recent rejection of the idea of standardized student evaluation of faculty. Although we realize that there are many sides to the issue, we remain convinced that, despite technicalities and minor objections, formal student evaluation of faculty must become a part of the tenure system. The present tenure structure places far too much emphasis on degrees and publications, and far too little on teaching ability, the most important element of all. The opinions of the students who have worked with a professor should be heard.

To be effective, any system of student evaluation of faculty must 1) be compulsory, and 2) be available to and reviewed by the full Committee on Faculty Affairs, rather than only by the Dean of the Faculty. With these two conditions fulfilled, such evaluation would prove not a new source of strength to the Provost, but a helpful guide to the Faculty Affairs Committee and the Administration in making crucial decisions affecting tenure.

The Orient strongly recommends that the Faculty reconsider the proposal this time perhaps taking care to clarify the methods and purposes of evaluation. Student opinion, and faculty teaching ability, must be included much more significantly within the tenure decision-structure.

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Snob Replies

Open Letter to J. DiPucchio

(chairman of Bowdoin's Young Republicans):

Mr. DiPucchio,

Your recent letter-to-the-editor (Orient, Nov. 9) displayed a disturbing lack of insight into the implications of the events that continue to plague our government.

According to your letter, Bowdoin's Republicans are proudly supportive of Mr. Nixon "and will continue to back him UNLESS he is found guilty in court." Mr. DiPucchio, Nixon's criminality has become a secondary issue. What is of primary importance is whether or not trust in our democratic system, greatly weakened by Nixon's gross mishandling of the crisis, can now be restored. In that the tremendous mandate afforded to the President has all but eroded away, Nixon hardly seems to be the one to turn to for the restoration of confidence in our political process. In fact, Nixon's pathetic efforts to regain "this" mandate have only served to deepen our nation's mistrust in him.

Yet Mr. DiPucchio, you and the group that you chair continue to support the President. You say it is foolish to think he will be impeached. As one of your impotent "effete intellectual snobs" (an appropriately empty phrase used by you and others that is indicative of Nixon's sharp insight (?) into ways of exploiting an individual's confusion, frustration and fear about our complex society) I find myself sadly agreeing with you. This is not because there is a dearth of evidence against Nixon (the President's frequent violation of the Constitution certainly warrants impeachment proceedings). It's just that I am suspect of the

strength and resolve of Congress to meet this essential challenge.

Mr. DiPucchio, you say that it will be "interesting to keep the pitch of debate at its height." I can think of nothing more destructive than to see these sad events linger on without being resolved. Indeed, if your President was so concerned with our nation's interests and with world peace and stability, he would swallow his pride (and his arrogance) and resign from his office.

A final point. As you try to create an effective political organization on campus, I suggest that you strive to develop your understanding of our political process. It is based on the people's trust that their democratic system will be upheld by the institutions of government.

Mr. Nixon has lost this trust.

Paul D. Wolff '76

Clarification

To the Editor:

Your editorial of 2 November states in part "The editors of the Amherst STUDENT are inexact in stating that the Constitution provides for removal of elected officials 'who violate the sacred trust placed in them by the people.'" But if the editorial is reread, closely, it will become clear that we never said that, or indeed implied it: "When elected officials violate the sacred trust placed in them by the people, the Constitution provides means for them to be impeached and, if convicted, removed from office." Impeachment is a bill of indictment returned by the House. Conviction follows trial by the Senate. There is a difference.

Sincerely yours,
Robert Steinbrook
Chairman
Amherst Student

Tallis: Mysterious But Matchless

by FRANCIS LITTLETON

"The Lamentations of Jeremiah the Prophet" by Thomas Tallis (on the Vanguard label) is a vocal work written in the late 16th century and exemplifying the finest traditions of Renaissance music. By the end of the 16th century, vocal music had developed from the Gregorian chants of the Middle Ages to the use of polyphony. Polyphony can be described as two or more similar melodies sung simultaneously but at staggered intervals. The effect is a melody constantly reinforced by varying registers of the human voice and, at the same time a weaving of these melodies in and around each other.

"The Lamentations" is a sombre piece, to say the least. The Latin text comes from the first chapter of the Old Testament book of Jeremiah the Prophet. In the passage, he weeps for the defeat and captivity of the Hebrew people by the

Babylonians. The dark tones of this piece call for the deeper voices — Gerald English and Wilfred Brown, tenors, and Maurice Bevin, baritone, and John Frost, bass.

These artists are members of the Deller Consort directed by Alfred Deller, the world's foremost exponent of the counter-tenor voice. The range of a counter-tenor is essentially that of an alto but the counter-tenor's tone is said to be a purer one. The beauty of this traditional singing style is brought out in several passages notably at the end of the piece. Through the weavings of the lower voices cuts a high, pure and mournful voice imploring,

"Jerusalem, Jerusalem, convertere ad Dominum Deum tuum" (Jerusalem, Jerusalem, turn again unto your Lord God). The emotion is one of sadness but it conveys with it a matchless beauty.

Our ears have developed in different directions since Tallis' works were written during the reign of Henry VIII. The music naturally sounds mysterious and exotic and our imaginations cannot help but take us on slow walks down the aisles of dark Gothic cathedrals, lined with monks concealed under heavy, brown robes.

But it is important to try to enjoy music as well for its inherent beauty as for the images it creates. The works of Tallis are striking enough that we find after the initial reaction that our minds have moved from monks to music. The pieces are without doubt dark and eerie, and it is certain that one must not be in the wrong mood for it, but there is also a softness and a peace created that is quite remote from our religious images. The rhythm and weaving of the voices is a very restful thing and we find that, as all great music should, the music of 400 years ago can live within us today.

Ex-Faculty Find Satisfaction Elsewhere

by TIM POOR

(This is the third in a series of four articles dealing with tenure.)

Junior members of the Bowdoin faculty who do not receive tenure are finding it increasingly difficult to get other jobs in the teaching profession, due to the current financial situation of most colleges and to the large number of qualified applicants for those few positions still available. Accordingly, many college teachers have been forced to look outside of the teaching market for employment.

Duane Paluska was an assistant professor of English at Bowdoin until one year ago, when he was informed that he would not receive tenure and would therefore be forced to leave.

He is now designing and building furniture in Woolwich and doing "excellently." "In many ways, I like it better than teaching," he said, "I like working with my hands." He is making a better living as a self-employed craftsman than he did as a teacher, and feels that the situation will improve in the future.

Like other Bowdoin teachers who did not receive tenure, Paluska says that he was led to believe when he first came to the college that he would have no trouble getting tenure. "When I joined the faculty, I was led to expect that the job would exist for me until I terminated it."

Paluska also stated that he "didn't know" any of those instrumental in making the decision with regard to his promotion, and that the reasons for his dismissal were never explained to him.

In his new occupation, Paluska is primarily concerned with originally designed, traditional furniture of high quality. He has just completed four desks for a law firm in Bath. Making furniture had been his hobby for many years before he came to Bowdoin and he turned it into a full-time job immediately upon leaving the faculty.

Claude Carriere was an instructor in French at Bowdoin until last year, when he became a building and land developer in North Yarmouth. He is presently remodeling a farmhouse for later sale and is building a new house in Cumberland.

"Teaching had its rewards; but now I'm my own man," he said. Carriere, too, is earning more money than he did as a Bowdoin instructor.

Upon joining the Bowdoin faculty, Carriere was told that he would receive tenure on the condition that he received his Ph.D. in the meantime. When he did not fulfill this requirement, he left the faculty and tried to get another teaching job elsewhere, but was unable to do so.

Carriere now, however, wants no part of the teaching business. "The low salary, the business of administration able to fire teachers and hire younger ones for less money, it's no good. I was happy to leave it."

Other faculty members, however, not so fortunate as Messrs. Paluska or Carriere, cannot so easily pursue another career. For them, the growing population of the job market means worry and disconsolation.

(Next week: Is the tenure problem insoluble?)

Admissions To Add Writing Sample To Spot Illiterates

(Continued From Page One)

flaws in the admissions process, as Mr. Moll claims, than by a deliberate setting of priority in admissions policy.

"At present, the College is committed by the administration, alumni, and by tacit acquiescence of the faculty, to competing in certain sports at a certain level," Burroughs asserted. "I find it absurd and ludicrous that the

number of students incapable of college level writing." Like other social science professors at Bowdoin, he contends that the English department is, by the nature of the discipline, more responsible for bringing such students up to the college level than the other departments.

The Freshman-Sophomore Seminar program represents the only effort the English department appears likely to

to merit its continuation. Contributing to its failure was the fact that students sensed their status as members of an "intellectual ghetto." Further, the means by which deficient students were identified failed, as many were spotted later on in other courses.

The problem of the seriously deficient writer obviously extends beyond the English department. John Turner of Romance

department, the opportunity for careful scrutiny of his writing is enormously diminished. In Bowdoin's open curriculum, a student who fails freshman English is able and liable never to take an English course again, and may graduate with an inadequate command of his language.

of poor writers is certainly more than just a case of too many jocks, as many in the English

"One-third of my students are functionally illiterate."

department contend, the Admissions Department must stress the importance of writing ability to the secondary schools. "If we jack up our standards," Cox asserted, "they (the high schools and prep schools) will too. They follow the lead of the colleges."

For those students who submit SAT's, Burroughs proposed, "the admissions officer should read the scores as accurate at least at its lower extreme (below 500)." He charged with reading the writing sample when it is required in the application process. "I see no evidence that people in Admissions have any expertise in this field."

Thus, the English department, whose outrage at the problem has led them to accuse the Admissions department of distorted priorities, considers the problem beyond their control. The other departments look to the English professors to do the impossible — to teach eighteen years of the English language in six months. Though the admission

department contend, the Admissions Department must stress the importance of writing ability to the secondary schools. "If we jack up our standards," Cox asserted, "they (the high schools and prep schools) will too. They follow the lead of the colleges."

"We get too many flower children from Scarsdale who aren't taught anything at home or in school."

College compete in so many sports. At Bowdoin those freshmen for whom the admissions requirements must be bent may, for example, be twenty students. That is a large bloc of the class and can't be shuffled through courses specially designed for their capabilities as they can at Harvard." Cox, with his distinctive candor, put the matter bluntly: "The Ivy League schools can absorb a hundred knuckleheads. We can't."

"The basic trouble," Cox pointed out, "is that the administration has no firm, committed ideas about what its education should be. It is interested in reputation, image, fund-raising. This is understandable but it also expects the faculty to underwrite these things. The Faculty doesn't necessarily believe in those things."

Though jocks are most frequently the entity found to be below the college level in writing ability, other groups also drew fire from English teachers. "In the

make in the interests of these students. In such courses, in which 200 freshmen are enrolled, papers are required frequently in order to scrupulously appraise the students writing. The impact of a deficient student on the seminar is substantial. "If," as Burroughs estimated, "in a seminar of twenty students, three students are totally out of it, the professor must spend an incredible amount of time trying to bring these students up to a bare level of competence. He gives much more than 3/20ths of his time allotted to that course to those students." In all English courses, the time a teacher spends correcting one paper is considerable. One need only check the marginalia of any corrected work, be it an F+ or HH. "Such corrections, especially those of basic grammatical structures, do not flow from the professor's hand," Mr. Burroughs stressed. Each sentence must be analyzed and corrected and then the student often pays a visit wherein the professor further explains and elaborates on his

Languages confronts such students in attempting to teach a foreign language to those without an adequate command of their own. One history teacher, who requested anonymity, remarked, "one third of the papers and exams I receive are written by students whom I consider to be functionally illiterate. I simply cannot correct for both the historical content of a work and

Jurisprudence At Bowdoin: The Rewards Are Great For The Public-Spirited Student

by DAVE LARSSON

Woodstock Nation isn't what it used to be. Gone are the days of tripping on Owsley's floor with the pranks; they have been replaced by quiet nights in front of the TV with a little Dawson's or Canadian Ace (whichever is cheaper). Gone are the days of the brightly colored "psychedelic" VW bus, floor littered with roaches; the bus has been replaced by Dad's BMW, littered with empty packs of Old Gold filters. Gone are the days of massing in the Main Lounge of the Union, voting to Strike; the only crowd is in the library, studying for an Ec. I test. The days of protesting against the system are gone; we are the system.

Or at least four of us are. Ed Simeone, Jed Lyons, Rick Mastain and Jane Titcomb have all become cogs in the wheel of the American political system. They are all parts of America's judicial system.

Ed is a notary public for the state of Maine. Jed, Rick, and Jane are all Justices of the Peace. All four applied for their position because of the convenience of being able to notorize absentee ballots while working for the election of a candidate (Jed, Jane and Ed worked for Bill Cohen; Rick worked for Bob Monks). According to them, the application process is about as difficult as tearing the cover off a book of matches. One simply fills out a form in triplicate, gains the endorsement of three citizens of Maine (of reputable standing), and waits for the acceptance to come in the mail.

Then, you simply sit back and wait for the business to appear. Ed, being a notary public, seems to have a little trouble drumming up business: "First of all, my roommates won't let me put out my sign. Second, I think I've relied too heavily on this book I purchased, called How to Be a Notary Public for Fun and Profit. It said the best way to work things was to set up a little table in your living room with two chairs, and put a bouquet of flowers on the table. The flowers have wilted." However, Ed hasn't been completely lacking in business: "I really enjoy solemnizing weddings. It's really great at parties."

On the other hand, the three Justices are kept fairly busy, for they have the additional powers of marriage and divorce. Jane said that she has a lot of "unofficial" business: "I don't care who it is, if the rate is right, I'll do it!" Rick Mastain was more cautious, however, and observed that his toughest decision in office had



Justices Jed Lyons, Jane Titcomb, and Rick Mastain sit for their formal portrait on the bench. Notary public Edward Simeone, in his official grey suit, looks on.

been "whether or not to perform the ceremony between my roommates Andy Pearson and Russ Bailey. They kept bugging me but I didn't believe I had the power." Jed seemed the most active of the three Justices, reporting that he had presided over a marriage ("I united Merv Smith and Spiros Drogittis in holy matrimony") and a divorce ("It all started when she wandered into my room alone one afternoon...").

Although all four applied for their posts in connection with a political campaign, they also had higher ideas in mind. For Rick, it was "trying to make up for my days as a troubled juvenile... endeavoring to bring order again to the crime-ridden halls of Bowdoin." Ed Simeone went through with it because, "I wanted to help restore the people's shattered faith in the system... I wanted to be seen as a figure of integrity... a model citizen... a shining example of excellence in government. I also wanted to grab a little cash on the side." With Jane, it was a case of "pure lust for power."

I was interested in finding these people's perspective on the system, so I made the effort to visit their chambers. The first I visited was Jed. He showed me around, remarking that "My chambers are modeled after those of William O. Douglas: water bed, strobe lights and quadasonic sound." He seemed eager to

respond "no holds barred" to my questions. However, when I asked him what he thought about the release of the tapes, he said, "I think Columbia's offer is more cogent than R.C.A." He was more explicit when asked about his solution to the pressing problem of penal reform: "Exterminate the brutes!" Finally, when requested to expound upon the theme of the function of the law in our free society, he replied, "My vast experience in the American legal system has taught me that one must find a way to ensure cohesion to particular standards and norms within society. In other words, you have to keep the turkeys in line."

Jane, on the other hand, is appreciably more pragmatic about her role. "I'm only in it for the money," she said with a sparkling smile, "and if it doesn't start paying off I'm going to turn to an older profession. New Vega GT's don't grow on trees, you know." When I asked her whether any particular person had had an inspirational influence on her, she replied, "I find it hard to say who influenced me more: Xavier Hollander or Margaret Chase Smith." Finally, when asked to comment upon the difficulties of holding such an office at a school that has only recently admitted women, she replied, "I don't mind, as long as the males show restraint in interpreting the concept, 'judicial review.'"

(Please Turn To Page Seven)

"Most of the problem students ... have been brought to play a sport."

case of severely disadvantaged students with substantial deficiencies," Cox insisted, "they should not be admitted at all. It is sheer hypocrisy to place them in a situation where either they fail or the College must compromise its academic standards." Blacks, except as described in the above statement on admissions policy with regards to the underprivileged, were not a special target of faculty discontent. As Burroughs stated, "I can't truthfully say that blacks are a conspicuous part of the problem."

Cox concurred with Moll's assessment of the education offered the middle class white student graduating today from secondary schools. "We get too many flower children from

corrections." "Moll doesn't understand the extent of the problem, caused by deficient writers after admission," Cox stated.

The English department has refused this year to offer a remedial English course, contrary to the wishes of Moll and of other departments annoyed at the quality of writing submitted by some students. The reasons emphasized by the English department are twofold. First, as teachers of literature, English professors must assume a minimum level of competence before their training and expertise in various fields of literature becomes applicable. "My field is Shakespearean Poetry. I can't be expected to teach what should have been taught in grammar or

"The Ivy League can absorb a hundred knuckleheads. We can't."

Scarsdale who aren't taught anything, at home or in school. They're the culturally deprived ones. They can't do anything except maybe weave baskets."

Though Messrs. Cox, Burroughs and Coursen overwhelmingly find athletes to be the deficient students, this opinion is less than pervasive among professors in the other disciplines. Professor James Bland,

high school," Coursen maintained. Just as Will Hughes would never be expected to teach long division to an ill-prepared student, English professors consider it inappropriate that they be expected to drill a student on the basic structure of a sentence. "Such counseling is highly specialized," Redwine insisted.

Secondly, remedial courses are seen to be both out of place at

"'Remedial' is trying to do too late what hasn't been done earlier. It doesn't work."

who sees a large fraction of the College in his history courses each semester, cannot confine the functionally illiterate in his classes to any one group, though many of his students fall into this category. "High schools," he suggested, "are exposing students to a much wider variety of subjects and disciplines. The tradeoff for that has been an increase in the

Bowdoin and also of dubious impact on the deficient writer in these circumstances. "Remedial," Cox remarked, "is trying to do too late what hasn't been done earlier. It didn't work in previous years and it won't work now."

Last year, Ms. Jackson offered such a course and students made, on the whole, insufficient progress

Fuel Crisis

Indoor-Outdoor Dichotomy Fades

by G. CYRUS COOK

In response to the nationwide fuel shortage, the college administration has begun to take steps designed to conserve energy on the campus.

John DeWitt, Chief Engineer of the Bowdoin "Plant" hesitatingly terms the Bowdoin fuel situation "serious". Although he pointed out that the magnitude of the difficulty will largely depend on the severity of the winter, DeWitt spoke of a probable 15%-20% cutback on residual fuel oil. Of the several kinds of oil used at the College, the 10% residual oil is the fuel which is used to heat all of the buildings. Bowdoin burns on the average, 4000 gallons of this oil per day. This figure could rise as high as another 1000 gallons a day more if very cold weather sets in.

When asked of the cost of the oil, DeWitt estimated a 40% increase over the past year. As the fuel becomes scarcer, the price may rise even higher, he pointed out.

Despite this negative picture, DeWitt assured that the "College will always have heat. There may be days which are very cool, but there will always be heat in the buildings."

Dean Nyhus seemed slightly less optimistic about the situation. Sharing DeWitt's uncertainty, Nyhus spoke largely of the College's plans for the future. Students will be asked to keep all windows and doors closed as well as radiators regulated. Thermostats are being turned back to 68 degrees and "there is nothing to say that they can't go somewhat lower." Students are also encouraged to avoid using electric heaters.

But the Dean was quick to point out that the students would not be the only ones affected. The air circulation system in the administration building will probably be shut off as well as entire panels of lights all over. The gymnasiums and Pickard Theater may be extinguished of light and heat at certain times. Lights in the classrooms will be shut off consciously and after 5 p.m., the heat in these areas will be decreased to 50 degrees.

Nyhus then spoke of the "options" that the College is faced with if the fuel does indeed run out. If this happens over a period of ten days to two weeks, an elimination of the reading period and delays of the first semester exams and of the start of the second semester are all possible solutions. Class time might also be made up on Saturdays later on in the year, he pointed out. If the shortage is even more severe than this, Nyhus spoke of "juggling the first semester", an option which will be avoided if at all possible.

Although much detailed information is in the process of being gathered and not entirely known yet, Dean Nyhus asserted that much of the problem is "entirely out of our hands altogether. What we need," he said, "is for the government to say that all the colleges and universities in Maine will receive a certain quantity of fuel."

Nyhus, although unaware of the plans of other schools in Maine, remarked that colleges such as Colby, which are on the 4-14 schedule, could reorganize their calendar much easier than Bowdoin could.

Student response to the possibility of a reorganized calendar was unfavorable. Several upperclassmen pointed out that they would rather "bundle up and stick it out" than submit to a possible extended school year. Many feared the possibility of losing summer jobs if radical reorganization took place.

The most philosophic advice came from a freshman who proposed that the entire Bowdoin community "ought to become Hindu meditators and withstand the cold." Although this may be going a little far, the advice is in the right direction. This winter may indeed bring out the true, ancestral outdoorsman in us all, but most likely, we will not even have to step outdoors to undergo the transition.

by JOANNE GOLDEN
Concern and consternation have hit the Bowdoin campus due to the energy crisis. Many Bowdoin students have expressed worry over the energy problem that has hit the United

States and that will hit the New England area very hard this winter.

When students who owned a car were asked their opinion regarding the problem of gas rationing this winter many fearful answers resulted. One girl began to shout that "If Nixon does not supply Maine with enough gas, I'll kill him! I have to drive down to New York City every week to see my boyfriend." A senior replied, "I guess I will just have to spend all of my weekends on campus since gas will be too expensive or hard to get, and I therefore regret to say that my hauls down to Westbrook will be at a standstill this winter." While some students preferred gas rationing, others thought a rise in the price would be better than rationing.

Another possible problem this winter could be a substantial reduction in heat provided to the dormitories. Many students have already sensed that the amount of heat generated has been lowered. These "cool students" believe that they have resolved the problem by turning up their furnaces full blast. The problem will probably grow worse; as the shortage grows worse or rationing grows tighter this winter, these students may find themselves buying more clothing and candles, or just getting used to the cold.

The lowering of the speed limit to 50 m.p.h. discomforted a few students. Many viewed this situation as simply annoying. ("It will now take me 20 hours to get home instead of 15, but what's a few hours?" while others, putting a good face on it, said, "At least the roads will be safer now.")

Bowdoin students might have to descend upon L.L. Beans this winter and buy down sleeping bags, ski jackets and more blankets to keep them warm. So there may be some consolation: at least Beans and other clothing outlets may increase production even if energy production falls. The only problem will be how to get to these stores with the shortage of gas. Life is tough, you know?



William Geoghegan and Burke Long followed separate signs in last Monday's debate on faculty evaluation.

Faculty Oppose Evaluation

(Continued From Page One)
tee on Curriculum and Educational Policy, and moved that it be accepted and placed on file. The motion was passed on a voice vote.

It was at this point that Professor Fuchs, speaking for the Faculty Affairs Committee, reopened discussion of the Committee's motion concerning teaching and course evaluation. Due to the large attendance at the open faculty meeting on this subject on October 30th, substantial interest in a more generalized evaluation form led to the circulation of the Wellesley form. The original form proposed was the University of Washington form.

Professor Fuchs requested dissolution into a committee of the whole to permit free discussion of the motion, President Howell approved, and the discussion began.

Professor Fuchs responded to a query about the cost of tabulating the data as approximately \$3,000 for the University of Washington form, but that he had no idea if the Wellesley form would be less expensive or not.

Concerning the form itself and the Faculty's implementation of a form, Professor Pols commented that regardless of what form would be chosen, "We ought really to confront very accurately the principle of this whole system." Pols felt that such a move would substantially rearrange the traditional relationship of faculty and students.

Professor Darling felt that such a standardized evaluation form would not allow flexibility for course differences. Instead Darling recommended that professors and/or departments should prepare and distribute their own evaluation instruments.

Discussion then moved into the arena of how data would be tabulated, reported, and used. Professor Rossides raised the question of how the data would be used in promotion and tenure decisions, the role of the Faculty Affairs Committee in this area, and the weight which will be assigned to teaching effectiveness when reaching such decisions.

Members of the F.A.C. responded that this subject did occupy much of their time, and that there was a divergence of opinion on the part of the members as to how to weigh the factors: 1) professional development, 2) contribution to the Bowdoin community, and 3) a professor's teaching ability.

Professor Fuchs said that the FAC faces the problem of knowing how well a professor teaches a course, and that it is "based more on hearsay." As far as what weight is placed on teaching ability, Fuchs responded, "I'm not at all clear... the process is subjective." He went on to say

that the FAC is to serve as an adjunct to the president and provost. "We (the FAC) review the files of a professor being considered for tenure and make a recommendation. The decision is made ultimately by the president. We are an advisory body."

Professor Long argued that the motions main impact would be on improving the quality of instruction. "We do have a responsibility to build into the system systematic feedback. It is important for me to know the student attitude," Long stated, concerning the two forms before the Faculty, "I am surprised that the forms did not reach the students for their opinions."

A request by Professor Hall was made about the effectiveness of similar evaluation forms at other institutions. Professor Riley voiced concern about the simplistic view of measuring teaching effectiveness, but she favored ratings in that "I think they give some clues to teaching effectiveness." She hoped however, that the issue of student feedback and teaching effectiveness be separated.

Of the other comments made Professor Corish felt heresy in a small community such as Bowdoin may be as valid as a more objective measuring system; Professor Cornell spoke in favor of subjectivity; Professor McDermott thought students might lack the perspective of distance to make a valid judgement.

It was then that Professor Whiteside spoke and appeared to summarize the views of many. While applauding the concept of student evaluation of teaching purposes on the one hand, Whiteside expressed his dislike of its threatening aspects for promotion and tenure.

Soon after Professor Abrahamson asked for straw votes. The three issues which emerged were: 1) Is the Faculty in favor of the principle of systematic and public evaluation by students? 2) Is such evaluation to be a) uniform b) not uniform, 3) Is the Faculty in favor of adopting either the University of Washington or the Wellesley College form?

Several questions followed concerning the administration of the evaluation. Professor Dane asked, "Is there any way a Faculty member can escape the perils of being evaluated by the standardized form?" Dane, somewhat "ossified" by some prospects, said that in such a case, "I would vote against this until hell freezes over."

Then spoke Professor Geoghegan. "I think the issue crucial to this whole discussion is slow in emerging, that issue is coercion." Geoghegan felt a standardized form distributed to students of each class was a "pressure towards conformity" (Please Turn To Page Ten)

Many New Members

Outing Club Stronger Than Ever

by ELLYN BLOOMFIELD

The Bowdoin Outing Club has been extremely active this year. According to Jeff Oppenheim and Glenn Brodie, officers of the group, the Club has been able to do and plan more activities due to the large number of new members of which several are freshmen. The number of members this year is about 160, which is three times that of last year.

Both Oppenheim and Brodie believe that the Outing Club serves a genuine purpose. "People come to Bowdoin expecting that there will be an outing club for the simple reason that many people who do a lot of climbing or camping want to go out in an organized manner," said Oppenheim. Brodie mentioned that the club, through its resources gets experienced and able student leaders to go out with those groups which are camping or climbing.

Some of the places the Outing Club has visited this year include: Camden Hill State Park, Mt. Katahdin, Bigelow's, and several areas closer to the campus on bike hikes. At Bigelow's, the club assumes the responsibility of preserving ten miles of

trails. Right now the club is participating in gathering information about a certain outfit who plan to take some of the area there to build a ski area. This item is presently before Maine's Land Use Regulation Commission. Both Oppenheim and Brodie felt that complaints should be made, for some of the land under consideration for this ski area, is on a lake.

"There have been certain weaknesses in the program this year," concluded Brodie. There have been transportation problems especially regarding the use of the college cars. It appears to be difficult to borrow school cars because the athletic teams often use them for away matches. Oppenheim thought that there wasn't enough student feedback on the programs that have taken place, or interest in programming events in the future.

The future events look exciting and take on a different image that the Outing Club is usually noted for. One of these activities is a square dance which will be held the first weekend in December. People won't necessarily continue to associate the old reputation with the Outing Club this year. Both Brodie and

Oppenheim feel that too many students recognize the club only as a borrowing or service club. Another activity, only in the tentative stage, is the idea of reestablishing Winters Weekend with all the snow sculptures, races, and so on. The Outing Club would be willing to help sponsor relay races. Brodie thought that a one-legged snowshoe, other leg cross-country ski race would be a lot of fun and tumblers! The Outing Club will also be offering Cross-country ski and snowshoeing clinics, ski passes to students for the weekends, one winter expedition, and shorter trips.

The Outing Club this weekend is participating on two short trips in Maine. In the spring, the officers hope to be able to take a group climbing and camping in the south. Membership to the club is open all year and they are always interested in new ideas and/or suggestions. As Brodie stated when asked what the Club's long range goals were, "We just want to keep up with the needs of the students on campus." Besides working with the students at Bowdoin, the Club has had joint programs with the Outing Club of Wellesley College.

Text Of Report

CEP Mulls Policy Changes

Academic Year 1972-73
I. Curriculum Affairs
Specific proposals for changes in curricula offerings continued to occupy the Committee during the year 1972-73. Twelve departments presented requests which were subsequently recommended for faculty approval. The Committee also considered a proposal, later withdrawn by its proponents, to offer jointly Government 12 and Economics 14. The majority of these course changes reflected changes in staffing or in emphasis within departments. Some changes marked a minor, and some, those in Sociology, a major broadening of the course offerings of the College.

The CEP also approved a proposal to establish a studio arts track within the Art major and considered various proposals to alter the credit status of present courses and of other College sponsored activities. The Department of Music received approval for its proposal to raise the standard of admission to its courses in applied music, to reduce to one-half the credit obtained in these courses, and to provide one-half credit for courses in ensemble. A proposal from the Department of Military Science that academic credit be given for courses under its jurisdiction was rejected. The Committee is presently considering the general nature of the dance program and, as part of this question, the broader issue of the proper place of the applied or performing arts in the Bowdoin curriculum.

II. Educational Policy
As part of its continuing effort to give broad direction to educational policy, the CEP presented to the faculty its controversial proposal for modifying Graduation Requirements. This proposal reflected the Committee's "sense of a need for greater order and coherence" in the curriculum, for some enforceable means to prevent undue concentration by a student within one department or one division, and for a limitation on the number of independent study courses that a student may take. Although there was widespread recognition that the CEP was focusing attention on an important problem, there was also widespread opposition, including a minority report within the Committee, to the specific proposals put forward by the CEP to meet this problem. The faculty subsequently directed the CEP to come up with a new set of recommendations which would

not be open to the major criticisms made of its first report. The most important alteration in the revised report submitted to the faculty was that specific mandatory limits were replaced by more general, voluntary guidelines which were to be used by advisors to help assure breadth of course selection by their students. The revised proposals also contained a number of recommendations for improving the advising system.

As an outgrowth of the discussions concerning Graduation requirements, the Committee made several proposals to the faculty for dealing with the growing number of students who have serious writing deficiencies. The CEP will continue to monitor this problem and will report later in the year on the adequacy of our current efforts to deal with it. After due consideration, and after acceptance of its modified proposal on Graduation Requirements, the Committee decided against recommending that the faculty approve the proposal for Optional Graduation Requirements which had been referred to it in the previous spring.

This fall the Committee has begun study of the major shifts in curricular emphasis at the College

during the last 10 years. The Committee seeks to understand the nature of these changes and to find means by which it might more adequately relate specific departmental and course changes to a broader conception of the proper content of a Bowdoin education. It is particularly concerned with shifts in curriculum (and manpower) which, through their effect on the catalogue and on admissions, may appear to be self-reinforcing. And it is mindful that the problem of "grade inflation", which was recently referred to the Recording Committee, is in some degree related to the above mentioned shifts in curriculum, as well as to the disappearance of distribution requirements and perhaps other matters. Finally, the CEP will continue to seek for means by which greater coherence can be imparted to the curriculum and the danger of too great specialization avoided.

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| C. Huntington | J. Ward |

Motives Of Student Justices Differ; — Some Seek Cash, Others Gratification

(Continued From Page Five)
Ed Simeone expressed his role in terms of his long and eventful political career. He started off as an intern to Sen. Thomas Eagleton, joining the Senator's office three weeks after he was dropped from the Democratic ticket: "He used to ask me to plug him in the morning." When I asked if he considered his post as a "steppingstone" to highest political office, he replies simply, "Yes." And, furthermore, "if all politicians were as honest and forthright as me, there wouldn't be a newspaper shortage." Finally, Ed said that a lot can be gained if Bowdoin returns to self-scheduled exams: "The problem of possible cheating could be solved easily by requiring that exams be notarized." When I asked whether the fact that he would be making money hand over fist influenced him in any way on this issue, he said, "I will reserve comment... I'd just like to announce to Roger Howell that I'm available. But hurry up, because I graduate in June."

Rick also admitted nakedly

political motives behind his application for Justice of the Peace: "I thought that maybe this post could help put me in the running for Registrar of Voters in Brunswick (after I graduate from law school, of course)." He also thought that part of his role was to help "maintain law and order on campus so as to set a good example. If we can't do it, how can we expect the men out at the Naval Air Base to defend us?" He thought that Judge Sirica had done a "good job" with the Watergate grand jury investigations, but added, "Due to his outstanding track record with the Student Judiciary Board, I'd like to see the Honorable Dave Wheeler take a crack at it."

Perhaps Rick summed it all up when he said, "You know, I sleep better at nights, knowing that people like Jane, Ed and Jed are protecting our judicial system. Perhaps I, too, in my own small way, can help serve as a kind of 'Lone Ranger of the Legal System.'" A far cry from, "5,6,7,8. We don't want your fascist state!"



Roger Conover, joined by Harry George, returned to the Bowdoin campus last Sunday to present original works of poetry. Student opinions afterward were mixed.

Quality Is Missed

Bowdoin Grads Read Poetry

by ALEXANDER PLATT

The reviewing of a poetry reading revolves around a single, basic problem. Should the reviewer deal with the poetry being read or treat the act of poetry reading as a separate art form? The problem is that it is impossible for the listeners to get a full knowledge of the poetry he hears if he does not have the benefit of being able to read the poem on the printed page. Poetry is meant to be heard; but good poetry can stand up to careful study, and a poetry reading is not the place for this, as the works are read once, and, to the listener, gone for the evening.

However, if the reviewer concedes that his comments are subjective remarks springing from a jumble of assumptions; then, some sort of judgment can be levied on both the poetry read in the presentation and the manner in which it was performed.

The two poets that shared an audience on Sunday evening in Wentworth Hall were Harry George and Roger Conover, both recent Bowdoin graduates. Both poets dressed a little too casually for their evening in the limelight, perhaps a conscious attempt at some sort of assertion of individuality.

Harry George began the reading, suffering grievously from laryngitis, a particularly odious

disease to have when about to read poetry aloud to an audience. George has written only four poems since his graduation from the College, and he extended his presentation with works of Kipling and Hopkins. George's reading, despite his illness, was outstanding, and his few poems were extremely fine. A poet who has only written four poems over a several year period is not prolific, and the listener could sense a certain tight craftsmanship in his verse. This quality was heightened by his superb showmanship in reading poetry.

Roger Conover read second. Conover, a winner of the Watson fellowship, spent a year in Ireland studying and writing poetry. Many comments from among the audience following the reading aimed at the idea that Conover had not yet found his subject as a poet. This reaction is probably due to the whole question of the legitimacy of an American going to Ireland, studying Irish poets, and writing what could be called derivative poetry. It is obvious that the Irish experience shook him as a poet, in the same manner that war shook up the poetry of Wilfred Owen, for he followed his recent Irish poetry with works he had done earlier, and the casual listener could detect a great change in the two periods.

Roger Conover is not the reader that Harry George is, and his poetry, in the reading, suffered by comparison. A complaint is that everything he read, his own, or his favorite Irish poets, sounded the same, a constant droning monotone that left each line hanging in the air. The only way a listener knew that a poem was finished was that the poet didn't say anything for five or six seconds. Bowdoin's Professor Louis O. Coxe, himself a poet, offered the opinion that the lack of conclusion in Conover's Irish poetry, was possibly because all his Irish poetry is one, unfinished poem. This is a very good observation, but it still can be said that every bit of verse read by Conover had the same indeterminate sound.

Perhaps the difficulty in Roger Conover's poetry was more basic than just his poor reading and his poor choice of his own work (reading his earlier poetry detracted from the good moments in his Irish work). Without exaggerating its importance over simple craftsmanship, Conover's poetry lacked a sense of spontaneity that was found in Harry George's work. At its harshest, the judgment of Roger Conover's presentation is that his

(Please Turn To Page Nine)

Common Cause Coalition Strives For Strength

(Continued From Page Three)
—the harassment and imprisonment of political dissenters

Debate on this resolution centered around the inclusion of the phrase "war crimes" in connection with Nixon's illegal bombings in Indochina. Some members felt that "war crimes" opened up a completely new area which was not specifically related to the present grounds for Nixon's impeachment, and therefore that its inclusion would blur the focus of the resolution. It was voted that the phrase be included.

After the general session, the students at the Conference met in three groups to discuss specific actions that students might take to create a strong movement for impeachment at local, regional, and national levels.

Lobbying, Petitions, Demonstrations

One group met to discuss lobbying techniques and proce-

dures. They suggested that representatives in Washington be petitioned to return home, and hear their constituencies' opinions regarding Nixon's impeachment.

The group emphasized that community meetings for this purpose should be held in town or labor halls, and not on college and university campuses. They felt that this would encourage the broadest community participation.

A second group discussed petitioning as a tactic to move for impeachment. It seemed that many schools had already established petition campaigns, but that the content of the different petitions varied. It was suggested that those schools which have local elections in the near future set up petition booths near the polls, where a large segment of the community would be exposed to their efforts.

A spokesman for Common Cause said that petitioning in Massachusetts can be par-

ticularly effective, as an initiative petition which obtains at least 56,000 signatures can be placed on the ballot.

Common Cause has solicited signatures from Massachusetts residents for two proposals: 1) to establish a state director of public campaign finances; and 2) to require all public officials to disclose their outside sources of income.

The third discussion group talked about the student's role in the local community, and how that role could be integrated into a regional and nation-wide effort to impeach the President.

Ways in which to mobilize campus and community sentiment were suggested. It was felt that all colleges should establish individual campus headquarters to coordinate ongoing impeachment activities. Factual information on impeachment procedures as they are set down in the Constitution should be made public, through town and school newspapers.

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120704. THE WAR GAME. By P. Young

MacIntyre Sees Ireland's Future A Bleak Scene

by TIM POOR

For someone so sympathetic to the problems of Northern Ireland, Alasdair MacIntyre is certainly an odd fellow. A round and seemingly stuffy man, MacIntyre lives in County Denagel of the Republic of Ireland, teaches political science and philosophy at Boston University, and lectured here Tuesday evening on many of the problems faced by Northern Ireland and their historic bases. MacIntyre's profile reminds one somewhat of King George. His overly organized lecture ("we can find three reasons for this; they are, #1" . . . etc.) was delivered in a British accent and concluded with a curt British nod.

But MacIntyre's lecture was far from supportive of the British. He regarded with disdain the British oscillation concerning the problems of Northern Ireland, stating that "the British must pretend that they have not made up their mind" in order to insure their political survival. His speech quickened when he spoke of the methods of torture and the ineptitude of the British army in Ireland.

MacIntyre likened the situation in Northern Ireland to that of any colony which must eventually undergo the process of modernization. This process has, in Northern Ireland, resulted in a conflict between the individual identities of the past and the growing obsolescence of such identities with modernization. Today, Ireland is becoming more concerned with the future, but continues to be preoccupied with the past, causing a tension hidden until 1949.

One result of modernization has been the gradual disappearance of the small farm with new concerns for efficiency and expansion. The loss of the small farms, however, has also meant the loss of an important cultural and personal aspect of Irish life.

A modern state requires higher education for its young men and women, education that has international rather than national standards. Ireland has proved no exception. Although MacIntyre seemed to look upon such education and standards with some disdain, he later pointed out that the Irish civil rights movement in the nineteen sixties was largely a result of the first generation of Irish Catholics to be college-educated.

The need for foreign capital has likewise produced international standards which have also resulted in the gradual loss of identity for the Irish. Such policies of modernization have resulted in the generation of a new ruling class which homogenizes tradition with modernization, again producing conflict and tension within the society.

An example of such conflict can be seen in the minds of the Northern Protestant working class, told for years that "we are superior to them," and steeped in the tradition of the dominant Orange order. The Protestant ruling class, not particularly sympathetic to the cause of the working class except in times of elections, now told that class that there would be a turnabout of policy with regard to Catholics; domination was no longer the focal point of Protestant policy. The Protestant working class thus experienced severe cognitive dissonance and violence resulted.

Although MacIntyre voiced doubts as to Republicanism as the solution to the problems of Ireland, he was quick to point out



The Bikeathon was long on publicity, short on fund-raising. Where does the Lyons Committee go from here?

Capital Campaign Close To Mark Of \$7 Million For First Year

by TERRY O'TOOLE

Into its first year of the prescribed ten year projected goal, the 175th Anniversary Campaign is reported to be "right on schedule", nearing a mark of almost seven million dollars at the end of November.

The fund-raising campaign, which was initiated a year ago this fall, has an ultimate goal of \$38,000,000, to cover Bowdoin's "needs for new funds" hopefully by the early 1980's.

The goal includes a short term, three year goal of \$15,000,000, to cover immediate requirements.

As described, the purpose of the campaign states "To maintain and strengthen its significance in education, Bowdoin intends to make vigorous advances in financial aid to students, competitive compensation for faculty, support of the library, development of innovative educational programs and expansion of existing ones, improvement in facilities for education in the arts, and provision of additional living space to accommodate a growing student population."

The Development office explains that due to tuition

that it is an "intelligible, sane, though highly debatable attitude." He went on to point out that the Irish Republican is not "a shady figure in a trenchcoat with a machine gun under his arm."

As do many modern political scientists and historians, MacIntyre sees little hope for the future of Northern Ireland, which he termed "intractable," the most unhappy prospect being that of the Common Market. Although many in Ireland see her entry into the Common Market as the solution to her problems, MacIntyre strongly disagrees. "The Common Market will not work," he said, because prices will overrun economic progress.

The process of modernization in Ireland has produced a severe crisis of identity which, when combined with continued economic instability to be produced by the Common Market, will make for a very dismal future, according to MacIntyre. His only optimism seemed to stem from the hope that other underdeveloped countries such as Ghana and those in Indonesia, may be able to profit from a study of the Irish situation.

increases, among other reasons, scholarship requirements will well exceed the available income, and that the college will need a minimum of \$150,000 annually for the next three years to "bridge this gap". In addition, they are trying to "build an additional endowment of \$3,000,000 toward a ten year goal of \$9,000,000 to fund the flexibility and growth traditional in student aid at Bowdoin".

With the initiation by the Governing Boards of a program "to raise the average compensation" of faculty salaries to a level equal to those of the Pentagon Colleges (Amherst, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Wesleyan, and Williams) by 1975, the capital campaign objectives also include providing Bowdoin with a financial capacity of competing "to maintain a faculty of highest quality". Presently, Bowdoin salaries appear "less favorably" than previously in its history.

In addition to a need of financial funds to encourage further educational program development and faculty research, the Hawthorne-Longfellow Library "requires an ever-increasing level of financial support".

Moreover, Bowdoin anticipates a ten year goal of \$1,500,000 for the purchase and maintenance of equipment for the arts and sciences. In addition to this, the College plans to construct a new art building, adjacent to the Walker Art Building.

For this project an estimate of \$1,800,000 is projected for the actual construction of the building, with an additional \$1,800,000 anticipated for endowment funds for maintenance.

Outside of these major considerations, allowances are also being made for infirmary renovation, living facilities, physical education facilities and campus development.

For example, an estimated lump sum of \$250,000 is presently being put aside for the renovation of the dormitory Hyde Hall. For the explicit reason of involving the student body in the campaign, an undergraduate committee was formed last year under the chairmanship of senior Jed Lyons. The group last year planned and carried out a number of events involving the student body both for the intention of raising money for the drive, as well as in an attempt to draft participation directly on the part of the

students as a part of the Bowdoin community.

Last year, for instance, the committee sponsored a \$1000-raising night of hockey, with the interfraternity all-stars against the varsity Polar Bears, and a "powder puff" game between the freshman-sophomore and junior-senior women. Following the games, the committee threw a senior center party.

With the assistance of Bob Duer '75 the committee also sponsored a talent show, in which both students and faculty (including the president of the College) performed acts of anywhere from music to magic.

Perhaps the most spectacular event last year was the Bowdoin Bike-a-thon, which featured some fifteen students venturing outside of Brunswick to Washington, D.C. for their spring vacation. The eight hundred mile bicycle trek engaged the students in conversation with alumni in every major city along with the way. Although the effort was hoped to raise a substantial sum of money for the students' contribution to the campaign, the most beneficial outcome of the Bike-a-thon was an "overwhelming" amount of publicity for both the campaign and the students' participation in the drive.

Last week the committee of undergraduates approached the student council in request of their support and aid in what is being termed one of the most important endeavors of the committee and campaign: a student solicitation.

The key in this phase of the drive, explained chairman Jed Lyons, is "participation". The committee hopes to enlist "a good majority" of the student population. "We're not out to drain the student of every dollar he or she has," the committee explains, "but what we want and what is important to the campaign is percentages — we need a good figure, say 95%, to send out to the sources from which the big money will hopefully be coming. We want to be able to say that the students are as much a part of this campaign as any other part of the Bowdoin community."

Currently, the undergraduate contribution to the drive is twenty-three cents short of \$1,200.

Grad Poets Read Their Own Works — Opinions Differ

(Continued From Page Seven)

work seemed contrived and was poorly read. A milder opinion is that his poetry did show some good moments and that he is a poet in search of a subject that is really his own.

Professor Herbert Coursen, who introduced the reading, and who, with Professor J. Coxe, is responsible for bringing Conover and George back to Bowdoin to read, disagrees with the attempt of this review to compare the two poets.

Coursen maintained, in interview, that it would be best to simply call the poets "different" from each other and that there should be no consideration of competition between them.

Coursen did agree that George was the better reader. "Harry (George) is a virtuoso, I have not seen many with his mastery of reading — perhaps Dylan Thomas or Louis Coxe, but he can make anything sound good."

It is also agreed that Conover's work seemed to suffer in comparison to George's. "Harry was a hard act to follow," said Professor Coursen, "It was like coming on stage with a puppet after Al Jolson has just sung 'Mammy'. So, in this context Roger (Conover) was at a disadvantage — both as a poet and as a reader."

This does not mean that Coursen agrees entirely with the review's opinion that Harry George was the superior reader and poet. He has some qualifications:

"Roger's is a different kind of poetry than Harry's. It is more personal poetry. Roger is a poet in transition. His earlier poetry, like most collegiate poetry, dealt with a fascination with words. The Irish experience changed that, he is now dealing more with concrete objects."

As for Conover's reading, although agreeing that George was superior, Coursen had this to say, "I liked the way the poems ended. They were open ended, as if the events were not concluded, that they were not yet complete perceptions."

If a judgment is to be made on the poetry of the two poets and on the manner in which they read poetry, Harry George, in the opinion of this review, was the superior of the two. If Mr. Coursen's caution is to be taken, then it may be said that the two poets were sufficiently different from each other so they cannot be seen in a competitive light. However, it is hoped that it would not be too presumptive to infer from Professor Coursen's remarks, that Harry George, as Roger Conover's senior, is the more mature and settled poet in terms of his work.

RMN Indictment

(Continued From Page Three)

speeches for impeachment, it is hard to say which side presented the better case. According to Dave DiMuzio, moderator at the debate and chairman of the Bowdoin Forum, the team arguing against impeachment would probably have won according to strict debating rules, because the affirmative speakers, in their enthusiasm, neglected to meet what debaters call burden of proof.

The two students are veteran debaters. Ralph Steinhart was a member of the team which took first place at an invitational tournament at Columbia last February, and of the team which came in third out of 40 schools at Bowdoin last year. Mark Terison took part two years ago in a national collegiate tournament at the University of Chicago. Both have won numerous awards.

Football . . .

(Continued From Page Twelve)

and Jim Small who was standing in the endzone for the touchdown pass. With the half over Bowdoin led 21-0.

In the third quarter the Polar Bears moved 87 yards for their final touchdown in eight plays. The key play for the march came again on a Grady pass, this time to Tsagarakis for 36 yards. Two plays later a strong Jumbo rush sent Grady to scrambling, but he pitched the ball to Blackburn who crossed the goal line.

Empties Bench

Coach Lentz emptied his benches in the third and fourth quarter, and his reserves had two touchdowns called back on penalties while allowing only one Tufts score which was set up by pass interception.

Tufts Rick Laidla intercepted freshman Con Pennasalle's pass at the Jumbo 48. Burne came off the bench, completed three passes for 30, but his best play came on a face mask violation which moved the ball to the Bowdoin three yard line. Byrne hit end Al Crosby on a swing pass for the score, and a pass to halfback Norton for the conversion added two more points.

As the final gun sounded, the Bear reserves were threatening on the Tufts 14 ten plays later.

Bowdoin had its biggest offense of the season, gaining a total of 575 yards, only 25 yards short of the record. Tufts combined passing running yardage was 128. While Bowdoin had 26 first downs, Tufts managed all of six.

Individual tallies for the day: Caras was 92 on 19, Soule 51 yards in 14 carries, Tom DeLois picked up 84 in 10, in 16 Blackburn gained 64, and Billings on six gained 47.

The Bears tallied 377 yards on the ground in 75 tries, Tufts 32 times for 89. Bowdoin hit on 10 of 18 in the air for 198 yards and three TD's with one interception. The Jumbos made six of 19 for one TD and two interceptions.

★★★MVP of the Year★★★

With the end of the football season fresh in the minds of all avid spectators, it is fitting that the final/let of "most valuable players" be chosen for their overall seasons performance.

Offensively, arrows point to quarterback Edward Grady '74 who finished his Bowdoin football career at Tufts completing 9 of 13 passes for 181 yards and 3 touchdowns. His fine performances this year have earned him a 62.5% completion average connecting on aials in 48 tries, for a total of 376 yards and 1 interceptions. Interspersing this potent barrage with the excellent running of Dave Caras and Jim Soule, Grady was in large measure responsible for the team's

late season successes.

Safety Mike Jones '74 of Bath, Me., ended his days as a football player romping 64 yards for a touchdown on a Tufts punt. Jones also grabbed in an awry pass for his sixth interception of the season, a defensive high. Team leader in punt returns with a 24.7 average, Jones provided inspiration to the stingy defensive secondary.

The other seniors finished out their season with an excellent showing and deserve congratulations: George Ainsworth dt, Joe Bird e, Maurice Butler cb, Steve Elias s, Lou Hight de, Peter Kinkelot, Jim Lyons de, Bill Varley lb, and Dave Workman e.

Principle Fails Paper Ballot

(Continued From Page Six)

which is coercing."

Following Geoghegan's comments the Faculty proceeded to the straw vote by paper ballot, a request from the floor which President Howell recognized. Howell noted that if the first measure did not pass, there would be no need to vote on the

remaining questions.

With the question of principle failing to pass by a vote of 43-34, the meeting was declared in session. Professor Long moved that the Faculty Affairs Committee motion be tabled, the motion passed on a voice vote. There being no further business, it was voted to adjourn at 5:42.

WOMEN'S WINTER SCHEDULE

Coach: Sally LaPointe

WOMEN'S JV BASKETBALL

Jan.	9	Brunswick H.S.	H	3:00
Feb.	15	Bates	A	3:30
	20	Colby	A	3:00
	27	Colby	H	3:00
	28	Westbrook	H	4:00

WOMEN'S VARSITY SKIING

Feb.	5	UM-Farmington	Titcomb Slope
	13	Bates	Lost Valley
	21	Westbrook	Pleasant Mt.
	27	UM-Orono	Sugarloaf



Mar.	5	UMPG	Sunday River
	11	UM-Farmington	Titcomb Slope

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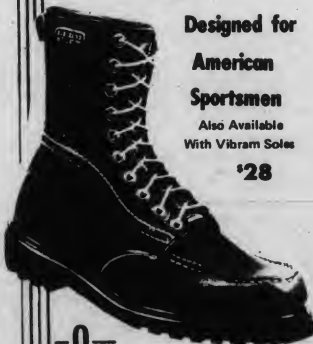
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VARSITY HOCKEY

Coach: Sidney J. Watson
Co-Captains:
Frederick V. Ahern, Jr.
William E. Shanahan, III



Dec.	1 Boston State	A 6:30
	5 Northeastern	H 7:30
	7 Connecticut	H 7:30
	8 AIC	H 7:30
	12 New Hampshire	A 7:00
	14 Dartmouth	A 7:30
	27 Williams College Invitation- al Tournament at Williams	
Jan.	5 Lowell Tech	A 8:00
	9 Colby	A 7:00
	12 Williams	H 4:00
	14 Hamilton	A 4:00
Feb.	1 Norwich	H 7:30
	2 St. Anselm's	H 7:30
	6 Merrimack	A 8:00
	12 Middlebury	H 4:00
	12 Salem	A 7:00
	15 Amherst	A 8:00
	16 Massachusetts	A 7:30
	19 Colby	H 7:30
	23 Vermont	H 7:30
	27 Boston College	H 7:30

VARSITY SQUASH

Coach: Edward T. Reid
Co-Captains:
Stephen C. Felker
Robert A. Hoehn



Nov.	30 Wesleyan	H 8:00
Dec.	7 Harvard JV	A
	8 Navy at Harvard	3:15
Jan.	9 Colby	H 3:00
	12 Williams	H 2:00
	25- Toronto, Amherst, Stoney- brook at Amherst	4:00
	30 MIT	H 7:00

Feb.	1-2 Round Robin at Trinity vs. Trinity, Wesleyan, Hobart	
	6 Dartmouth	H 3:00
	12 MIT	A 7:00
	14 Colby	A 3:00
	21 Harvard JV	H 4:00
Mar.	1-2 Nationals at U. Pennsylvania	
	20 New Hampshire	H 3:00
	23 MIT	A 2:00
Mar.	2 Connecticut	A 1:00
	9 New England at Brown	
	21-23 NCAA at U Calif Long Beach	

VARSITY SWIMMING			
Coach: Charles J. Butt			
Captain: Mark A. Santangelo			
Dec.			
1	Springfield	H	1:00
8	Wesleyan	A	1:00
Jan.			
12	Williams	H	1:00
30	Maine, Colby at Colby		7:00

Feb.	2 Trinity	H 1:00
	9 Tufts	H 1:00
	16 Amherst	A 1:00

JV SWIMMING

Coach: Charles J. Butt

Jan.	5 Falmouth H.S.	H 2:00
	30 Cape Elizabeth H.S.	H 4:30
Feb.	9 Exeter	H 3:00
	13 Brunswick H.S.	H 4:30



VARSITY TRACK

Captain: Lawrence D. Waithe		
Dec.	8 Tufts	A 1:00
Jan.	12 Colby, Maine Maritime	
	at Colby	1:00

Feb.	2 MIT	A 1:00
	9 MIAA at	Pending
	16 Easterns at Tufts	
	23 New England at Conn.	
Mar.	2 IC4-AAU	
	9 New Hampshire	H 1:00

VARSITY WRESTLING

Coach: Philip H. Soule
Captain: Thomas C. Darrin

Dec.	1 WPI	A 2:00
	8 Conn., Amherst, Maine	H 12:00
	12 Nason	H 7:00
Jan.	5 New Hampshire	H 1:00
	12 MIT, Springfield, Plymouth at Springfield	11:30 A.M.
Feb.	2 Tufts, Lowell Tech	at Tufts 1:00
	9 Boston State	H 12:00
	13 Lowell State	A 7:00
	15 Maine	H 3:30
	22-23 New England's	at Coast Guard

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"It might be added that no one had trouble keeping warm that afternoon."

Huddled Masses

by D. E. REEVES

Chapter One in the continuing saga of the Bowdoin Sports realm has come to a close and during the interim period it seems appropriate to reflect on the plot development and the characters of this exhilarating tale.

The main plot revolved around the protagonists on the football and soccer teams whose performances oscillated from dismal to brilliant. However, next fall's sequel promises a happier conclusion since the nucleus of each team will be returning to run wild over their opponents.

However, there was more to this chapter than just the protagonists. As in any novel, there are minor characters who are essential to the story. The most obvious of the supporting cast are the fans who made their presence felt throughout because of their numbers, not their volume. This maleable group, as in past years, aligned their social calendars, not their voices, to the schedule of the teams. Parts of the student body exhibited their nomadic tendencies by making the trek to the warmth of Amherst. The trip to Tufts also showed that these characters were oblivious to frigid temperatures and would follow the crusading protagonists anywhere. However, it might be added that no one had trouble keeping warm that afternoon.

Farther down the list of supporting characters one finds Bowdoin's own ranting, raving, Keystone cops, the cheerleaders, who, every Saturday, attempt to muster up spirit in the docile masses. Tactics of these conspirators range from Rostoe's jovial pleading, to B-Wells infuriated lectures, to Robin Shiras' push-ups.

Next in importance is that small band of wandering, anonymous minstrels, who despite their degenerate appearance and out-of-step marching, somehow manage to generate music fitting for the Saturday afternoon tilts.

The opening pages for Chapter Two have yet to be written and inevitably the plot will thicken as we enter the winter months. The hockey, swimming, and squash teams will try to reach the zenith of last year, while the basketball squad will try to rise from the depths of obscurity.

As Chapter Two develops, subtle shifts in the importance of the supporting cast will appear. The cheerleaders will fade out of the picture and the band will play but will be unable to show their marching talents (although they might be as successful, if not more so, if they tried their choreography on the ice).

Undoubtedly, the most important minor character of this chapter will be the masses, who, we hope, will rise from their Chapter One passivity to maniacal activity in the hockey arena.

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THURSDAY

This Sunday, the Chapel program will offer Provost Olin Robison in a Thanksgiving program. The provost is expected to speak on the Biblical passage, "Mine brother Esau is a hairy man, but I am a smooth man." The public and untenured faculty are urged to attend. 4:30 p.m.

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SPORTS

4-3 Season

Bears Demolish Tufts: 28-8

by FRED HONOLD

The season ended last Saturday for the Bowdoin football team with a 28-8 win over Tufts before some 3,000 windchilled fans in the Ellis Oval. Thus Coach Jim Lentz's Bears, with a final record of 4-3, were the second Bowdoin football squad to turn in a winning record since 1964. Bowdoin as well as the distinction of being the only winning college football team in Maine this year.

Bowdoin's winning margin of 20 points was the largest of the year, and had not Coach Lentz sent in his reserves in the second half the score would have been more. Two additional scores, a 50 yard touchdown run by wingback Tom Tsagarakis and a 40 yard run by freshman halfback Scott Blackburn were both called back because of penalties.

Grady Stars
Handing in dazzling performances for the day were

quarterback Eddy Grady and safety Mike Jones, both of whom are seniors. Grady tossed three touchdown passes and connected on nine of 13 for 181 yards. Jones returned a Tuft's punt 64 yards for a TD, and stopped a Jumbo drive with an interception.

The Bear's first score came early in the first quarter. Quarterback Grady marched the team 80 yards in nine plays, the big play coming on a 52 yard Grady to Joe Bird combination. Grady passed the final four yards for the score to halfback Dave Caras, and Steve Elias kicked his first of four consecutive extra points.

Jones Scores

Just a few minutes later Bowdoin was back on the score board again when Jones pulled in the punt by Mike Carusi on the Bear 36. Jones cut to the left sideline, left a few Tufts players grabbing at the air, and then bolted down the sidelines into the endzone.

Leavitt Thrashes

In the second quarter Elias missed a 24 yard field goal. It wasn't long though before Bowdoin had the ball again. Big Dick Leavitt thrashed and flailed his way through the line that brought even a smile to the lips of Coach Boulder Soule, and then with the ball bouncing around in the backfield, Leavitt gently pounced on the ball for the fumble recovery.

Caras moved the ball nine yards in three carries; Soule went for two yards, but a holding penalty set the ball back on the 21. Steady Eddy dropped back into the pocket, then tossed the ball to (Please Turn To Page Ten)

Beta Slugs Sigs For Intrafrat Title

by JOE LaPANN

Pickard Field was an active place on weekday afternoons this fall with half a dozen Bowdoin backed teams claiming turf — but all of them fell under the shadow of that exuberant sandlot spectacle of interfraternity "tough" football.

The sport is one in which friends face "the harsh reality of head to head combat," as Vince Lombardi put it, and where anything can happen (ie Psi-U's win over Kappa Sig).

An unsurprising Beta Theta Pi team captured the Super Bear Bowl in a 26-6 tilt over rival powerhouse Alpha Kappa Sigma on a bitter cold Monday two weeks ago. The sounds of bodies cracking together in the crisp air was reminiscent of that Green Bay-Dallas playoff 7 years ago.

The Sigs had reached the finals by eking out a 12-6 bloodbath over TD, the defending champions and the only undefeated team in regular season play. Beta had toppled Chi/Psi in their semi-final contest before going on to win the title.

The I.F.L. consisted of two five team conferences with each team playing a four game schedule (note: this is the only league which plays fewer football games than the Bowdoin varsity!). Weekly meetings of the fraternity White Key representatives kept things running smoothly with a steady supply of referees.

The four teams making the playoffs were awarded 9-8-7-6 points respectively in accumulation towards the White Key trophy.



Gunsmoke

by JOE ABORACHI

Only a pretty tough cowboy would venture into Dodge City (Suites 7-A and 7-B of the Senior Center) without a loaded gun... because every buckaroo there has a rootin' tootin' shiny pistol ready to aim and fire. "Little Joe" Aborachi came armed only with a loaded pen — but that was protection enough.

The boys were scattered around town polishing their spurs and chewin' tobacco. Sheriff Bronco Bob (who doubles as "Otis" the town drunk) was in the saloon courtin' Kitty, and his deputy Festus was keeping law and order in the Senior Center Territory. Wheel Burps and G.J. Whitewalls were in the bunkhouse, and R. Mutant, Esq. was standing guard at the pass. The "Doc" was lazing in the office wearing his matching bathrobe and slippers (complete with the Hoerner family crest), counting the notches on his bed post.

The boys cocked their guns and started firing... Wheels opened the attack: "Girls are the Doc's best sport this season." Guest criminal Steve Cartwrightski let the slugs fly, too: "He has a Bowdoin record for the most girls dumped in the shortest period, three in two days."

One of the broads from Kitty's saloon pulled a pair of female shoes out from under the bunk and John "Winnie" Wayne seized the opportunity to make sure his bullet was directed at the Doc's heart: "He bought dem shoes and broke them in himself. He wants to make it look like he's got all da dancin' girls chasin' after him. Why he's even got a Hot Comb to curl the hair under his arms... and he uses it to clean his boots, too."

Wheels, the town judge, found more evidence that the Doc has been up to no good — a pair of bikini pants with hearts on them. Ski supported the evidence: "Doc's been seen with some dame holdin' hands in the Chem lab and blowin' her kisses through a pipette." Dodge City Banker-Tycoon Winnie put in his two bits: "Yup, it's a storybook romance — it's gonna be shown on 'Love Story' next Wednesday night."

The verdict was that Doc was guilty as charged. He was sentenced to four years of hard labor at the New Jersey College of Medicine. Duke (the Doc's former "handle") was born and bred in the Armpit of the Nation, that vast garbage dump stretching majestically from N.Y.C. to Rizzo's Palace. Tom hopes to study medicine at the N.J. state school which is conveniently located in beautiful downtown Newark (where anyone in white can be passed off as a doctor — waitresses included). His father is an orthopedist — Associate Physicians for the N.Y. Giants and Head Physician for the Golden Blades — and the Doc hopes to follow in his father's footsteps by becoming an orthopedic surgeon.

However, before Tom can move into the professional sphere, he is compelled to make a name for himself on the Bowdoin hockey team. As a member of the N.J. All-Star Hockey Team, and the outstanding athlete in Livingston High's Class of 1970, "Earl" must meet the expectations of the fans back home. He is well on the way to renown. Rumor has it that while in the past Earl has been responsible for purchasing his own hockey sticks, the team may buy them for him this year.

The Polar Bear Hockey Team is in good shape defensively. Earl is somewhere between fourth and seventh defenseman. Tom saw little action sophomore year, but he stepped in for injured Tony Leonardo during the second half of the 72-73 campaign.

Earl was quick to praise the athletic ability and competitive instinct of co-captains Fred Ahern and Bill Shanahan. Competent leadership is a must this season: "We lack depth in the forward positions. Dick Donovan will be sorely missed. We'll need more team effort this year because we can't just pass the puck to Dicky and see what he does with it." There are three serious contenders for the starting goalie position. Fred Green was hit in the eye with a puck and is temporarily out of commission. But John Cross and Steve Sozanski are looking good.

A character who is conspicuously absent this year is Peter "The Sin" Flynn. Bruce Anderson has been named social chairman (i.e. Dirt Master). Flynnie is a hard act to follow, but with encouragement and a correspondence course from the master himself, we trust that Bruce will carry on the tradition of D.D.D. — Detailed, Documented Dirt.

Lentz Never Outclassed

by TOM De MARIA

The Bowdoin College Varsity Football team led by Head Coach James S. Lentz, walked off the field at Tufts University victorious; victorious not only in the sense that they defeated the Jumbos, 28-8, but more importantly having compiled a winning 4 wins-3 losses record for the season. This was Coach Lentz's second winning record in his six year career here at Bowdoin; the other was in 1970.

"I was pleased to achieve a winning season. They haven't come our way too often in the past," commented Coach Lentz. Since joining the staff in 1968, his record has been:

	W	L
1968	2	5
1969	3	4
1970	6	1
1971	3	4
1972	2	5
1973	4	3



Football Expands

BNS — Bowdoin, one of the nation's few colleges with seven-game football seasons, will shift to an eight-game schedule in 1976.

Director of Athletics Edmund L. Coombs said the Bowdoin schedule for the following four seasons (1976 through 1979) will include all of those teams except Tufts and will feature two new opponents — Trinity and Middlebury. The schedule for that four-year period: Trinity, Amherst, Worcester Tech, Williams, Middlebury, Wesleyan, Bates and Colby.

Noting that Bowdoin is a charter member of the New England Small College Athletic Conference (NESCAC), Mr. Coombs said the temporary loss of Tufts, Bowdoin's oldest football rival, and other changes were unavoidable as NESCAC officials began the difficult task of coordinating member colleges' football schedules.

for a total of 20 wins and 22 losses. In six years, he has coached the Polar Bears to five Maine State Collegiate Championships.

For his efforts during his superb 1970 (6-1) season, Coach Lentz finished a very close second place for United Press International's College Division Coach of the Year honor selected by the New England College Football Coaches Association. But Coach Lentz' football career did not start at Bowdoin.

In 1951, he played guard and was captain of the football team at Gettysburg College where he graduated and received an A.B. degree in Economics. From 1952-1957, he served as assistant football coach for Gettysburg. Then in 1957, the Crimson of Harvard called upon Jim Lentz for his services. This began an eleven year stay for Coach Lentz, the first five at offensive line coach and the last six at defensive line coach. For his fine defensive tactics and coordination, Coach Lentz received much acclaim. In 1968, he ended his stay at Harvard and became Bowdoin's head football mentor.

When asked if he achieved what he set out to do this season, Coach Lentz replied, "When you lose a game, you've lost what you set out to achieve." Coach Lentz later commented on the season as a whole: "The fellas were in every game all the way and were never outclassed by any team." As far as next year goes, "We're losing eleven seniors including nine starters. We will have experience though and that will be a key. We had a young team this year and many fellas got a chance to play, so we will have experience."

When posed with the question of the calendar change and how it will affect the football organization, the Coach answered, "Well, I'm sure it has its good points and its bad points. We're going to have to start double sessions in the middle of August sometime. Or we might just have one week of double sessions which could give the players some more rest, cause less injuries but still get in the good conditioning and learning of the double session."

Is it possible that this winning season could start a winning "era" for Bowdoin's football team? "I certainly hope so but no one can tell just by one season. We had a spectacular team in 1970 but had trouble the next few years. We do have the potential but it's still unpredictable. I really hope so though. I think it will help make college life better and also arouse more interest in the team. After all, nobody likes to identify with a loser."

And Coach Lentz is certainly no loser. He has overcome the admissions office and Bowdoin's lack of interest in football and has produced a winning team.



Early Decision

Dick Moll Rides The First Wave

by LESLIE REIF

The Early Decision program, used by hundreds of colleges throughout the country, is described by Richard Moll, Bowdoin's Director of Admissions, as a service to the candidate, allowing him to try for his first choice early in the school year. Uniform application and notification deadlines for many colleges in the nation are November 1st and December 1st respectively. In addition to being an aid to students, the Early Decision process is advantageous to the College since, as Mr. Moll comments, "It helps us to get a handle on an entering class early."

The structuring of the new class consequently begins with Early Decision in the autumn and is completed when the remaining students are admitted in April. In describing these two stages of the admissions process, Richard Boyden, Associate Director of Admissions, states that "Early Decision is accordion-like — we admit to the talent; in April the situation is like a vice — there are fixed numbers to be accepted."

The flexibility of the Early Decision program has become clear in recent years as Bowdoin and other colleges have admitted a higher percentage of the class in fall. Amherst, for example, normally admits over half of its freshman class through the Early Decision program because many students would probably go on to Harvard and Yale in April if Amherst failed to take them in the fall. Bowdoin, having come to be considered as a comfortable alternative to the most competitive Ivy League schools, is taking in more and more Early Decision applicants as well. And the applicant pool is still growing. Last year 387 men and 209 women applied for Early

Decision. 75 men and 50 women were accepted, 32.1 percent of the total class. It was thought that 50 percent of the total class had been admitted in autumn, but that was before the size of the class was increased by the Administration. This year 413 men and 307 women have applied Early Decision. Approximately 80 men, one-third, the number of males in the class, and 60 women, one-half the number of females to be admitted, will enter the college via Early Decision. The Admissions Office expects to continue accepting between 30 and 50 percent of the class through the Early Decision program.

Great diversity remains among the students applying for admission in the fall, and the quality of the Early Decision applicant pool, academically speaking, remains high. According to Mr. Moll, at least 75 percent of those who apply could survive at Bowdoin. There are always some "reachers," applicants who plainly are out of their class and setting their sights too high, but such persons also benefit from the Early Decision program. The letters of rejection they receive in the fall serve as warnings, instructing them to place their expectations on a more reasonable level when they apply in April. Early Decision applications are thus sometimes trial balloons, and those who are rejected can apply again to other schools, hoping as well to be admitted in the spring where they were deferred in the autumn. At Bowdoin the chances of being accepted in the spring after being deferred in the fall are often slim. For this reason, the Bowdoin Admissions Office sends out two different letters of deferral — one telling the candidate that he is still in the

running, and the other instructing him that his chances are "very slim," that he will probably be rejected in April. A majority of the deferred candidates receive the latter notice.

The Early Decision applicant pool has grown by 208 percent over last year and by 96.2 percent over three years ago. As Mr. Boyden sees it, there are three major reasons for this growth. The first is the environmental factor, the appeal of the "college in the country." The second is the positive, enthusiastic and happy student body at Bowdoin. And the third reason has to do with the hard work and aggressive recruiting done by members of the Admissions Office. In addition to the careful attention which is paid to each application (every folder is read and graded by three different admissions officers,) the use of senior interviewers has permitted the staff of the Admissions Office to observe and judge the candidate in yet another light. Without these interviewers, interview could not be scheduled for most applicants. In October alone, 590 interviews, the majority of which were with Early Decision candidates, were conducted by six senior interviewers. The interviews have been extremely successful in aiding staff members.

The program of Early Decision thus serves as a guidance tool for the candidate as well as for the college. It permits the student to apply to his first choice as early as November, and if the candidate is rejected, he can set his sights accordingly when he applies in April. For the College, the Early Decision program represents a way in which the structure of the entering class may be partially determined early in the school year. In April the class is rounded out.

(Please Turn To Page Six)



Elliott Schwartz, composer of "Concerto in f (x)," has once again covered himself with glory.

Schwartz' Composing Wins Recognition From ASCAP

BNS — The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) announced today that Professor Elliott S. Schwartz of the Bowdoin College Department of Music has been selected as a winner of an ASCAP Award for the 1973-74 year.

It was the eighth consecutive ASCAP Award for Professor Schwartz, member of the Bowdoin faculty since 1964 and an internationally known composer whose works have been performed by leading orchestras and chamber groups in this country and abroad.

"In making a grant such as this," said Stanley Adams, President of ASCAP, "we are glad to join with Bowdoin College in supporting the growth and development of our nation's musical future." Mr. Adams said the awards, determined by a panel of distinguished music authorities, "reflect our continuing commitment to assist and

encourage writers of serious music."

Dr. Roger Howell, Jr., President of Bowdoin, said the College is honored that Professor Schwartz is again an ASCAP Award recipient. President Howell also congratulated Professor Schwartz "on this continued recognition of your work as a composer."

Professor Schwartz is the author of the recently published book, "Electronic Music: A Listener's Guide". He is also the author of "The Symphonies of Ralph Vaughan Williams", published in 1964; and co-editor of "Contemporary Composers on Contemporary Music", published in 1965. He has also written numerous articles for scholarly journals in this country and abroad, and has frequently lectured on electronic music.

A native of Brooklyn, N.Y., Professor Schwartz holds A.B., A.M., and Ed.D. degrees from Columbia University.

Final Effects Of Energy Cutback Still Uncertain

by G. CYRUS COOK

As everyone in the Bowdoin community knows, Christmas will be a little late this year and may perhaps extend almost to Easter. Everyone wants to know exactly what the story is on the fuel situation and the future of the school year 1973-74. Unfortunately, no one at this time is in a position to give any new or startling insights into the problem. Investigation committees, deans, and a large conglomerate of "plant" personnel are daily probing into this drama, a drama which is anything but unfolding at this time.

Dean Early expressed hope that a new statement will be forthcoming sometime around the 13th of December. In the meantime, more meetings will be taking place. John DeWitt, head of the plant, spoke with some uneasiness simply because he was unable to relate anything new about the situation. "We really

(Please Turn To Page Two)

The Miller family celebrates an eventful Fourth in the recent Masque and Gown production of Eugene O'Neill's *Ah, Wilderness!* Review appears on page five.

Tucker/Orient

Moving On

Bermuda North Goes To Southeast

by DEBBIE SWISS

For the past five years, Bowdoin students have been traveling to the Peter Dana Point reservation in Princeton, Maine to work with the Passamaquoddy Indian tribe that resides approximately four and one-half hours north of Bowdoin College. This year, however, members of Project Bermuda North IV will offer their assistance to the Pleasant Point tribe in Eastport, Maine. Sister Peggy Bulger, general director of the project, explained the transition as follows: "We have simply worked ourselves out of a job."

The original purpose of Bermuda North was to encourage the Indians to develop and oversee their own programs. Many of the programs suggested by project members have now been incorporated into the school system at Dana Point. This year, for the first time, the tribal government has been funded by a multipurpose grant from the DeRance Foundation. The tribal governor, Alan Sockabasin, believes that his people are now ready to try programs of their own without dependence on other groups.

Though Bowdoin students will not formally return to the reservation under the name of Project Bermuda North, many students will continue friendships they have developed with the people there. Sister Peggy mentioned that "through the goodness of the people of Brunswick, we will continue to send Christmas presents to Dana Point."

Though Bermuda North may concentrate its efforts on a new reservation, the basic goals of the project would remain the same. It would remain a people-to-people program where mutual trust and friendship are the foundation for

joint recreational and educational efforts. Lest the purposes of the program be misunderstood, by the Indian community and by Bowdoin students, it should be noted that the program has never aspired to become involved with academic credit.

Bermuda North's goal at Pleasant Point would be to strengthen the programs that have already been implemented on the reservation. The format will be similar to that of last year's project. Students will work, primarily with children, in recreational and educational capacities. This year, however, the teams that travel to reservation each week will be comprised of two men and two women. Last year, two men and one woman formed a team.

On December 1, veterans of Bermuda North will be meeting

again with representatives from the school board, tribal council, and recreational committee at Pleasant Point. At this time, the decision still to be made as to whether or not the program can be a service to these people. Sister Peggy commented: "We're trying to see how we can best aid them so they will be able to run independently of us."

Though many students would be returning to the project, there would be some spaces for interested students who have not before been involved with the program. Bermuda North needs people who are patient, tolerant of others, and able to offer a definite time commitment. Those who have applied to the project will be notified as to the status of Bermuda North after December 1.

Fuel Crisis Leaves Some Unhurt

(Continued From Page One)

don't know what the fellows in Washington or Augusta are up to," he said. DeWitt, Early and others simply feel that things are still "very much up in the air" concerning the coming months.

But what are the effects of the fuel shortage now? Two areas which have had to alter energy consumption somewhat are Picard Theater and the library. When asked about the effects of the shortage upon Bowdoin's dramatic productions, Professor Rutan quickly asserted that there was "no problem". He added that the Fall play ("Ah! Wilderness") had just ended and that a future work could wait until after the holiday break. Rutan expressed hope that the cast of the Spring play would

have their lines well memorized by the time of return in order to get right down to rehearsal. He also added that the experimental theater was "little affected" by the change.

Mr. Monk, head librarian, echoed Rutan's feelings and also pointed out a few positive things which have risen out of the shortage. He believes that lights are now being used more economically than before without any burden to busy scholars. As to the heat reductions, Monk feels that the library is actually more comfortable now than in the past as "fewer people will be falling asleep with the heat." Indeed this is welcome, for with exams only a few weeks away, few can afford such satisfying slumber.



The Newman Center's long-standing commitment to Maine's Indians will shift but not diminish this year, if plans to move to Bermuda North farther south go through.

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(CPS) — Vermont State Assemblyman Robert Emonds (R-Brattleboro) plans to introduce legislation this year to strengthen Vermont's statute forbidding public nudity.

Emonds said he's received complaints from citizens throughout the state outraged at the sight of all that flesh suddenly flapping around splashily on Vermont's public beaches and waterways, and, worse yet, on Brattleboro's own Main Street. (As the Chamber of Commerce has said all along, "Downtown Brattleboro has Everything.")

Emonds claimed that young mothers who nurse in public are a common sight in downtown Brattleboro, and that even women without infants to succor occasionally expose illegal portions of their breasts to passersby for the sheer joy of it. "These peek-a-boo blouses are a difficult problem, an argumentative area," said Emonds; "the legislature could spend a great deal of time on something like that."

Asked whether he had received any complaints, or if he had himself found it disturbing that a great many animals are

to be seen wandering around nude, and that cows and horses often perform copulatory acts in full view of public roadways, Emonds admitted that animals can do "some pretty embarrassing things" but anticipated no future legislation to clothe or to ban them from public view. "We've got to take care of the people first," Emonds emphasized, "and keep them from showing things to others they might not really want to see."

To support his contention that nudity can be dangerously provocative and even bring on sexual attack, he pointed out that almost all rape victims are found with their clothes ripped off. But, he said, the dangers involved notwithstanding, "it's up to the individual" whether to swim, walk, or breast-feed nude, "as long as it's done privately ..."

The problem of how to arrest offending skinny-dippers has until now been "somewhat slippery," Emonds, however, has wrestled with the dilemma and come up with what he considers an effective solution. Emonds suggested the use of "horse

blankets," the kind New York police once used in the legendary (if infrequent) raids on the city's bordellos. "You can't bring them in nude," he acknowledges, and allowing them to dress would give offenders the chance to plead not guilty. State police routinely carry such blankets in their cruisers now, he pointed out.

A great deal of publicity has been generated by his blanket legislation, according to Emonds. National magazines and the wire services have picked up the story, he said, and one unexpected result of all this widespread promo has been the arrival of large numbers of tourists with binoculars in the areas Emonds has cited as particularly "offensive."

At Harriman Reservoir, known as Lake Whitingham also, voyeurs were lining up forty deep to catch the scene, which comes complete with nude water-skiers, as Emonds told it. Several businessmen in the Lake Whitingham area, Emonds said, have congratulated him on his overwhelming success in promoting local tourism.



Ruthie Brown, wife of Professor Emeritus of English Herbert Ross Brown, directs four unidentified seniors during Yuletide Decorating festivities in the Union last Wednesday. (One to hold the lightbulb and four to move the ladder?)

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THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume CIII Friday, November 30, 1973 Number 10

The Energy Crisis

The fuel shortage has hit the New England colleges and hit them hard. Bates, for example, usually supplied by an independent distributor, was recently notified that the distributor had not been given anything to distribute. The result: Bates broke for Thanksgiving amid reports that only enough fuel for ten days of classes remained in the school's stores. Amherst faced a different problem: years later than most area schools, Amherst completed only recently the process of converting from coal to oil heat. With oil allocations now expected to be based on percentages of last year's consumption, Amherst, with zero consumption of oil last year, is said to face zero allocation now.

Comparatively, Bowdoin's crisis is gentle indeed. Nonetheless, and despite widespread anticipation, the announcement of the calendar change which issued last week from the Provost's office has brought with it a situation of dislocation and confusion. That Christmas vacation may extend to about Easter may at first please some students, but the immediate prospects of finishing up the abruptly truncated semester now proves sobering indeed. The Orient has in the past steadfastly supported the change to a 4-0-4 calendar, but we might have hoped for a gentler and more propitious inauguration. Still, we are presently in no position to doubt the judgment of the Provost and department heads who reached the decision. Nor are we inclined to nitpick over the selective congelation of given buildings (in the now-unheated Cage, for instance, track will be very nearly impossible; other winter sports live on). But there are questions related to the shutdown of the College which must be answered soon.

First, when will it all end? Will we come back in February? March? Will Saturday classes be reinstated for the duration of the diminished spring semester? Will Commencement be pushed back?

Second, what about our money, that money which is usually our parents' or the College's or the government's but which inevitably becomes ours in times of crisis? Are we being ripped off? What, if anything, will be refunded? Tuition? Room and board?

The answer to the first questions can come at present only from the Administration, and it had better come soon. There are plans to be made and old plans to be scrapped if Christmas suddenly becomes a second summer vacation.

The second set of questions does not require so immediate a reply. But the College must not suppose for a moment that it can get through this trouble without facing the issue of refunds. The Orient, recalling the lawsuits that followed so many of the strikes of 1970, is inclined to accept the argument that tuition is not refundable, that the student pays not for any given number of class hours but for whatever the College requires as progress toward the degree. Such progress would continue.

Room and board, however, are a different matter, especially board. Our dining bills are paid on a strictly contractual basis, dated day-by-day from the moment a student signs on to eat on campus. If we miss a month's worth of meals, there ought to be compensation. Board is not a fee, levied, collected, and disbursed. It is payment in expectation of a daily service. If that service is curtailed, the contract is broken and some portion of the board bill should be returned.

This is, perhaps, a minor point in view of the gathering crisis. But it is important that the College approach the coming cold with intelligence. The Administration must not use the crisis as an excuse for ripping off the student body, or for abusing the goodwill of the parents and organizations that usually sign the checks.

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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No Easy Answers

Tenure: A Tentative Conclusion

by TIM POOR

(This is the conclusion of a four-part series on the tenure system.)

The subject of faculty tenure is making a lot of people mad these days. Young teachers are flooding the market, making it hard for those teachers already on college faculties to stay there by receiving tenure, or to find jobs after they've left. As a result, the process of tenure itself is being questioned at Bowdoin.

For what reasons should one faculty member be permitted to stay at Bowdoin until he dies, while another is thrown out onto a near-empty job market? Faculty publications are easily counted, quantitative criteria; but, according to the administration, a secondary one. Everyone agrees that teaching ability is the thing that counts, but how is it measured?

Although the workings of the tenure system have been questioned at Bowdoin, the actual existence of tenure has not. Most administration and faculty members agree that tenure is necessary for the "academic freedom" of the institution.

But though the institution of tenure nurtures one kind of academic freedom, a large number of faculty members are beginning to wonder if it is demolishing another. The crux of the problem seems to be the nebulous nature of the Bowdoin tenure system. Few faculty members understand the exact process by which their fates are determined. Indeed, some say that when they came they were given the impression that "no

one ever has any problem getting tenure at Bowdoin." Students find it hard to understand why they are taking a course taught by a seemingly incompetent tenured teacher while the college is at the same time firing an apparently gifted, interesting young man.

Some believe that there should be some method of measuring a teacher's ability after he or she receives tenure. Provost and Dean of the Faculty Olin Robison said "As tenure is a reflection of the responsibility of the institution to the individual, there should be a process by which the responsibility of the individual to the institution could be measured after tenure."

Others feel that, rather than teachers being given a life contract with the institution, contracts should be renewed each ten to fifteen years in order to insure "continued excellence."

Most agree, however, that the system of decision, particularly with regard to that concerning teaching ability, should be made more systematic.

The reform most often mentioned as a partial solution to this problem is that of student evaluation. Alfred Fuchs, chairman of the Faculty Affairs Committee (which makes a recommendation to the provost in each tenure case) said that "student evaluation of faculty performance would take care of the problem of balance in making the decisions." Another teacher in the history department remarked that "giving more of a voice to students makes eminently good sense."

Peter Gessner, an associate professor at the State University of New York, recently analyzed a report which investigated the link between how much a student learns and how he evaluates his teacher. He found that "the higher the student ratings of the instruction they receive, the higher the class score relative to a nationwide norm," concluding that "both student ratings and class performance on national normative examinations are valid measures of teaching effectiveness."

Some fear, however, that the institution of such national exams would tend to "lock the curricula," discouraging teachers from teaching in any way other than that which will get their students the best results on a national norm. Other Bowdoin faculty members simply fear the growing power of Dean Robison. They are afraid that such power would be increased if such quantitative data were to pass only through his hands.

Although the faculty rejected one proposal for student evaluation, all indications seem to point to possible future proposals along the same lines, but rewritten to allay some of the faculty's fears.

Whatever the faculty decides to do, it is evident that tensions will rise in the next few years. The freezing of the faculty, combined with a slow job market and dwindling funds, will force the College Administration to be increasingly selective in its tenure decisions, which in turn will cause a further questioning of the tenure system at Bowdoin.

Wesleyan Admissions Policy Challenged Over Recruitment Of Blacks By "Quota"

by DAVID COLE

Bowdoin students have an image of the College's admissions department as among the weirdest in the country. Ask a student for his impression of the department's policy, and regardless of how absolutely normal and thoroughly dull the student and his friends might be, he will probably tell you that Dick Moll is dedicated to filling each incoming class with given quotas of blacks, hippies, and hockey players, though probably not in that order of importance. Judging from murmurs of discontent heard among instructors, particularly such comments as emerged in last issue's article on student illiteracy, this same impression of Bowdoin Admissions has gained a certain currency among the faculty. Every year there is grumbling about weirdos, complaints about quotas, and calls for an investigation. And every year nothing is done, and a new class full of differences enters the College.

That ultimately nothing happens is a reflection of the much-publicized success of the present admissions system, and also of Bowdoin's traditional complacency. Less success linked with less complacency might produce a significantly different situation.

This has recently happened at Wesleyan. In the last few years, Bowdoin's sister-school in Middleton, Connecticut has moved much faster than the other schools in the twelve-college exchange in the direction of academic and admissions policy innovation, and Wesleyan seems, overall, to have suffered as a result. Her applicant pool has dropped (Bowdoin's has grown steadily) and several times in recent years she has had to go to the waiting list to fill the

incoming class. Last year, Wesleyan announced the initiation of a "sex-blind" admissions policy, aimed at admitting the most qualified students regardless of sex (though qualified by the recommendation that women not be allowed to grow to much more than fifty per cent of any class). Further, she has maintained a commitment to the admission of underprivileged blacks, despite occasional outbursts of racial friction (one of which, four years ago, resulted in a *New York Times Sunday Magazine* article on "Racism at Wesleyan").



Alan Hollander of Wesleyan

This last item, combined with Wesleyan's continued weakness in the drawing of applicants, resulted this month in a move, initiated by students, to investigate admissions policy that allegedly had created a quota system for the recruiting of blacks. Alan Hollander, the student who sparked the movement with a series of letters to the *Argus*, the campus newspaper, accused the College of discriminating against whites in the admissions

process.

Accepting the value of a policy which would give "due consideration" to underprivileged applicants, Hollander objected to what he considered a tendency to equate "underprivileged" with "black." Hollander gathered enough support to force the College Body Council to conduct a referendum on the subject.

Reaction at Wesleyan was mixed. The Dean of Admissions, Robert Kirkpatrick, noted in the round-about language of his breed that the referendum "implies that there is a pre-set number of students to be admitted from a particular racial background. We never said that." Stronger words came from Ujamaa, the University's Afro-American organization. Jay Hogard, co-chairman of Ujamaa, called the referendum "implicitly racist," adding his opinion that "it was naive, uninformed, or stupid for the 200 students to have signed the proposition" that forced the referendum. Hogard suggested guardedly that a majority vote for Hollander's stand might cause some "difficulty" on campus.

The *Argus* called Hollander's argument "remarkably uninformed," and strongly urged Wesleyan students to vote against the proposal. Chris Mahoney, an Assistant Editor, called the proposal "restrictive" and "an insult to us all."

Hollander's ill-timed attempt to foster a "race-blind" admissions policy failed to generate the massive show of support for which its sponsors had hoped. Of 541 students responding to the CBC poll, 309, or 57%, voiced opposition. Hollander noted vaguely that he would continue his struggle, though he noted that

(Please Turn To Page Five)



Richardson/Orient



Richardson/Orient



Richardson/Orient

Nostalgia Tries Hard But Fails In O'Neill Comedy

by JOHN MULLIN

It has been forty years since Eugene O'Neill, pleasantly or otherwise, surprised New York theatre with his first attempt at comedy, *Ah, Wilderness!*. Any critique of that play, past and present, and of the recent Masque & Gown production of it, is unfortunately but inevitably colored by a consciousness of its author, and of the extent to which it deviates from his normal production. Had any playwright other than O'Neill produced such a work, it is at best doubtful that it would have survived or been so widely read. This is not to suggest that *Ah, Wilderness!* is necessarily a bad play, but there is precious little to distinguish it from any of a number of genial, adequately humorous pieces of its kind dating from that period. O'Neill was uncharacteristically straightforward in his intentions for this comedy; he did after all call it a "Recollection." Although this was a somewhat inadequate warning at the time, it should be a clear sign to us now that we will be offered very little that is new here in the way of comedy—and we aren't. In fact, its style, content and characters are all as utterly familiar as a pair of old shoes, and unblushingly so.

The Miller family is firmly planted in the there-and-then of early twentieth century New London, Connecticut. Great pains



Richardson/Orient

Can Tim Donahue resist the wiles of Eileen Sheedy?...



Richardson/Orient

... Our seductress doesn't wait to find out.

are taken to demonstrate that this is a solidly American, typically period family. They exist within and are required by one very particular context. Each character fills a conventional role, and their motivation is equally conventional. Even Richard's rebellion conforms to the small-town conception of the three deadly sins: wine, women, and song. This is drastically reduced scope for O'Neill, whose most successful serious characterizations transcend whatever limitations are imposed on them by time and place. For all their carefully crafted realism, they are as single persons never permitted to become the focus of the drama. Whatever the setting, whoever they are, the characters are essentially timeless, and are little more than metaphoric moths dancing before the flame of O'Neill's conception of Fate or Necessity. The appeal of *Ah, Wilderness!*, on the other hand, is that of pure nostalgia, and it credits Ray Rutan's production that no attempt was made to play it otherwise. If there is any lingering disappointment we should blame ourselves for expecting more than this from the creator of Harry Hope and James Tyrone.

One of the odd strengths of *Ah, Wilderness!* is that it plays so much better than it reads. Almost any production improves upon the raw literary material. The script has not aged well; phrases and vocabulary which sounded quaint in 1933 come off as positively trite in this age of manufactured nostalgia. A certain freshness of approach and a real attempt at sincerity is required to offset this, and some individuals achieved marked success. Most notable of these was Phil Goodwin. His portrayal of n'er-do-well Uncle Sid was as fine as any seen in the last two years on the Bowdoin stage. He endowed a small part with a sympathetic hilarity that would have done

justice to much greater roles. His quiet excellence contrasted almost too favorably with the various levels of under-, over- and non-acting with which he occasionally had to contend.

John Lord and Beth Taylor were pleasant and believable as Mr. and Mrs. Miller, but both were hampered by a lack of depth that cannot be blamed entirely on the script. Lord, an actor of acknowledged talent, had a genuine warmth at times, and his restraint was an admirable foil for Richard's histrionics. Had he been more consistent in developing some aspects of Nat Miller, especially voice, it would have done much to dispel a certain flatness to his portrayal. Taylor bustled admirably and managed to look her part with greater success than most of the cast, but failed to develop much beyond what was apparent, three minutes after her first appearance. As with Lord, what she did was quite good, but it was neither sufficient nor sufficiently varied.

No such reservations are necessary in considering Timothy Donahue's version of Richard Miller. In many ways he handled the most difficult and potentially disastrous role of the evening, and he did so with a compelling and altogether winning sincerity well suited to the star-gazing young poet he played. It was his unfortunate lot to be involved in nearly all the really painful scenes. It is a measure of his success that he managed to salvage much in what might otherwise have been a dreadfully long and uncomfortable beach episode. Donahue's occasional lapses back into himself were generally forgivable, and always at least amusing.

Perhaps the strongest contribution to the performance was made not by an actor but by Ray Rutan's truly engaging sets. The recreation of authentic magazine covers was both a delight to the eye and an effective

enhancement to the theme of nostalgia. The only flaw lay with the occasionally awkward entrances and exits some actors were forced to make around them. The set as a whole was the most ambitious undertaking of the past few years, and the rash of errors in production did not detract from the overall success. Jon Prescott's lighting only occasionally failed to match this fine quality, and at times was superlative. His last two scenes were real contributions to the play's poignancy, and the bright moon over the beach was by far the most interesting aspect of that scene.

Ah, Wilderness! provided an

unquestionably entertaining evening of theatre. As one viewer put it, the good parts were funny and the bad parts were funnier. But just as O'Neill's script failed to satisfy expectations bred by his better work, so this Masque & Gown presentation failed to match the higher quality of its usual productions. It was intelligently handled, divertingly staged and featured some pleasing acting. Despite this, it finally failed to achieve the poignancy that is the essence of really good comedy. Few of the actors went beyond the level of caricature, and while nostalgia can be suitable for evoking mood, it is ultimately no substitute for depth.



Tucker/Orient

... "It's love this time, not Kohoutek."

Wesleyan Admissions

(Continued From Page Four)
"On the basis of the results I'm not sure what I'm going to do." One Council member expressed concern that as many as 232 students had supported Hollander's position, but most seemed relieved by the outcome. Some students who voted against Hollander were also critical of Ujamaa; as one student noted, "I agree with this statement to a certain extent but I am afraid that to agree with it would be to sign a mandate against the admission of black students." Another student complained that Hogard had insulted the intelligence of the student body.

The referendum would not

have been binding in any event; the CBC has no influence on Admissions policy, which is ultimately set by the Trustees. But the vote did raise questions that struck a particularly sensitive nerve on this most "weird" of the twelve college campuses.

It would be unfair, however, to close this article without noting that elements of good, wholesome, Bowdoin-style normality still survive in Middleton. The same issue of the *Argus* that announced the referendum also reported accusations that, for the second time this semester, members of the Chi Psi fraternity had urinated on the Beta house. So much for relevance.



Tucker/Orient

Our heartbroken hero receives a missive from his lost love, delivered by Mildred, the archetypal obnoxious little sister.

Citibank Vice President To Lecture, Conduct Courses

(BNS) — Thomas C. Theobald, an executive vice president of First National City Bank of New York and head of its Investment Management Group, will arrive on the Bowdoin College campus Sunday (Dec. 2) for a four-day visit as a Woodrow Wilson Senior Fellow.

His stay at Bowdoin will be part of a recently announced million dollar effort to bring the campus and the non-academic world closer together. The program, initiated by the Lilly Endowment of Indianapolis, places representatives of business, industry and the professions on college campuses as visiting professors.

Bowdoin is one of 59 private liberal arts colleges throughout the nation which have been invited to participate in the Program. It is administered by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation of Princeton, N.J., which has in the past brought administrators, poets and teachers from abroad to American institutions of higher learning.

Dr. William D. Shipman, Chairman of Bowdoin's Department of Economics and the College's Adams-Catlin Professor of Economics, is in charge of arrangements for Mr. Theobald's visit.

Professor Shipman said Mr. Theobald will deliver a lecture Sunday (Dec. 2) at 7:30 p.m. in

Wentworth Hall of the Bowdoin Senior Center under the auspices of the College's Public Affairs Research Center.

The lecture, which will be open to the College community, will be entitled "International Banking and the Multinational Corporation."

Mr. Theobald will serve as a guest lecturer in a variety of Economics and other courses at Bowdoin Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

A native of Cincinnati, Ohio, the 36-year-old Mr. Theobald was graduated with honors from Holy Cross College and the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. His undergraduate studies were principally in the fields of classics and philosophy, and he spent more than a year studying modern European history at the University of Vienna.

He joined Citibank in 1960, was named an assistant cashier in 1962, became assistant vice president two years later, and in 1966 was appointed managing director of FNCB-Waltons Corp., Ltd., a Citibank affiliate in Sydney, Australia. He was made a vice president in 1968 and was promoted to senior vice president one year later.

Mr. Theobald was named group head in January of 1970 and was promoted to executive vice president in December of the same year.



Thomas C. Theobald of First National City, Woodrow Wilson lecturer.

Recently Mr. Theobald has been extensively involved with many other institutional investors in questions of corporate responsibility and proxy voting. In addition, he has been in charge of Citibank's own programs in the corporate responsibility area — low cost housing construction, minority employment and advancement, minority enterprise, and government consulting.

He and his wife, the former Karen Maurer, live in Darien, Conn., with their four children.

The Chapel Committee is pleased to announce that the Chapel is open Monday thru Friday between 10:00 and 11:30 a.m.

Early Decision Pool Rises

(Continued From Page One)

Despite the fact that, as Mr. Boyden remarks, the Early Decision process is much more flexible than the admissions procedure in the spring, the Admissions Office insists that the use of quotas is relatively nonexistent both in December and April. Although the College, according to Mr. Moll, wishes to enroll a percentage of black students roughly representative of the black percentage of the national population, this is a "target" rather than a quota. And it is a target which has not been met consistently in recent years.

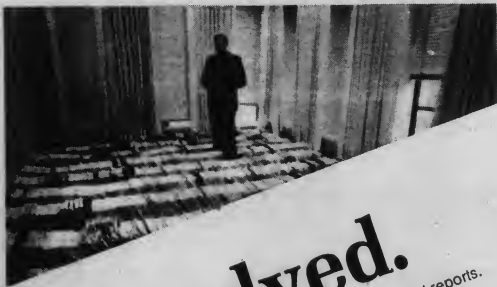
Perhaps the only real quota which the Admissions Office must observe involves the maintenance of a minimum number of male students on campus. When the college decided to admit women, it was agreed that the number of men comprising an entering class would not be reduced. While the number of women in the next entering class will probably be decreased, as will be the size of the entire class, female applications for Early Decision at Bowdoin are up 46.9 percent over last year. If this trend continues in

April, it will be particularly difficult to reject a large number of well qualified female applicants. In the opinion of Mr. Moll, there are three options for admitting women fairly: 1) establish a 50-50 student body ratio, 2) draw equal percentages of men and women from their separate applicant pools, and 3) "forget about sexes and admit the best people." Wesleyan adopted such a "sex-blind" admissions policy last year.

The number of Early Decision applications at Bowdoin has risen by 319 percent over the period of the past five year. The number of acceptances, all of which have been and are contingent upon the successful completion of the senior year of high school, has also increased. It is impossible to say whether or to what extent this current trend will continue. But Early Decision applications have risen steadily in number, and, considering the present popularity of the College as well as the resourcefulness of the staff the Admissions Office, it is hard to imagine that the filing of applications will do anything but increase.

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Lettermen Bolster Squash

BNS — Bowdoin College's 1973-74 varsity squash team will have eight returning lettermen around whom Coach Ed Reid hopes to build a squad that could improve on the 1972-73 record, which included eight wins and an equal number of losses during the regular season, plus a 10th place

schedule by entertaining Wesleyan Nov. 30.

This year's squad is led by Co-Captains Bob Hoehn, a senior from Memphis, Tenn., and Steve Felker, a senior from St. Louis, Mo. Both are lettermen. Other returning lettermen include junior Jason Fensterstock of New York, N.Y.; senior Bob Galen of Brunswick, Me.; senior Al Hess of Bangor, Me.; senior Bob Krachman of Marblehead, Mass.; senior Bob Revers of Dover, Mass.; and sophomore Bill Simonton of Wilmington, Del.

Other seniors on the preliminary roster are Frank Mariner of Watertown, Mass.; Jesse Tatum of New Canaan, Conn.; and Paul Weinberg of Atlanta, Ga. The junior contingent includes Scott Diddel of New York, N.Y.; Peter Lind of Wynnwood, Pa.; Peter Pizzi of Summit, N.J.; and John Whitaker of St. Paul, Minn.

Sophomores include Jim Appleton of Delmar, N.Y.; Steve Bash of Lawrenceville, N.J.; John Bowman of Wellesley, Mass.; Brett Buckley of West Point, N.Y.; John Drake of St. Louis, Mo.; Peter Ecklund of Woodbridge, Conn.; Jim Fitzpatrick of Scituate, Mass.; Al Hartwell of Shaker Heights, Ohio; and Austin Leach of Portland, Ore.



among 24 teams in the national championships.

More than 25 students signed up for squash and Coach Reid has decided to arrange a junior varsity schedule in addition to the usual varsity slate. The varsity opens its

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I might add, as Stowe's student representative, if you have any special problem, suggestion or complaint, you can also let me try to help you. In addition to working on the domestic flight reservations desk on Saturdays, that is one of my main tasks for Stowe.

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Matsters Slam Screen Doors

(BNS) — This appears to be a rebuilding season for Coach Phil Soule's wrestling team, which last year won nine matches, tied one and lost three. Phil, Bowdoin's only wrestling coach, has guided his squads to a five-season total of 30 victories, two ties and 19 defeats.

The loss of five outstanding wrestlers from last season's squad has dimmed the prospects for the current year, "but we might be able to come up with a couple of surprises," says Phil.

Capt. Tom Darrin, a senior from Reading, Mass., heads five returning lettermen. Darrin, who holds the Maine 167-lb. crown, won a fifth place at last season's New England championships in which the Polar Bears finished seventh among 22 teams. Other lettermen are sophomore Hank Bristol of Princeton, N.J., who holds the Maine 177-lb. title and who also took a fifth place in the New England-sophomore Steve DeMaio of Winchester, Mass., who was second in the Maine 158-lb. class competition last year; junior Mark Nickerson of Belchertown, Mass., a heavyweight; and senior Jay Van Tassel of So. Salem, N.Y., holder of the state 134-lb. title.

Hockey Faces Rocky Road

(Continued From Page Eight)

team, he remarked, by providing opportunities to try out different players and combinations against real competition without losing regular-season standing. Now the team must attempt to form a winning unit under the pressure of regular-season competition. "We've got a long way to go," he observed.

Viewing the team as a whole, he remarked upon the experience and strength of the defense, having lost only one starter from last year's squad. In goal, Senior Steve Sozanski, Junior Freddie Green and Sophomore John Cross provide Coach Watson with needed depth at a critical position. Each is a strong and dependable performer, he affirmed, though he added that both his back-up goalies will "see more action as the situation warrants" in hopes of keeping his goalie staff as sharp as possible all through the season in case of injury.

The offense has far less experience and, combined with the losses of graduation, the team lacks a good deal of scoring power. This, the coach finds, is the biggest gap in the Bowdoin club. The sophomores who have come up this year add depth but it remains inexperienced depth. All these players must learn Coach Watson's methods of attack, defense and positioning. Thus, as with last year's team, the bench will be seriously lacking in experience and strength, making injury a critical factor in the upcoming season. Indeed, the reserves may face their first test against Boston State for at this writing, several lettermen are out with illness.

Looking beyond the team to the schedule ahead, Coach Watson questioned his own earlier predictions of a fairly successful year and pointed to the increasing equality of teams within Division II. Both Boston State and Merrimack beat the Carling Club easily and Vermont lost a supposedly easy pre-season game to another Division II club.

"Whether it's great freshmen or what, all these teams could not

have done this on the basis of last year's strength. All the teams in the Division are becoming more equal." The Bears thus will have to adapt their style of play to each new opponent and while Coach Watson feels controlling the puck and scoring goals is the best method of defense, he readily admits this will probably be modified against the strongest opposition. Division I teams such as Dartmouth, UNH, and Boston College will give the Bears even stiffer tests of their training.

Thus a long and rocky road appears over the upcoming season. Three of the toughest games the Bears will face in Division II will be UVM, a "perennial powerhouse," St. Anselm's (a young team which lost nothing to graduation) and Williams (a strong, veteran team). But few games will be much easier.

The energy crisis will not help the team either, for now they must face rescheduling of four games in January (three away), and nearly a month without games or practice. At press time, no word had been announced on the administration's plans to meet this situation but Coach Watson pointed out that the team would lose much of its edge if forced to lay off this long.

Despite such worries for the future, the coach continued to outline plans for the present. Possible starters he mentioned for the Boston State game were Ahern, Condos and Anderson on the line, Shanahan, Vigneron or Leonardo on defense and Sozanski in goal. As always, he stressed, fan support is important both home and away. "The fans have always been great and everyone really appreciates it." It remains an important part of the Bears' morale to have such support.

Approaching the commencement of the 1973-74 Bowdoin season, then, is the varsity team really ready?

"They're as ready as they can be," is Coach Watson's reply, and that may be the only comfort for the Bowdoin fan on the brink of a tough and perhaps disappointing season.

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Geier, Jackson Head B-ball

(Continued From Page Eight)
eraged seven points a game last season and Jackson (6-2) averaged 4.7.

The starting job at center appears to be up for grabs among junior letterman Tom Mills (6-5, 2.6 average) of Chappaqua, N.Y.; junior Larry Kolkhorst (6-5, 1.4) of Portland, Me.; and sophomore Rick Swann (6-4) of Westwood, Mass., who averaged 14.2 points in the first five games played by

last year's freshman squad before an ankle injury forced him to sit out the rest of the schedule.

Bidding for jobs in the front court are forwards Pete Goodwin (6-5, 3.4) of So. Windsor, Conn., a junior letterman; and sophomore Steve Alexander (6-4) of Andover, Mass., who averaged 14.7 points for the freshman team.

Other possible starters at guard include junior letterman Charlie Thalheimer (6-2) of West Simsbury, Conn., who averaged 3.6, and Dan Vogt (5-11) of Bethel, Me., who averaged 5.4; and sophomore Mike Whitcomb (5-11) of Bristol, Conn., who averaged 13.4 as a freshman.

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THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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SPORTS



Orient/DeMaria

Long, strenuous practices cure the TV beer blues, as the Polar Bears prime for Boston State tomorrow.

Crisis On Ice

Carling Wins Hockey: 6-3

by PETER BLODGETT

Varsity Hockey Coach Sid Watson, discussing the prospects of the 1973-74 Polar Bears on the eve of the season opener against Boston State (an away game, Saturday, December 1), reflected upon Bowdoin's loss, 6-3, to the Carling Club in a scrimmage November 17.

He noted several weaknesses in the team's performance. The passing and the persistence needed to finish off plays and

score goals was lacking and dulled the Bears overall performance.

Death Hurts

The entire team, however, received ice time, which would be unusual in a regular game and meant that the more inexperienced players had more shifts than normal.

Praising his squad as a hard-working group, Coach Watson nonetheless stated frankly that the team had not jelled into a cohesive, balanced unit and was definitely hurt by the dearth of scrimmages. The coach did feel

the addition of the three-game Williams College Invitational Tournament (December 27-29) was a very useful venture in helping to maintain the team's competitive edge over Christmas.

Eph-tourney

He regretted the lack of pre-season action (Bowdoin is bound by conference rules to a twenty-four scrimmage-and-game season; the Williams tourney places us at twenty-three games, allowing for only one scrimmage.) Such action really helps the

(Please Turn To Page Seven)

Bear Hoopmen Could Cash In

(BNS) — "We are hoping that last year's experience will pay off."

That's how Ray Bicknell, Bowdoin's veteran basketball coach, feels about the prospects for his 1973-74 varsity team.

Bicknell, who will have eight returning lettermen from a 1972-73 squad that won only three games and lost 15, says "Our aim is to avoid some of last season's costly mistakes and we'll try to work harder on our defense." The Polar Bears have several promising sophomores and the key to Bowdoin's season could be the speed with which they acclimate themselves to varsity play.

76ers Adjust

Although only three lettermen were lost due to graduation, they included the 1972-73 team's two leading scorers — Frank Compagnone and Kip Crowley.

Serving as co-captains will be two senior lettermen — forward Warren Geier of Natick, Mass., and guard Bob Jackson of Methuen, Mass. Geier (6-3) av-

(Please Turn To Page Seven)



Orient/DeMaria

It takes the whole varsity team to stop the Bicker when he's hot!

Fabulous 4 Lead Swimmers

BNS — Coach Charlie Butt's Bowdoin College varsity swimming team finished second in the New England championships last season after completing its regular schedule with an outstanding record of nine victories and two defeats.

Whether the Polar Bears can do it again will depend largely on the efforts of Bowdoin's "Fabulous Four" — sophomore lettermen Dave Thurber of Barrington, R.I.; Barry Roberts of Ft. Collins, Colo.; Steve Potter of Glens Falls, N.Y.; and Rick Rendall of Greenville, S.C.

As freshmen this quartet of swimmers was, in a word, sensational. Thurber set Bowdoin and Curtis Pool records in the 200-yd individual medley and 200-yd backstroke and established a Bowdoin record in the 100-yd backstroke. Roberts set Bowdoin and Curtis Pool records in the 100-yd breaststroke, and established a College record in the 200-yd breaststroke. Potter set a Bowdoin record in the 200-yd freestyle and established College and Curtis Pool marks in the 500-yd freestyle. Rendall contributed a Bowdoin record in the 50-yd freestyle. In addition, Thurber, Roberts and Rendall were members of a 400-yd medley relay team that set Bowdoin and Curtis Pool records; and Rendall and Potter were members of an 800-yd freestyle relay team that racked up a College record.

The "Fabulous Four" will be joined by six other lettermen, including Capt. Mark Stantangelo '74 of W. Roxbury, Mass., an outstanding diver. Other returning

lettermen: junior Jim Senseacqua of No. Windham, Me., a freestyler and butterfly swimmer; and four additional sophomores — Jim Farrar of Naugatuck, Conn., a freestyler; Tom Formica of W. Hartford, Conn., who holds the Curtis Pool record in the 100-yd backstroke; freestyler Jim Harding of Princeton, Mass.; and diver Ellen Shuman of Arlington, Va.

The roster also includes sophomore Charlie Riley of Manchester, N.H., who swims freestyle events and the individual medley.

Freestyler Jeff McBride of Kenilworth, Ill., heads a contingent of five freshmen and Coach Butt predicts that McBride, who had an outstanding high school swimming career, will swim his way into the Bowdoin record books early this season.

Other freshman members of the



Captain Felker devastates an opponent while warming up for the season's opener.

team are backstroke John Hourihan of Marblehead, Mass.; freestyler Steve Knox of Farmington, Conn.; freestyler Bruce MacLeod of Glenside, Pa.; and breaststroke swimmer Walt Spilsbury of Huntington, N.Y.

Bowdoin opens its season by entertaining Springfield College Dec. 1 and swims at Wesleyan Dec. 8.

Indoor Track Boasts Stars

by LEO GOON

Once again under the reigns of Coach Sabasteanski, the Polar Bear Indoor Track Team will begin its Winter campaign on Dec. 8, away against Tufts. After losing this meet last year at home by a narrow 10 point margin, the Bears will obviously be looking for revenge, but this year looks similar to past years: a good group of top men, with little depth. So to win, Bowdoin will need to rely on the big first places to pull them through, lacking the back-up men that would enable

them to win by picking up the precious second and third places.

So although Coach Sabasteanski has good talent in most of the events, injuries to any few key men could spell disaster for the rest of the year, leaving the team with gaping holes in its line-up.

Again, like last year, the team is a relatively young one, with sophomores outnumbering the rest of the team! New faces to watch this year are sprinter — Tjer McLean from Andover, Mass.; 600-1000-2M Relay man Brust from Centerville, Ohio; HJ-HHer Elwell from Coventry, Conn.; sprinter-Ler Soule from Woolwich, Me.; and Tjer Jim Getchell from Westbrook, Me.

The team looks like it would do better in State Meet competition than in dual meets with all its outstanding performers, like Les Vaughn (40-MR), Leo Dunn (600-MR), Jeff Sanborn (M-2MR), Billy Wilson and Fred Davis (2M), Tom Getchell (HJ-TJ-MR), in the running events, and Captain Larry Waithe and Dick Leavitt in the 35 lb. weight and SP, and John Littlehale and Marty Lee in the PV.

Right now, the 1000, Mile, HJ, PV, and weight events look thin, with only two men or less in each event, and the LJ looks weak with no real star there. But against Tufts, the good guys will have to get those firsts, and then stay healthy through the vacation, lest the team become a skeleton when they return.

This year, more so than in the past, I look to the coaching and shifting around of personnel by Coach Sabasteanski to get the most points possible, and since the number of personnel is limited, it could easily come down to the key placement of talent that will spell the difference.

Impact Of Fuel Shortage On Colleges Varies

(Editor's note: The fuel crisis continued to generate news this week, both on campus and off. At Bowdoin, students were notified this week that the College would open as scheduled next semester, contrary to earlier expectations that the break might extend into the middle of February. But although projected fuel savings were higher than once thought possible, some suffering continued; sadly, the College announced this week that the Museum of Art and the Peary-MacMillan Arctic Museum will close for the duration of the winter break.

Elsewhere in New England, Bowdoin's sister schools felt varying impacts as fuel allocations was cut back. Below, the *Orient* reprints articles from several New England college newspapers.)

(From the *WESLEYAN ARGUS*)

By CHARLEY BLAINE
President Campbell announced Monday the University's initial steps to cope with the current energy crisis, and students administrators and faculty members can expect their rooms, classrooms and offices to be heated at a lean 68 degrees whether they like it or not.

Campbell said the steps will come in three parts to take into account the University's consumption of electricity, heating fuels, and gasoline and other motor fuels.

Lights Dimmed

The University will cut back on unnecessary interior lighting in such facilities as the Science Center and the Center for the Arts between 10 p.m. and 8 p.m.

In addition, the lights keeping College Row swathed in light during the night will be dimmed somewhat. The University keeps the row of buildings lighted not only for show but for security reasons as well.

In addition, some unnecessary lights in the hockey rink will be put out or reduced at night.

Temperatures Lowered

Campbell said that conservation energy programs had already been implemented in some of the University's mechanical systems.

Second, Campbell said that the University will reduce thermostat settings in the University to 68 degrees wherever necessary. Buildings such as the World Music Hall where sensitive gamelan instruments require special climate controls will be spared.

However, the thermostats will be fixed so that they cannot be changed. Campbell said that University thermostats have ranged in magnitude from 70 to 74 degrees.

In addition, Scott Lab, by Judd Hall, will be closed entirely. The old science building has been used by the Music Dept. in recent years. Another building at 167 Vine St. will be closed.

Campbell said, however, that he did not foresee any threat to the upcoming January Term, although he thought the University might bill students living on campus during January for the heat and other utilities.

When it comes to Wesleyan's consumption of gasoline, Campbell said the Administration will review how much gas is used by university vehicles and under what circumstances.

Guidelines Planned

Discussions will be held with department heads and program directors and the results of the review will be reported to the Senate Financial Planning Committee.

In addition, Campbell said that the University intends to issue more precise guidelines for gas and vehicles in connection with travel to airports and other

places.

Campbell said that all these steps will not be nearly as significant as conscious individual efforts in the Wesleyan community to deal effectively with the problem, which may hurt both in a physical and financial sense.

(From the *FREE PRESS*, University of Southern Maine)

By GREG JORDAN

Phase I of the three part USM plan to deal with the energy crisis has been launched.

"Things are pretty much underway," said Vice President for Finance and Administration Walter Fridinger in response to a Free Press query on university measures to handle the crisis.

"The oil suppliers have designated Hospitals as the first priority for fuel, followed by industries and then universities and educational institutions," he noted.

"I think we've got everything pretty much turned down to 65-68 during the day and 60 at night," stated Fridinger. "All decorative lighting and all other lighting except that necessary for safety and security has been shut off. Hallway lighting has been cut in half as well as lighting in various USM parking lots."

New shower heads are being considered for the dorms to permit a smaller amount of wasted hot water. Reduced water temperatures are already in effect. These measures have all resulted from a top-level administrative meeting called here on November 12.

Fridinger also noted that members of the physical plant staff will soon begin to serve as energy wardens. These wardens, who may include work-study students, will check buildings throughout the university to certify that heat and lighting standards are being met. They will "explain their presence before checking classrooms and offices" according to Fridinger.

These measures "pretty much constitute the first phase" he said "but we are waiting for a decision from the Board of Trustees on the major issue of extending the semester break." The Board will meet this Wednesday in Bangor to discuss this possibility. A possible consequence at USM would be the cancellation of 8 three-week mini-summer courses scheduled to begin after graduation.

A more serious problem that would result from a vacation extension could be the loss of education. (Please Turn To Page Three)



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BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1973

NUMBER 11



Work To Begin This Spring On The New Arts Facilities

by ALEXANDER PLATT

"Of Poets, Statesmen and each son Who brings them fame by deeds well done."

The College song omits any mention of Bowdoin artists, for other than wreaking havoc on the metric pattern of Mr. Sills inspiring lyrics, the inclusion of "artists" between "Poets" and "Statesmen" would be misleading. No famous artist marches in that proud company of Bowdoin graduates that brings her fame, and if one looks at the present art instruction facilities at the College, he will see that Bowdoin has not been doing much of anything to bring potential Eakinses or Homers into her alumni ranks.

To remedy this situation, the College decided to erect a new building devoted entirely to instruction in the arts. Bids have now been made and judged, and work will begin next semester. The new building, to be built in

the space between Searles Hall and the Walker Art Building, will add twenty-three thousand additional square feet of space to the present ten thousand square feet set aside for art.

In the brochure put out by the College Development Office showing the plans for the building, a very convincing argument is presented on the need for new art facilities. The brochure opened with the statement that, "With one of the finest small college art museums in the country and an art faculty of unusual ability, Bowdoin should be a leader among liberal arts colleges in art instruction. But effective use of these two valuable resources is severely hampered by physical teaching facilities which have been frankly described by a visiting professor as 'the worst I have ever seen.'" The brochure unfavorably compares the present facilities with those of other

(Please Turn To Page Six)

Guest Lecturer

Citibank Veep Discusses Business

By SUMNER GERARD

Huge American firms which invest overseas are not the "foreign devils" recent criticism has made them out to be, argued a vice president of First National City Bank of New York in a Wentworth lecture Tuesday.

Thomas C. Theobald, in an address entitled "Corporate Responsibility and the Multinational Enterprise," said that in their own self-interest, American firms abroad are not likely to meddle with overthrowing governments, avoiding taxes, thwarting the economic objectives of host countries, or supporting tottering and corrupt governments.

"I would say that there is too much television, too many speeches that can be delivered before the United Nations, too much awareness on the part of countries that they don't have to put up with this sort of thing, for this to be an advantageous course of action for a company to pursue," Theobald contended.

After reminding the audience that the recent wave of criticism is not a novel phenomenon but a "recurrence of social concern which seems to come to the fore from time to time," the director of Citibank's foreign operations outlined and responded to four major criticisms of the international giants. These firms, he said, have been charged with infringing and sovereignty of nations, disrupting the patterns of employment in the countries where they operate, contributing to international monetary instability, and supporting undesir-

able political regimes.

Theobald argued that American companies abroad are not as influential as it is popularly believed. Unable to establish a strong political base in most host countries, and the object of "precious little" support from the United States Government, they are if anything more vulnerable than local companies, he maintained. Because of this, the speaker continued, there have been few recent cases of active meddling in the host countries' affairs, of tax evasion. It is too risky to be profitable.

"We need a permit to operate, and all they have to do is revoke it," he said. On the question of employment, Theobald argued that while foreign firms do have a disrupting influence on local labor markets, such influence may benefit the host country. "It is a question of some debate," he said, "whether it is an evil to create jobs in underdeveloped countries, thus raising their standard of living."

The speaker discussed monetary crises only briefly, saying that they are caused not by multinationals but by local governments. (Please Turn To Page Two)

Bohan Gets \$17,500 For Research; Goal Of Study Is Heme Molecules

(BNS) — Research Corporation of New York City, one of the oldest American foundations for the advancement of science, announced today the award of a \$17,500 Cottrell College Science Grant to Bowdoin College for research by Professor Thomas L. Bohan.

Dr. Bohan, a member of the College's Department of Physics and Astronomy, is conducting a research program entitled "Magnetic Resonance and Optical Spectroscopy of Heme Proteins at Low Temperatures." The project, directed toward a greater understanding of biological mechanisms such as cellular respiration, involves a study of the structure and function of heme proteins, molecules important in the life process.

In a letter to Sam C. Smith, Vice President of Research Cor-

poration, Bowdoin President Roger Howell, Jr., said, "Both personally and on behalf of the Governing Boards and faculty, I express our sincere appreciation for the Research Corporation's continued participation in the academic and scientific programs of Bowdoin College."

Research Corporation was created in 1912 by Frederick Gardner Cottrell as a nonprofit institution for bringing inventions into public use and directing the proceeds to support scientific research. The foundation currently grants over \$4 million a year to support research in the natural sciences and for public health nutrition programs. It also provides invention evaluation and administration services for over 250 educational and scientific institutions.

(Please Turn To Page Six)

Sociological Research Class Reports Preliminary Results

Early findings are now in from the series of surveys conducted by the Sociological Research Class (Sociology 22), as announced earlier in the Orient. Data for the United States public, recently made available to the College, are drawn from the General Social Survey. This survey, sponsored by the National Science Foundation and Russell Sage Foundation, is designed to aid sociologists in monitoring changing aspects of American life. Comparable survey questions were answered by 90 percent of a random sample of Bowdoin students, and by two-thirds of the faculty.

Students and faculty alike tend to differ from the United States population, in a number of respects, for example, in:

Taking a more liberal stand on issues of free speech, sexual behavior, economic and political opportunity for both women and blacks;

Reserving judgment as to how trustworthy, helpful, or fair people are in general.

Both students and faculty are less likely than the public at large to identify with one of the major religious faiths. In respect to political partisanship, however, students predominantly announce themselves as "Independents," whereas majorities of the faculty and the public think of themselves as either Republi-

can or Democratic.

More sophisticated analysis of the national sample is currently being conducted by members of the research class with the aid of the Bowdoin Computing Center. So far it appears, for example, that only small minorities of the employed public express dissatisfaction with the work they do, despite widespread concern among social scientists with Marx's concept of alienation. Furthermore, various measures of life satisfaction seem to be associated with improvements in family financial security, despite the so-called "revolution of rising expectations."

According to a recent Newsletter from the Sociology Department, members of the research course have also completed a project on the little-explored topic of interaction among strangers. Based on observation and interviewing in varied sites (ranging from bus stations and diners to day care centers and pornographic movie houses), several potentially publishable research reports have been written. Class members are now undertaking different types of analyses, based on historical documents, letters, works of art, and other available materials of cross-cultural or cross-temporal interest.

Dr. Deetz To Lecture On Historical Archeology

BNS — Dr. James J. F. Deetz, Professor of Anthropology at Brown University and President-elect of the Society for Historical Archeology, will deliver a public lecture at Bowdoin College Dec. 12.

Professor Deetz, who also serves as Assistant Director of Plimoth Plantation in Plymouth, Mass., will speak at 7:30 p.m. in Wentworth Hall of the Bowdoin Senior Center. The public is cordially invited to attend his lecture, which will be entitled "Historical Archeology in New England."

Dr. Deetz will be introduced by Dr. David I. Kertzer, Assistant Professor of Anthropology in Bowdoin's Department of Sociology.

A native of Cumberland, Md., Professor Deetz was awarded B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees at Harvard, where he has served as a Teaching Fellow, Visiting Associate Professor of Anthropology and Research Fellow in North American Anthropology.

He was a member of the faculty at the University of California at Santa Barbara from 1960 to 1967, when he joined the Brown

family. He was an archeologist for the Smithsonian Institution in 1958.

He is a member of the executive committee of the Society for American Archeology and a consultant to the National Park Service's Committee for the Recovery of Archeological Remains.

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Sale Of Term Papers Illegal

(CPS) — The sale or purchase of term papers is prohibited by a recently enacted law in Massachusetts.

Included in the bill signed by the governor last week was an amendment making it illegal for one student to take a test for another.

The bill states in part, "Whoever sells themes of these, whoever arranges or assists in their compilation, or makes use of such items or results of studies without giving due reference shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 or six months imprisonment or both."

The new law was designed to combat the increasingly wide scale use of term paper and research services in Massachusetts.

Boston University brought suit against ten Massachusetts term paper firms in October, 1972.

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Banker Lauds Foreign Investment

(Continued From Page One)

tional corporations, but by differing rates of inflation.

In response to the charge that multinational enterprises have been known to support regimes which are undesirable from the United States' point of view, such as South Africa where government policies are overtly racist, Theobald again contended that the multinationals are essentially benevolent. He observed with regard to South Africa: "There are diverse opinions as to whether blacks are better or not better off because of the actions of multinational corporations."

It was a disappointment to some in the audience that Mr. Theobald failed to offer any clear idea of what corporate responsibility should be, preferring in-

stead to fall back on the familiar argument that if only they are permitted to pursue their own "enlightened self-interest," corporations will make everyone better off. At times, the lecture lapsed into what appeared to be little more than a justification of present international investment practices, and of Citibank's policies in particular. But Mr. Theobald succeeded admirably in shaking some deep-rooted misconceptions about the conduct of multinational business.

Thomas Theobald gave the lecture in the course of a four-day visit to Bowdoin as a Woodrow Wilson Senior Fellow under a nation-wide program designed to bring the campus and the non-academic world closer together.

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Colder Buildings, Darker Campuses Nationwide

(Continued From Page One)

tional veterans benefits for the month of January. Veterans must attend at least one day of classes that month or they would lose their January allotment.

Fridinger also noted that university is considering "discouraging use of campus facilities by off-campus people on the weekends. University people would not be kept out," he said "but we want to discourage raising the temperature above the 60 degree mark for closed buildings just to accommodate non-university functions."

(From the AMHERST STUDENT)

By PHIL HECHT

Colder buildings and darker campuses will be the rule as institutions in the five-college area respond to the energy crisis.

College physical plant directors are depending on student cooperation to a large extent to achieve economies in heating and lighting. Each of the five schools has developed its own means of gentle coercion combined with a turning down of the master dials.

HAMPSHIRE: The college is

completely run by electric heat. It does not have the problem of obtaining fuel oil directly from a supplier, but it stands to lose heat when oil supplies are cut back because 85% of its electricity is produced from oil. Howard Paul, Hampshire's Physical Plant Director, remarked,

"We've done the usual thing and formed a committee of faculty, students, and administrators to study the problem, and each of them has offered suggestions."

"We have started a campaign to turn the heat in every building down to 68 degrees from the usual 72 degrees but this is a particular tough undertaking at Hampshire, because each room has its own thermostat. If the students don't cooperate, it won't do a lot of good."

Paul added that while some types of shutdowns over interterm have been contemplated, no decision has been reached. "But it looks like Hampshire will shut down for at least some time during vacation," he said.

Saved 6000 Gallons

MOUNT HOLYOKE: The college has turned down the temperatures in its buildings to 68 degrees from the normal 72 degrees and is asking for student cooperation in turning off lights when they are not in use. Bill Wood, who is in charge of the heating department at Mount Holyoke, said, "Essentially what we're trying to do is to pressurize the buildings. So far, we have received enough oil, and our fuel contract has not been reduced yet." Over the Thanksgiving va-

cation, the College saved 6000-8000 gallons of fuel oil by cutting down the temperatures, in all unoccupied buildings to 50 degrees. Similar plans are being considered for the interterm, but no decisions have yet been made.

Wood is somewhat optimistic about student response to the call for conservation: "Last year, when the girls got too warm, they would open up the windows and doors. This year when the temperatures get too high in the dorms, they call in and report it. They're cooperating 100 percent." But if the cutback in oil allocations does occur, "we could be in pretty tough shape," he said.

SMITH: Smith has taken a sweepstakes approach to the energy shortage. William Gardiner, Smith's Director of Physical Plant, has designed energy conservation buttons which he will distribute to students and is putting up posters around campus to remind students of the problem.

Gardiner's major goal is simple: "You always hear a lot of talk about how much power an electric carving knife uses and similar things, but that is not where the answer lies. The answer is to make sure the central mechanisms are working properly, and to turn down the temperature in all of our 85 buildings. There was a suggestion to turn off the lights in the library stacks for a majority of the time, but I'm not convinced that such a solution would be profitable."

So far, the temperatures have

been reduced in all buildings to 68 degrees from the normal 74 degrees, and suggestions for the interterm are still being considered. It is likely there will be a shorter period of activity than originally planned.

UMASS: By virtue of size alone, UMAss has a big problem. There are more than 7000 thermostats which are in the process of being turned down to 68 degrees, according to a spokesman from UMAss' Physical Plant Department. To ensure that the reduction in temperature occurs, students are being dispatched to all buildings to test the temperature with fast-reacting thermometers. Hoffman, in charge of heating at UMAss, said that thermostats should all be turned down by the end of the week, and he hopes to examine a reduction in lighting around the campus. "For the next few days, he remarked, we will be testing the effect of shutting down the ventilators in two of the Southwest towers." The ventilators normally use almost 50% of the fuel needed to heat the towers.

UMass will not have a problem obtaining enough oil this winter, since it is heated by coal, but it will be forced to burn lower quality coal, and even then it will take a 15% reduction in supply. Hoffman added, "The ecology people have relaxed their position a bit because there is no other choice."

In addition to measures taken already, Hoffman has asked for a complete shutdown for part of the interterm, but no schedule has yet been approved. Sports and intramural programs have been moved up to start earlier in the evening aiming toward a decrease in electricity being used for lighting.

(From the WILLIAMS RECORD-ADVOCATE)

The first in a series of Energy Information Bulletins has been distributed to Williams students, faculty and staff. The bulletin, outlining the College program for energy conservation, was issued by Peter Wlanetz, Director of Physical Plant.

Claiming that only "an acute nation-wide fuel shortage, far greater than anticipated at this time," would prevent Williams from operating during the winter, the bulletin announced the existence of "contingency plans" should the fuel situation worsen. Such steps include a reduction of thermostat levels below 68 degrees (their current setting), restrictions on the consumption of hot water and a complete shutdown of some "less essential" buildings.

One tradition that will be curtailed on account of the fuel shortage, according to Wlanetz, is the illumination of several Christmas trees on the campus. This year, only a single tree in front of the Thompson Memorial Chapel will be strung with lights.

Shine At Parties

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Student Asks "What's the Difference?"

ASK "RIP" JONES '74: QUESTION — I understand there's a lot of confusion between the Airport Transportation Company and the Airport Limousine Service that operates between Portland International Jetport and Brunswick, as well as other surrounding towns. Stowe Travel has been recommending the Airport Transportation Company. What's the difference?

ANSWER — I'm glad you asked that. Stowe Travel is quite concerned because of the confusion. When you come back from vacation (?) and arrive at Portland Jetport, we urge you all to keep in mind that there is a difference.

Clint Hagan of Stowe Travel tells me that a few students and many servicemen have been taking the Limousine Service thinking that they are getting the Airport Transportation bus, and when they get to Brunswick have to pay the taxi rate of \$15 instead of the Airport Transportation Bus fare of only \$5. Actually, we understand that the driver of the limousine service is always right there at the entrance of the Airport as passengers leave. If you want to save money we urge you to be sure you are taking the Airport Transportation Company bus, which always meets incoming Delta flights.

It's not that the limousine service is charging an outlandish rate, because that \$15 is the correct taxi rate. But the Airport Transportation Company Bus is not a taxi and has special, low rates and we think you should know that. In addition to meeting all incoming Delta flights, the Airport Transportation Bus now picks up and drops off at the Moulton Union. Reservations and tickets can always be purchased in advance at Stowe Travel. For pick-up at the Moulton Union, you should have a reservation in advance. If you arrive at Portland Airport without a reservation, you should contact the driver at once.

And in closing, may I add that Stowe Travel wishes you all a "good trip", a happy holiday and best wishes for all your endeavors in the new year of 1974.



Craig "Rip" Jones '74
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BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume CIII

Friday, December 7, 1973

Number 11



Closing Thoughts

We are unprepared for our Christmas message. Although this is the last *Orient* of 1973, we are not moved to offer our readers the requisite holiday sermon. Not that it wouldn't be easy to throw one together, in the manner of most editorials; but somehow, to offer a Christmas message this early in the month would lack a certain authenticity. To wish the readership a peaceful holiday season, only to see them spend the following two weeks cramming for and taking final exams, strikes us as inappropriate.

So there will be no reflections on this festive season, no hopeful wishes for peace on earth or goodwill among men. The *Orient* is aware of the limits of its influence. However, as this is the final issue of the year, we might reasonably be forgiven for passing briefly over questions raised in these pages in the last few months.

First, and perhaps foremost, there is still the issue of racism in athletics, discussed in the *Orient* last April. Nothing has come of this investigation, the time of year being blamed in part for the Administration's unwillingness to act to quiet black fears of discrimination in sports at Bowdoin. The problem remains.

Second, there is the problem of tenure. Who gets it? Who gives it? We have tried to show the extent to which the present half-wit system has produced confusion and even fear among junior faculty, and have suggested some ways of opening up the process. The faculty has voted against faculty evaluation by students. The problem remains.

Third, there is the question of illiteracy among students. The English Department blames Dick Moll and Dick Moll blames the high schools, but regardless of who is to blame, students continue to come to Bowdoin despite grossly inadequate backgrounds in reading and writing. The *Orient* has suggested a mandatory composition and comprehension test upon matriculation, to separate out the students who simply must have remedial work. Nothing has happened. The problem remains.

There were other questions raised in the *Orient* this year: the need to restore academic respectability to certain of the faltering humanities; the need to reform the blanket tax committee; the very debatable question of crediting modern dance. But the three issues listed above are the most important, and must be faced soon. If the *Orient* reports on those issues aid any efforts to meet these problems, we shall then at least know that our work has not been entirely for nothing. That's all we ask for this festive season.

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"The College exercises no control over the content of the student writings contained herein and neither it, the Administration, nor the faculty assume any responsibility for the views expressed herein."

Guest Column

God At Bowdoin: Life After Death

by ERIC von der LUFT

Professor Nathan Dane does not suggest that Bowdoin reinstitute compulsory chapel; but he is absolutely right in saying that, through the elimination of this requirement, something very valuable and irretrievable was lost or, as he euphemizes, "murdered." Exactly what this forsaken element of the total collegiate experience is, is extremely hard to define, or even to recognize. However, even in spite of its ambiguous character, it is quite probable that this important element, whatever it may be, is in some modified form, restorable; in fact, it may even be present at Bowdoin today, though in such a subtle guise that those many who are more accustomed to more blatant manifestations of spirituality are unable to perceive it.

It can be accepted axiomatically that being religious is not equatable with church attendance. It is somewhat less obviously true, but demonstrably true, nevertheless, through empirical methods of historical scrutiny, that the church, or organized religion in general, far from enhancing or preserving religious feeling, actually functions as a destroyer of religion. The basic process by which such mutilation occurs is the codification of moral and theological precepts in such a way as to create the foundation of a

theocracy, a mimi-theocracy, or a quasi-theocracy. In the two major Western religions, in which the hierarchical concept of ecclesiastical order, from the deity downwards, is heavily stressed, more so than in most other religious systems, the resultant oppression of the people by the priestly class becomes intolerable. Medieval Catholicism and Salem Puritanism are paradigm examples of such thorough annihilation of any genuine, heartfelt, personal religious convictions the people may have had by the concretized and sanctified institution of fear. Fear and religion are incompatible.

Of course, nothing reminiscent of the former domination of the established church remains at Bowdoin. But the point is made that the elimination of chapel requirements, and the recently shown decline of interest in such organizations as the Episcopal Undergraduate Committee, the Student Religious Liberals, and others, reveals not only that Bowdoin is moving away from institutionalized religion, but also that perhaps it realizes that true salvation is not to be found in the unity of the college community. Personal belief, personal faith, personal religion is just that, personal. It cannot be imposed, systematized, communalized, dogmatized, or taught. It is derived from within the contemplative self, and herein lies

its power. Let the church never again rise to destroy this individual freedom.

Do not interpret this polemic as claiming that the church should be completely abolished. The church serves a very important catalytic purpose; that is, such practices as reading Scripture and preaching sermons do, when properly received, provide fertile raw material for the contemplation upon which one builds his personal religion. The church must only be divested of its regulatory power over human lives, not of its function as a mouthpiece for articulate scholars, theologians, and evangelists. By listening to such speakers, freely, not under the threat of either damnation to hell or suspension from school for fifteen cuts, much priceless awareness can be achieved by a serious introspective auditor. This sort of intellectual or spiritual activity is probably one of the things Mr. Dane feels has been "murdered." But it is still here. Learned teachers, clergy, and guests speak every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10:00 a.m. in the chapel, waiting, patiently, often in vain, to be heard by any and all. And they should be heard. What Bowdoin needs is not required chapel, but better publicity and better voluntary attendance at free chapel.



Twenty Odd Faculty Await Judgement

Last week, the *Orient* concluded its series on the tenure-granting process at Bowdoin. The articles were written primarily from the viewpoint of faculty, as the issue concerns instructors first and foremost.

But students have suffered by the confused and clumsy secrecy of the process too. The Administration announces nothing until final decisions have been reached. The result is that students are never sure even if the names of professors being considered for tenure each year, and are consequently hindered in any attempt to influence the process by voicing opinions in favor of or against instructors. This excessive Administration secrecy causes rumor to run wild on campus. This fall the *Orient* received student inquiries concerning the positions of six faculty members: James Bland, History; Gabriel Brogiani, Romance Languages; Franklin Burroughs, English; Kirk Emmert, Government; John Karl, History; Thomas Settemire, Biology and Chemistry. To the best knowledge of the *Orient*'s best sources, only three decisions have been reached, and though they are known generally among students, the official announcement will not come until

after the Governing Boards have met in January.

To shed a little (admittedly very little) light on the issue, the *Orient* provides below what it believes to be a complete list of untenured faculty appointed before last year.

George Anderson, Chemistry. Appointed 1970.
James Bland, History. Appointed 1969.
Thomas Bohan, Physics. Appointed 1969.
Gabriel Brogiani, Romance Languages. Appointed 1968.
Marion Brown, Music. Appointed 1971.
Franklin Burroughs, English. Appointed 1968.
Donald Caldwell, Music. Appointed 1970.
Steven Cerf, German. Appointed 1971.
Michael Chapko, Psychology. Appointed 1970.
Kirk Emmert, Government. Appointed 1967.
Elizabeth Grobe, Math. Appointed 1968.
Thomas Hopkins, Economics. Appointed 1968.
John Karl, History. Appointed 1968.
James McDermott, Religion. Appointed 1970.
John McKee, Art. Appointed

1969.
Murray Silver, Math. Appointed 1971.
Thomas Settemire, Biology and Chemistry. Appointed 1969.
Robert Small, Government. Appointed 1970.
John Turner, Romance Languages. Appointed 1971.
David Vail, Economics. Appointed 1970.
Robert Willman, History. Appointed 1969. (Tenure not granted.)
Charles Wing, Physics. Appointed 1971.

LETTER

Cold Bears

To the Editor:

Sir,

We are writing a letter of complaint concerning the present temperature of the fourth floor of Coleman Hall. For the past three weeks we have been living in an unhealthy environment which is not conducive to studying or just plain living! It appears that the administration has not been responsive to our request, which

(Please Turn To Page Seven)

Miller's View: Masque And Gown Settles For Half

By DAVID COLE

What is Arthur Miller trying to say?

Whatever it is, he does not say it with particular clarity in his *A View From the Bridge*, to be presented tonight and tomorrow by the Masque and Gown. Throughout the play, Miller's philosophy permeates the work without penetrating the audience. He creates a character whose principal purpose is to narrate the play and expound its moral, and he does this well except that he

never quite makes himself understood. From his beginning speech on the law, to his closing eulogy to a bigoted, quasiincestuous longshoreman, the audience understands what the narrator and Miller want, but never know quite why. The play alone is insufficient to tell us why we should admire the longshoreman, "with a certain alarm" or otherwise; we have to be told.

This review opens with its conclusion because the great flaws of this present production of *A View*

from the Bridge are Miller's, and Miller's alone. As an exposition of its author's philosophy, the play is a fundamental failure. But at the same time it has real strengths, a certain power and beauty that have allowed *A View from the Bridge* to remain popular and occasionally moving long after the world lost interest in the garbled message of Arthur Miller. This weekend's presentation by the Masque and Gown takes advantage of these strengths, and the result is an

engaging return to the grim world of the New York waterfront that we have visited with Marlon Brando and Richard Egan so many times before.

A View from the Bridge is the story of longshoreman Eddie Carbone, his wife Beatrice, and his niece Catharine. Eddie is a gruff but loving husband, though grown less outwardly affectionate in the preceding two years. Beatrice is a patient wife nearing the limits of her patience, a good if not terribly interesting person. Catharine is the baby of the family grown suddenly fulsome, to the concern of Beatrice and the confused stepfatherly pleasure of Eddie.

This threesome could probably produce a satisfyingly depressing play without any assistance, but to move things along Miller introduces two "submarines," illegal immigrants come to make their fortunes in America. They are two brothers, cousins of Beatrice, close personally but notably different in appearance and manner. Marco is quiet, hard-working, strong as a bull, a loyal husband and a practical man. Rudolfo is preposterously blond, supposedly handsome, a singer and cook who is also handy with a dress-shears. Eddie takes one look at the blond singer and decides that Rudolfo is "not right"; Rudolfo takes one look at Catharine and has a quite different reaction. Therein lies the conflict, and its result is not meant to come as any surprise.

The play is narrated by Alfieri, a local lawyer who is well-intentioned but powerless to prevent the clash, in part apparently because he is saddled with Miller's unintelligible message. His function is to hold the play together, in which respect he is superfluous.

The play succeeds as a story of conflict, within persons as much as between them. Despite Miller's unwillingness to stop lecturing his audience, he does provide room for a genuine development of his characters. The cast of the Masque and Gown production take advantage of this opportunity.

The most impressive work of the evening is probably offered by Jeff Harding as Eddie. Although he is at moments a touch too reminiscent of Brando (who played the part originally), Eddie's character is essentially Harding's creation, and it is a well-constructed piece of acting. Harding's Eddie is best in moments of affection and sadness, but he is also convincing as the sullen hard-guy. If he postures a bit at times (as, for instance, when he turns his back on his wife), he also knows how to use his body and motions to greatest effect. Moreover, he seems always in control of his lines, a decided plus in a play in which the dialogue can too often overpower the acting.

Similarly effective is Lisa Schneider as Catharine. Aside

from the fact that she is, through no fault of her own, entirely believable as a little girl who has grown up rather abruptly, Schneider demonstrates a command of her character and an understanding of her dialogue that brings this standard figure alive. Her open and almost easy-going performance is an excellent complement to the bravado of Harding's Eddie.

They are supported by a competent cast. Mary Van Arsdel as Beatrice, Paul Wolff as Marco, and Vinnie Muscarella as Alfieri do not quite command their characters, riding with their lines rather than controlling them, but if the dialogue infrequently gets the better of them, they also all have several absolutely splendid moments. Wolff's strenuous approach to his role produces a Marco that is perhaps too tense, but ultimately it works. Muscarella and Van Arsdel, on the other hand, adopt more passive approaches to their characters, but the eventual powerlessness of both the lawyer and the loving wife justify the approach.

The rest of the cast has its moments, even if minor performances cannot compete with characters like Eddie and Catharine. David Warner as Rudolfo has two effective scenes: after dinner (including the boxing lesson), and his evening alone with Catharine. In both he is permitted to drop the patsy-faced glib grin that marks Rudolfo as a "punk" and express something stronger than wide-eyed enthusiasm or confusion.

In the smaller parts, there is an especially good bit by John LaDouceur. Ross Kimball, Sheldon Stone, and Dave Ruccio all look their parts and perform them competently, while John Lord acts a tough immigration agent with his usual ability but without enthusiasm.

The production is significantly aided by Ray Rutan's set, which allows for multiple scene changes without loss of continuity. The only objection to technical production might be the lighting; an early part of the play, which involves several changes of scene, seems to be accompanied by an electrical storm. But as a whole, the set is a striking success; appropriately dingy yet still believable as a home, it is the best set that has been built downstairs since Rutan first arrived.

A View from the Bridge will be presented tonight and tomorrow at 7:30 in the Experimental Theatre. Miller's faults do not diminish the value of the human side of the play. If at the end you wonder what Alfieri is talking about when he says that "Today we settle for half, and I like it better," assume that he refers to the play, and accept the half that is comprehensible: not the author's lecture, but the story of personal conflict. You'll like it better, too.

Richner, Noted Performer, To Play Piano At Bowdoin

BNS — Thomas Richner, an internationally renowned performer of Mozart's keyboard music, will present two concerts and a lecture at Bowdoin College next week.

On Monday, (Dec. 10), Mr. Richner will discuss piano music in Mozart's time at 3 p.m. in Wentworth Hall of the Bowdoin Senior Center. At 7:30 that evening, he will offer a recital of organ music in the College chapel. On Tuesday (Dec. 11), Mr. Richner will perform selected piano works of Mozart at 7:30 p.m. in Wentworth Hall.

All three events, sponsored by

the College's Department of Music, are part of the 1973-74 Curtis-Zimbalist Concert Series, and are open to the public without charge.

The program for Monday evening's organ recital will include J. S. Bach's Choral Preludes, "Piece Heroique" by Franck, Mozart's Andante in F Major, and "Poemes Evangeliques" by Jean Langlais. On Tuesday, Mr. Richner will perform Mozart's Sonata in C Major, K. 330; Fantasia in C Minor, K. 475; and the Sonata in C Minor, K. 457.



Richardson/Orient



Cole



Poor

Orient: Struggle For Power Ends; Publication To Resume In February

With this issue, the Orient concludes its publishing activities for 1973, the Bowdoin Publishing Company announced today.

The Orient, the oldest continuously published college weekly east of the White Mountains, is published by students of Bowdoin College while classes are in session. Original plans, which called for a final issue on Friday, December 14, were disrupted by the decision to hold examinations before Christmas.

Commenting on the announcement, company spokesman David Cole noted that "It was a regretful but unavoidable decision," adding that "we should be back in full swing by February." Provost Olin Robison, whose works appear regularly in these pages, declined to comment except to note that he had finally found office space for Dr. Carlyle Marney, who will serve as College Chaplain next spring.

In the same company announcement, the Orient announced the retirement of Editor-in-Chief David Cole, a member of the class of 1974, is a Dean's List student majoring in Modern Dance. He will be replaced by Timothy J. Poor '75, a former Rushing Chairman of Delta Sigma and a Chemistry major.

Cole, a popular and universally respected journalist, served as editor since last April. He was the last survivor of the so-called "Cusick cynic crowd" that once controlled the Orient. The Orient under his management presented indictments of apparent racism in the Athletic Department, an expose of student illiteracy, and an end to Jon Lander's column. Unfortunately, the last weeks of his tenure were marred by accusations that he was the natural father of John Cole, and he retired broken and old before his time.

Poor, a feature writer and this year's Managing Editor, announced that a minor reorganization of the staff would take place before February. Peter Pizzi, nephew of Larry Pizzi '76, is expected to be named new Managing Editor. At the same

time, John Hampton has announced his decision to leave the sports page and resume work with the news section of the paper.

Hampton and Pizzi are members of the Kappa Sigma fraternity, presently on exchange from Pratt. Hampton, winner of this year's General Philoon trophy, is not liked.

New Art Building Awaited

(Continued From Page One)

colleges, showing that the present state of art instruction at Bowdoin is not consistent with the reputation of the College.

The need for a new art building is not a recent discovery. One art student offered a typical remark. "Believe it or not, I came to Bowdoin for art. Art students are definitely restricted by the facilities here, not only in studio art but also in art history." The College not only looks forward to a general upgrading in the quality of the art department, an increase in art student applications but also that students at the College, who never thought about art before, will take advantage of the new facilities.

The new building will include large studios designated for photographic, graphic and sculptural work, an underground exhibition gallery connecting the new building to the Walker Art Building, an improved art library, classrooms and a new auditorium for slide presentations. An arch, big enough for a truck to drive through, will be located in the center of the building, in order to retain the view from Maine Street, through the Class of 1875 Gate, to the door of the chapel.

Mr. Wolcott Hokanson, Vice President for Administration and Finance, says the building is "basically on schedule," and that construction will be "no great inconvenience to students at the College." The bid documents were sent out a few weeks ago and, if the bids come back within budget, construction of the building will begin in the spring of 1974; the projected date for completion being the spring semester of 1975.

The new art building means that art majors will no longer be

(Continued From Page One)
Cottrell College Science Grants are given in support of academic research programs in the natural sciences at private, predominantly undergraduate institutions.

Professor Bohan, a member of the Bowdoin faculty since 1969, is currently in Peru on a Fulbright grant. He is lecturing at two Peruvian universities and helping establish a solid state laboratory at one of them.

A native of Terre Haute, Ind., he prepared for college at Riley High School in South Bend, Ind. He received his B.S. degree at the University of Chicago in 1960, and was awarded his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees at the University of Illinois in 1964 and 1968, respectively.

Professor Bohan, who in 1971 was awarded a research grant by the Maine Heart Association, is the author or co-author of arti-

cles in professional journals, including "Physical Review", "Review of Scientific Instruments", and "Canadian Journal of Biochemistry".

He was the co-author of a paper presented at the Third Tripartite

Meeting of the American Physical Society, the Canadian Association of Physicists, and the Sociedad Mexicana de Fisica. The paper was abstracted in 1970 in the "Bulletin of the American Physical Society".

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Weekend Hockey

BNS) — Maine hockey fans will have a chance to see a total of four Bowdoin College varsity and junior varsity games at the Bowdoin Arena this weekend.

Coach Sid Watson's varsity, which opened its season with a 5-4 overtime loss to Boston State in the Boston Arena last Saturday, and dropped one to Northeastern, 5-2, Wednesday night (Dec. 5), faces Connecticut Friday night (Dec. 7) and AIC Saturday night (Dec. 8). Both games will start at 7:30 p.m.

Coach Coley King's jayvees will start their schedule by playing host to the Port Huron Junior Club at 4 p.m. Friday (Dec. 7) and Milton (Mass.) Academy at 3:30 p.m. Saturday (Dec. 8).

Season tickets for Bowdoin's home varsity games, which must be purchased in advance, are on sale in the Morrill Gymnasium at \$15 for adults and \$10 for children under 15. Students are admitted with Bowdoin ID.

Tickets for individual varsity contests will be on sale at the Arena box office for \$2 each starting at 6:30 p.m. on the night of each game.



Orient/DeMara
Slapstick comedy lives!

V. Squash Meets Crimson And Navy

By ROBIN SHIRAS

The Bowdoin Squash team opens its season this Friday in a dual meet against the Harvard JV and the Navy Varsity at Harvard. The team, coached by Ed Reid, is made up of returning lettermen Bobby Hoehn, Steve Felker, Scot Simonton, Al Hess, Bob Revers, and Jason Fensterstock. Also on the starting nine are Jack Whittaker, Bob Galen, and Abbot Sprague.

Last year Bowdoin's squash team distinguished itself by being ranked ninth in the nation. This year the team has the experience, depth, and ability to repeat their performance and perhaps better it at the Nationals held at the University of Pennsylvania, March 1-2.

Co-captains Felker and Hoehn expressed confidence that the '73-'74 season could be one of the strongest ever for Bowdoin Squash.

Investigative Report

Women's Sports Expand To Seven

By DEBBIE SWISS

Women's sports have grown rapidly at the College since last year. Below those interested will find a review of the activities currently offered and, perhaps, some added inspiration to participate.

Every Monday through Thursday at 12:30, Bowdoin women have been gathering together for informal volleyball practice. The group of 21 players has played one evening match with the Brunswick Women's Recreation Center and netted a winning score of 7 games to 4 games. Women's Athletic Director Sally LaPointe mentioned that the team will probably play one more match with the Recreation Center.

Though there is the possibility of formalizing a volleyball team for next year, although the already harried Mrs. LaPointe would find it difficult to travel with the volleyballers and the field hockey team since schedules overlap.

Because of the lack of snow, the Women's Ski Team has not had a chance to discover their strengths and weaknesses.

Hans Brinkers!

Cub Puckers Take 4 of 4

By PETER BLODGETT

As the Bowdoin varsity swings into action at home this week, another phase of Polar Bear hockey prepares to open its season. Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the Bowdoin JV team meets the Port Huron Junior Club at home to begin their regular season. The Jayvees will play fourteen games, nine at home (College schedules permitting) and from the indications of their pre-season scrimmages, the Polar Bears Cub have an impressive squad.

At press time, the frosh had won four scrimmages: against Nasson College, Berlin High School, Acton-Boxboro and Melrose (both from Massachusetts), scoring 42 goals and allowing only ten. With over twenty players, Coach Coleman King '72, has formed a well-balanced and quite capable group that combines good tight defensive play and solid shooting, passing and skating.

The squad, through its depth, is able to skate shifts of steady, consistent players regularly, pressuring its opponents throughout its games. Among the most outstanding of these players are Daniel V. Claypool, center, (Duluth, Minn.), Robert W. Owens, Jr., wing, (Minneapolis, Minn.), Alan R. Quinlan, center, (Arlington, Mass.), and William D. Regan, Jr., (Sudbury, Ont.). Especially strong for the defense are Stephen P. Counihan, (Cambridge, Mass.), Douglas R. D'Ewart, (Bothell,



Orient/DeMara

Sid Watson, Bowdoin College's veteran hockey coach, is flanked by his co-captains, wing Fred Ahern and defenseman Bill Shanahan.

Wash.), and Peter J. Moore, (Princeton, N.J.), while even in goal Coach King finds an admirable amount of depth with Gary J. Allegretta, (Wilton, Conn.), Stuart O. Roberts, (Summit, N.J.), and Robert F. White, (Woburn, Mass.).

In a schedule that includes games with Exeter Academy, the Harvard freshmen, and Boston College's Jayvees, the Bowdoin Cub cannot expect a perfect season without a lot of lucky breaks. But they are a strong club and they can be expected to look very good this year and will certainly add a lot of needed strength to the Varsity in the future.

LETTER

(Continued From Page Four)

have been numerous and sincere. Each time we have made complaints we have had to face uncooperative and frivolous responses.

As Bowdoin students we realize that we are considered Polar Bears, but Damn it, we're not!!! FIX THE HEAT!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

signed:

John Hourihan	Jeff McBride
Don Terrio	Jim Soule
Bob Thompson	Gig Leadbetter
Bob Laing	Doug D'Ewart
Paul Grand Pre	Stu Roberts
Glen Birrell	Peter Moore
Mark Butterfield	Bill Rueger

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The Baroness of Geneva,

formerly Andrea of New York,

wishes all her Bowdoin associates

a divine Holiday Season.

Stephanie Monahagn, who last year earned the highest placement for Bowdoin by placing eleventh in the league out of fifty in shalom competition, is coordinating the team. Stephanie mentioned that the women skiers have been working "incredibly hard" to gain recognition from the Athletic Dept.; however, she fears that lack of practice may hinder the team's chances to do well and thus lessen their chances to have a formal varsity team.

This year, fourteen women have expressed an interest in competitive skiing, nine of whom have had prior racing experience. The group has been working out since Nov. 1 by playing soccer, running, and using circuit training to build up stamina.

U. Maine B-ball

(Continued From Page Eight)

and Gavett controlled the boards. To make things worse, Bowdoin's co-captain Warren Geier found himself in foul trouble and had to sit down with seven minutes to play in the half.

The teams hit the lockers with the tally at 41-22, Bowdoin having managed only five field goals in the half.

When play resumed, the teams battled evenly (14-8) until Maine's overwhelming talent broke it open for good holding the Polar Bears to Totman's three free throws in nine minutes of action. Combined with the fancy ball handling of Hamlin, Reilly and Mike Poplawsky pumped in 17 of Maine's 24 markers.

The score stood at 88-38 with the clock winding down when the Black Bears decided to shoot for 100 points. Coach Bicknell's lads rose to the challenge, matched Maine point for point and pulled a nifty stalling tactic that drained the last minute and one half from the clock.

At the buzzer, it was 96-44 Maine.

for racing. The team plans to participate in a full schedule of meets beginning Feb. 5 when they will compete against U. Maine-Farmington.

Because of a limited number of women's squash teams to challenge and because of the difficulty in arranging practice time, women's squash will not gain varsity status this year. However, Coach Reid has planned 5 matches for the team. The first match will be a contest with Exeter Wednesday, Dec. 12.

Players who will represent Bowdoin include Debbie Robertson, Jill Bubier, Robin Shiras, Sue Silcox, Barbara Gross, and Betsy Hanson. For beginners interested in the game, Mrs. LaPointe offers her assistance every morning.

Women's basketball has been progressing informally under the direction of admissions officer Dick Mersereau though the season formally begins after Christmas. Because of a probable change in the school calendar, the teams may have to go into the season with no formal practices.

Mermen . . .

(Continued From Page Eight)

Going into the final seven point relay, Bowdoin maintained a slim margin of 56-50. Needing a win to capture the meet, Jim Farrar, Steve Potter, and previously mentioned McBride and Rendall swam to an eye-opening time of 3:22.5 — fast enough to win both the event and the contest for the Polar Bears.

Coach Butt was obviously pleased with his season opener, and was optimistic about the chances for his club to better their second place finish in the New England Championships of last year. "We've been practicing hard since Nov. 1, and it showed by the strong performance of all our swimmers."

Bowdoin travels to Wesleyan tomorrow.

behind them; however, Mrs. LaPointe hopes to arrange at least four practices before the first scrimmage of the season, a contest with Brunswick High. Though many girls have already been practicing basketball in the evening, others are still welcome to join the team before these season begins.

Though Mrs. LaPointe had hoped to establish a women's swim team, she mentioned that "swimming is now about to die simply because of a small body count." The five girls who have expressed a strong interest in swimming will, however, be able to practice with the men's J.V. team, though they may not be eligible to compete with the men.

Another form of swimming, synchronized stunt formation to music, has been active this year. Under the direction of B. J. Nebesky, six girls practice twice a week in preparation for a spring show. B. J., a former member of the talented Wheaton Tritons, is pleased with the interest in the sport and is hopeful that in future years Bowdoin will have an established synchronized swimming group.

In March, badminton will begin. At this time, Mrs. LaPointe also plans to begin lacrosse stick work for those who have never played the sport.

Babson B-ball

(Continued From Page Eight) quickly regained the lead on a Rod Anderson drive but a follow up drive by Vogt and a bucket by Geier gave Bowdoin a 70-67 margin. The Polar Bears, growling by now, forced their opponents into a case of fumbleitis and coasted from there.

The team has opened its own medical ward with Mike Whitcomb (achilles) Dave Sargeant (broken finger), Larry Kolcorst (severe ankle sprain), and Warren Geier (slight ankle sprain), all injured. Geier is the only one currently able to play.

SPORTS

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

SPORTS

B-State, N-Eastern

Hockey Drops First Two

By PETER BLODGETT

BRUNSWICK — The Bowdoin Polar Bears continued their losing streak in a hard-fought defeat to the Huskies of Northeastern, losing 5-2 Wednesday night, December 5.

Northeastern opened the game early with good skating, accurate shooting, and flashy stickhandling; traits which they maintained throughout the game.

At 3:03 in the first period the capitalized on loose defensive play and checking in the Bowdoin end with Charles Huck scoring from Dave Sherlock and Marc Green.

Weak passing and lack of offense hampered the Bowdoin

team from moving out of the zone until shortly after the first Bowdoin power play, when Charles Carrigan scored from Dana Laliberte and Scott Blackburn, at 12:55.

Following the Bowdoin score, the Bear offense managed several good efforts but couldn't connect as a strong defensive play by Northeastern and uneven shooting by Bowdoin prevented another goal.

At the same time, Bowdoin protection around the net held the Huskies to only four shots during the entire period. Many Bowdoin shots were directly to the goaltender but the offense pressed with far more vigor than in the first seven minutes.

Within twenty seconds of the second period's start, Bruce Anderson scored on a tip-in of a Shanahan shot from the point. The effective play of both offense and defense continued until 8:33 when Northeastern picked a bad pass from behind the net and scored (Huck from Sherlock and Jim Martel).

Midway through the second period, however, Fred Ahern received a ten minute misconduct penalty for disputing a referee's call on a thwarted breakaway. The supposed goal was after a penalty on Northeastern had been called and play stopped.

Following Ahern's departure, the Polar Bears seemed to lose most of their steam and once tight defense began to crack apart. Tight coverage in front of the net let up and at 12:33 the Bears suffered as Northeastern's

Allan Dunkle passed out in front to Terry Toal who scored.

After the third goal, Bowdoin's defense seemed helpless and Northeastern finished the period with 16 shots to 4 for Bowdoin.

The third period saw few more sustained efforts on Bowdoin's part. Passing and checking remained less inspired than before and at 8:30 a weak pass in front was snapped up by Clare Moffatt and shot through Freddie Green's pads from close in.

Again at 15:26 the Huskies closed in on a partial breakaway and, picking up a misjudged rebound by Green, placed the puck away into the empty net.

Against Boston State the Bears suffered many of the same problems, and, in the end, were unable to come up with the big play at the right moment, coming upon the losing end of a 5-4 score after 5:13 of overtime. (Boston State had tied the Bears with 22 seconds left to play in regulation time.)

Although strong individual play including Condos' short-handed goal highlighted the game, the Bears couldn't unite those efforts into a strong team play.

Passing and close coverage around the net remain problems for the Bears to work out as they swing into the season. Tight defense and accurate shooting are musts to bolster the performance of the team and two consecutive defeats make it imperative for the team to pull together as they enter their first homestand.

Coach Watson's observations still holds, "We have got a long way to go."



Orient/DeMaria

Jeff McBride began his Bowdoin swimming career by breaking the New England record in the 1000 yard freestyle.

Mermen Sink Springfield

By KEN SLUTSKY

The Bowdoin mermen successfully opened their season last Saturday by demonstrating what Coach Charles Butt termed "a tremendous all-around team performance." Bowdoin scored a 63-50 win over a tough Springfield College club — one which had not been beaten by a New England College Division team since 1968.

Coach Butt was especially satisfied with what he described as a "good start" because Bowdoin had not won a dual meet from Springfield since 1962.

The 400 yard medley relay team consisting of backstroker Tom Formica, breaststroker Lee Roberts, converted butterflyer Dave Thurber and freestyler Rick Rendell set the tone of the meet by swimming to a 347.3 clocking — a time quite satisfac-

tory for this early in the season.

Jeff McBride, an outstanding long distance swimmer from Chicago, began his Bowdoin swimming career by shattering an old New England record. His time of 10:28.1 bettered the previous record by a full seven seconds.

Rick Rendall also found success in the freestyle events. His speedy time of 49.3 seconds was good enough to earn him a first place on the 100. More importantly, he was the first Bowdoin swimmer to sneak under the magic 50 second barrier since Timmy Robinson, an All-American, did it in 1965.

Senior Captain Mark Santangelo won the diving by impressively defeating John Mitchell who was a College Division National Champion two years ago. (Please Turn To Page Seven)



Orient/DeMaria

Problems like this make refs age fast.

V. Wrestlers Stop

WPI Short: 27-24

By JON VAN HOOGENSTYN

Bowdoin's Varsity wrestling team pulled a stunning reversal in defeating Worcester Polytechnic Institute 27-24 last Saturday.

With his team trailing 24-3 midway through the contest, Coach Phil Soule's hopes for victory were seemingly dashed, but sophomore Steve DeMaio (9-4 last season) sparked the team by decisioning Worcester's tough Steve Schlitt, 11-7.

Senior Tom Darren proceeded to win the next match, and sophomores Hank Bristol, Bob Flaherty, and junior Mark Nickerson all followed with pins to produce what Coach Soule characterized as an "amazing" victory.

Bowdoin, which lost four of its top wrestlers from last year's squad, is admittedly not as deep as it was when it finished a strong seventh in the 1973 New England. Yet with Darren, Nickerson, juniors Knecht, and Van Tassel on the squad, Bowdoin has plenty of experience. Add sophomores Bristol (fifth in the New England) and DeMaio to that contingent, and one has a formidable team despite graduation losses.

Pete Emmons, the only freshman wrestling on varsity at the moment, was winning his match last Saturday before "making the wrong move," but he looks to be a strong prospect.

Bob Flaherty, who did not wrestle last year demonstrated his value to the team last weekend and should continue to do so.

Bowdoin will be tested again at home tomorrow at noon. The team scheduled a four-way bout with the University of Connecticut, the University of Maine, and Amherst College.

With two matches taking place simultaneously in the same gym Coach Soule predicts "a lot of thrashin'!"

Record 1 And 1

Bicker's Boys Swish Then Flop: 76-69, 96-44

By JOHN HAMPTON

ORONO — The Bowdoin College basketball team met humiliating defeat at the hands of the University of Maine at Orono, 96-44 Wednesday, Dec. 5.

In front of a crowd of 1,415, the Black Bears dominated all aspects of the game, forcing 25 Bowdoin turnovers and allowing the men from Brunswick a meager 13 fieldgoals in 66 attempts.

Bowdoin's high point men were John Brennan with 11 and Dave Totman and Dan Vogt with eight apiece, while Maine's even handed offense showed Bob Warner with 16 and Steve Gavett and Dan Reilly each with 14.

The Black Bears jumped out to a 13-4 lead in the first eight minutes while holding Bowdoin scoreless for nearly six. The Polar netmen cut their deficit to 14-11 with fireman Danny Vogt chipping in six of seven points in that stretch.

A mistake in a recalling a foul by the referees tarnished the Polar Bear charge and from then on the contest was never close. In the next five minutes the Black Bears raced the score up to 31-15 with a balanced team effort, spreading points evenly over the starting five. Strong on the basics, the aggressive Maine team dissected Bowdoin's defense with pinpoint passing and uncanny sharpshooting.

Defensively, Tony Hamlin and Steve Conley of Maine were busy forcing turnovers while Warner



Orient/DeMaria

Charlie Thalheimer lets one fly from the top of the key.

(Please Turn To Page Seven)

By MARK LEVINE

So how do you like that? The Bowdoin basketball team, coming off a roaring 3-15 slate of a year ago, won this season's opener against Babson 76-69.

It was an exciting event throughout, with the Polar Bears continually coming from behind in the second half to finally overhaul the visitors. Sparkplug Danny Vogt led the home side with 27 points while co-captains Bob Jackson and Warren Geier were chipping in with 12 and 10 points respectively. Peter Hansen had 24 markers to top the Babson scorers.

Bowdoin broke from the gate in credible style, rushing to an early advantage led by Vogt and Jackson. But as the second quarter unfolded, the Polar Bears were deeply involved in the turnover syndrome plus being out-muscled on the boards. Babson held a 5 point lead twice during the period but Bowdoin got things together well enough to emerge with a shaky 33-32 lead at the half.

The Polar Bears returned from the locker room in the second half leaving their shooting touch stuck in the runway. They failed to score even a free throw until the three minute mark and by then Babson had a 5 point advantage. The visitors lead fluctuated between 3 and 7 points for much of the half and got up to as high as 8 with only 5:30 to go.

Bowdoin, realizing the dangers involved, fought their way back on two Geier hoops, and then took the lead at 66-65 on a 3 point play by Jackson. Babson (Please Turn To Page Seven)



Baked Appleton

Fuel Not So Scarce

by LESLIE REIF

One college dormitory was heated to a temperature of above 100 degrees during the extended semester break and a physical plant official has suggested that the prolonged vacation may not have been necessary at all.

Residents of Appleton Hall returned from their vacations to find that their rooms had been heated, on the average, to above 100 degrees. Bathrooms and corridors were even hotter. So it was not surprising that Appleton's windows were wide open in the early evening. By nightfall, the lucky residents had succeeded in lowering their room temperatures to 75 degrees. In fact, the energy crisis did not become apparent to these students until the following morning when they realized that the heat had been completely turned off. Worst of all, it was cold showers or nothing.

One custodian explained the reason for Appleton's lack of warm water and air. He said, "The director of the physical plant walked by Appleton, saw all the windows open, figured you people were not obeying the order to keep windows closed, and turned off the heat."

According to Ralph Allen, an assistant to the director of the physical plant, the Appleton crisis resulted from a breakdown of certain equipment. There are sensors on the outside of Winthrop, Maine and Appleton dormitories and their purpose is to measure outside temperatures in order to regulate inside temperatures. The sensor on Appleton was not working properly at the time of the students' arrival.

There are a number of measures which have been taken in order to preserve energy. Aside from the gadgets which have been installed to regulate temperatures and avoid the leakage of heat, two persons have been hired to keep watch over the heating system. And yet, as Ralph Allen comments, "We rec-

FOR ENERGY CONSERVATION

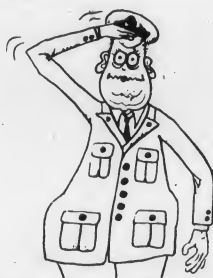
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TURN OFF LIGHTS WHEN ROOM IS VACANT

ognize that we do not control it as well as we might. We are now providing routine maintenance which we did not provide before, but there will still be problems." Allen also points out the fact that the heating plant has always concerned itself with providing more than enough heat for the college; it has never had to worry about keeping the campus heated using as little fuel as possible.

Although the directors of the physical plant now have to worry about providing a minimum amount of heat to members of the college community, they have had a month during which to experiment. As a matter of fact, the

(Please Turn To Page Three)

ROTC Program:
End Seems Near

by SUMNER GERARD

The Bowdoin unit of the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) will begin what is perhaps its last stand next week, when the annual report of the Committee on Military Affairs comes up for consideration before the faculty.

The report, which carries the hearty endorsement of the Bowdoin ROTC instructors, recommends that the college continue to support the training program, despite the sharp drop in enrollment during recent years. It also outlines some measures designed to bolster enrollment and breathe new life into the program.

According to the report, the Bowdoin unit is a "prime candidate for phasing out" by the Department of the Army, which placed the program here on an "evaluative status" in the Fall of 1972. This period of evaluation will end this June, at which time the Army will decide whether or not to retain the Bowdoin detachment. Because the Army's

(Please Turn To Page Two)

Three Faculty Given Tenure

(BNS) — Promotions of three faculty members from Assistant Professor to the rank of Associate Professor with tenure have been announced by Dr. Roger Howell, Jr., President of Bowdoin College.

Dr. Howell also announced that Associate Professor John C. Rensenbrink of the Department of Government and Legal Studies has been promoted to the rank of full Professor, effective February 1.

at Harvard during the three previous years. Professor Bland has also studied at the Virginia Episcopal Theological Seminary.

Dr. Bland is currently serving as faculty representative to Bowdoin's Board of Overseers. He has conducted a seminar on "The American Revolution" as part of the College's Senior Center Program and has served as faculty adviser to "The Quill," Bowdoin's literary magazine. He is the author of an article pub-



Faculty members Bland, Rensenbrink, Settlemire, and Brogyanyi were promoted last week by President Howell.

Those given tenure are Drs. James E. Bland, Department of History; Gabriel J. Brogyanyi, Department of Romance Languages; and C. Thomas Settlemire, Departments of Biology and Chemistry.

Dr. Olin C. Robinson, Provost and Dean of the Faculty, said the promotions are effective Sept. 1.

Professor Bland, a native of Boston and a former resident of Chestnut Hill, Mass., is a magna cum laude graduate of Harvard, where he was also awarded his Ph.D. degree. A member of the Bowdoin faculty since 1969, he was a Teaching Fellow in History

lished in the Connecticut Historical Society Bulletin.

Professor Brogyanyi, a native of Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, and a former resident of Yonkers, N.Y., is a magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Columbia. He holds A.M. and Ph.D. degrees from Cornell, where he held a National Defense Education Act Fellowship from 1960 to 1963 and served as an Instructor from 1964 to 1967. He has been a faculty member at Bowdoin since 1968.

Dr. Brogyanyi, a member of the famed Vienna Boys' Choir

(Please Turn To Page Ten)

Ineffectual Advisory System Troubles Bowdoin Community

by PETER PIZZI

Last spring, during the furor over the CEP recommendations, the College rejected distribution requirements, apparently convinced that an effective advisory system could make Bowdoin's open curriculum work. It was widely thought that short of distribution requirements the advisory system could serve to provide the learned advice and influence a student needs with the academic freedom he wants.

The problem, everyone lamented, was that the system of faculty advising often didn't work.

Nothing has since been done to institutionally improve the system. (The CEP is scheduled to consider the issue in a few weeks.) Instead, the defects remain and some have been aggravated.

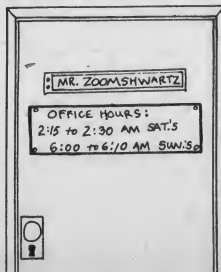
All faculty members are now forced to take on advisees thus producing reluctant advisors who, perhaps because they disagree with the current curriculum arrangement, are not in any way enthused with their obligation. One such individual is Professor Cox

Department who refers to advising as "low grade baby-sitting." Mr. Cox is of the unpopular opinion that "students should take things that are good for him," and thus receives little support from Bowdoin's open curriculum.

Faculty members of such persuasion, by no means a small minority, are offered no insurance that their advisees will take a variety of subjects in their first two years. For some of his advisees, Mr. Cox merely signs their course card. Others who seem to be, in his opinion, "more highly motivated," he spends more time with suggesting courses though he finds his advising time most valuably spent counselling majors.

The lack of leverage an advisor has over his advisees is negligible since students can always ask the Dean's office for a new advisor. Professors, though, almost never force their recommendations to lead a student to such extremes but instead resign themselves to the system's inadequacies and the student's wishes. As a result, the system seems to rely on the success of the

personal relationship between the two parties. The heed a student pays an advisor's proddings depends, according to Professor Hazelton, "on how well we hit it off." "As advising relationship can go a long way," Mr. Hazelton



suggested, "but if the two people do not get along, I can tell the student to take Zoology 20 and I have no leverage other than how well we get along."

Mr. Burroughs doesn't find the advisor's lack of coercive power a problem though he cautions that the system is an inadequate sub-

stitute for "a coherent liberal arts program," as he put it. "When I offer advice," he explained, "students generally seem very receptive and glad to have someone take the time to offer it to them." Unfortunately, if a student performs poorly in a course during his freshman year, an English seminar for instance, he is more likely to avoid such courses in the future despite his advisor's suggestions that he work on his weak areas. "If he gets thrown by the horse," Burroughs remarked, "he's most likely going to get out of the pasture."

Faculty members agree that the advising system is most crucial to a student during the first weeks of his freshman year. In a system so unclarified and unstructured, the freshman, is placed in a guidance situation in which he cannot anticipate what is to be expected of him. If his advisor is less than outgoing or even appears uninterested in his program, more will be required of the student to seek out his advisor and present his questions or to seek advice elsewhere.

Mr. Redwine, chairman of the

English Department, welcomes questions by his advisees but does not "seek them out . . . or browbeat them into taking certain courses." Instead, he concedes, "they must come and gripe and, to a large extent, initiate the interaction that leads to a worthwhile advisee-advisor relationship."

This obligation, though, is not always made clear to the student at the outset of his dealings with his advisor and thus he may soon come to see advisors as mere card signers. "It might be true," Mr. Redwine admits, "that I don't make my approach to advising clear enough at the beginning though I am perfectly willing to spend time with a student discussing his concerns." The lack of structure in the current system often renders both the student and the faculty member uncertain about their respective obligations to obtain or give good advice.

When channels of communication have been successfully established between a student and a professor, the advisee often

(Please Turn To Page Five)

ROTC Seeks Support Of Faculty

(Continued From Page One)

decision may well depend on how the faculty votes next week, the ROTC staff hopes to win a strong statement of support and desire to retain the program.

ROTC has been losing ground at Bowdoin ever since the faculty voted in 1970 to discontinue academic accreditation for Military Science, as ROTC courses are called. A more recent blow to ROTC nationwide was the abolition of the draft.

The Bowdoin ROTC was hit harder than most. The report states: "ROTC enrollment at Bowdoin is the lowest of the 110 colleges and universities comprising ROTC region I (the At-

staff hopes to buy time to try different strategies for encouraging enrollment in the program.

The measures outlined in the report include: more "contact" with incoming freshmen and their parents during orientation in the Fall, referral of candidates for admission to Rhodes Hall during campus interviews, encouragement of faculty advisors to distribute information on ROTC, mail-outs to alumni containing "recruiting packages," distribution of information on army programs for pre-med and pre-law students, and an agreement with other schools which participate in the Bowdoin program

(Bates, Nasson, and UMPG) which permits them to grant academic credit.

Li. Col. Almy was reluctant to predict the outcome of the faculty vote. But he was not brimming with confidence. "Maybe the faculty will want to wash their hands of it and let nature take its course," he said.

One student on the committee said: "I don't think anyone on the faculty would cry if ROTC disappears."

lantic Seaboard). In June 1974 Bowdoin [awarded] five commissions, when a minimum of 15 is considered satisfactory.

Despite renewed efforts by the staff to lure potential candidates over to Rhodes Hall, the ROTC program has shown few, if any, signs of revival during the evaluation period.

"We have tried in vain all the methods we know to recruit people into ROTC," Lieutenant Colonel Donald Almy, director of Military Science, told *the Orient*. "So far, that has met with little success."

Nevertheless, Almy and the rest of the staff seem eager to lead one last charge on behalf of the Army. The report of the Committee on Military Affairs, which was drawn up largely in response to their initiatives, recommends to the faculty that "the ROTC program be continued in its present provisional status for one further year, the Army being willing, and that by agreement with the Army and the college it be phased out thereafter if in June of 1975 the requisite number of commissions is not realized." Essentially, the ROTC

committee, Professor Lawrence Hall, the coming vote is a "great gamble" for the ROTC instruc-



tors. If they win, they will have what is essentially the College's pledge of support when they argue their case in Washington this summer. If they fail to win faculty support, eventually phasing out is almost certain.

ROTC: Stanford

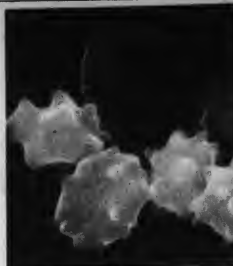
(CPS) — A proposal to reintroduce ROTC on the Stanford campus has been indefinitely postponed by the Faculty Senate there.

The Senate considered the proposal after it was presented with petitions signed by 150 students and 52 professors requesting a renewal of Stanford's 50-year association with ROTC that ended last June when 14 undergraduates received their commissions.

Suggested guidelines for the new program include 1) provision for draft deferments, 2) forgivable loans instead of ROTC scholarships, 3) off-campus professional training, and 4) normal academic courses taught by regular Stanford faculty.

ROTC advocates said the 29-12 vote for postponement doesn't mean an end to the drive.

"What we'll do now is regroup and maybe shoot for a spring offensive," a spokesman said.



One of the above is the disformed blood cells symptomatic of muscular dystrophy, the other Bowdoin's John Howland who recently advanced the fight against the crippling disease.

M.D. Battle On At Bowdoin

by JOHN HAMPTON

Advances in Muscular Dystrophy, Jerry Lewis Telethons might lead you to believe, come from the grant-mongering research giants, like Harvard and Johns Hopkins.

But Professor John Howland of Bowdoin's Biology Department, quite by accident, became involved in research regarding the disease, only to come up with what "Current Science" magazine characterizes as a "brand-new front" in the battle with the childhood cripple.

Dr. Howland, a specialist in the study of cell membranes, was engaged in experimentation with a compound called Ubiquinone and read a paper written by an accomplished Texan scientist explaining how cells of mice and men with Muscular Dystrophy were deficient in the compound. Dr. Howland tested the hypothesis and found it to be incorrect; indeed there was even more of the compound than was

normally found in healthy samples.

Dropping his research on the compound, Dr. Howland went to work to satisfy his curiosity about the oddities he had encountered. That was five years ago. Today as a by-product of his research, he has found a way to identify a carrier of the disease.

Muscular Dystrophy affects the contractile proteins of the muscle and, quite logically, much effort has been directed toward the cure and explanation of the disease on a national level. Dr. Howland believes, in the wake of much experimentation that the disease is one of the membrane.

Working with patients at Maine Medical Center as well as laboratory mice, the doctor has discovered a Potassium leakage from brain cells, liver cells, red blood cells and muscle cells (these are difficult to work with since they lose their form so

(Please Turn To Page Four)

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9:40 A.M. EXPRESS +	10:25 A.M.	1:15 P.M.	7:40 P.M.
1:42 P.M. EXPRESS	2:30 P.M.	5:15 P.M.	10:45 P.M.
8:27 P.M. EXPRESS	9:10 P.M.	12:10 A.M.	5:15 A.M.

(Note: On FRIDAYS and SUNDAYS, the 8:27 P.M. bus goes express to BOSTON, arriving there at 11:50 P.M. On all other nights, passengers on the 8:27 P.M. bus change at Portland, arriving in Boston at 12:10 A.M.)

Buses Arrive Brunswick	Left Portland	Left Boston	Left New York
5:09 A.M.	4:25 A.M.	1:50 A.M.	9:00 P.M.
1:47 P.M.	1:00 P.M.	10:15 A.M.	3:30 A.M.
8:54 P.M.	8:10 P.M.	5:15 P.M.	12:01 P.M.

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Escapes Oppression

Chilean Joins Faculty

by DAVE RUCCIO

Last semester's intensive campus campaign deploring the "atrocities committed subsequent to the transfer of power in Chile" succeeded in organizing support for Chilean Ambassador Mario Valenzuela here at Bowdoin College.

Ambassador Valenzuela, one of the western hemisphere's leading authorities on maritime law, was offered a position as a visiting professor in international affairs on the Tallman Foundation after the college administration was petitioned to "Perform some act to protect and promote the cause of intellectual freedom and international humanitarianism now being jeopardized..."

Valenzuela is currently offering an advanced seminar in international relations entitled "The Inter-American System" and will soon give a series of lectures for the Bowdoin community and the general public. In addition, he says, "I am very interested in informally meeting the young people here. Especially since this college was described in England as having a liberal tradition."

The student-initiated petition stated that after "a violent transfer of power in the Chilean government... numerous sources have published reports of the present government's repressive actions against members of the Chilean intellectual and academic community. Many Latin American political exiles who found refuge under the Allende government and Chilean intellectuals have been detained, arrested and executed by the new government... We request that our academic institution be willing to support one member of the Chilean academic community here at Bowdoin..."

The petition received preliminary

support, although divided, support from the student government and was then circulated by supporting students. It was eventually signed by 605 of our 1245 students and 45 of our 115 faculty members.

Ambassador Valenzuela's need for help was brought to the group's attention by the Emergency Committee to Aid Latin American Scholars, an organization supported by the Ford Foundation. As Valenzuela states: "I needed a place of refuge — a haven — to settle my thoughts and think on my future."

Pressure applied by the petition resulted in the college offering a post to Valenzuela under the sponsorship of the Tallman Foundation, which provides funds to bring outstanding teachers and scholars from the leading universities of the world to Bowdoin.

A career foreign service officer of the Chilean government and a top aide in the deposed regime of Salvador Allende, Valenzuela was removed from his 24 year career in the foreign ministry by the military junta. "I was treated lightly," Valenzuela said. "I was not a militant, not a member of a party, but I supported the government. I was a critical supporter, but a supporter. I voted for Allende."

After realizing that he could no longer stay in the country, Valenzuela managed to find support within the Swedish embassy. Within two months of the coup, he was invited to Sweden to give lectures and speeches and received notice of Bowdoin's offer while he was staying briefly at Oxford University in England. He arrived here two weeks ago and now resides at 10 South

(Please Turn To Page Four)



Mario Valenzuela, a former Allende aide, escaped from Chile after its recent rightist coup with help from the Swedish government. He will teach a seminar and deliver a series of lectures at Bowdoin during his stay.

High Oil Costs May Boost Tuition

(Continued From Page One)

extended vacation may have served little purpose aside from allowing for this experiment. Ralph Allen admits that the college never experienced the shortage of oil it had anticipated. "We probably could have made it through January with students on the campus," Allen believes.

Dean of the College A. LeRoy Greason feels, however, that to have permitted students to return to Bowdoin in early January would have been too great a risk. Greason believes that the decision to prolong the vacation was a responsible one. The decision was reportedly made by the administration with the advice and

consent of student and faculty representatives. Insofar as the rest of the school year is concerned, Greason said, "We anticipate we will make it as planned."

While Greason and Allen are both of the opinion that there is no danger that Bowdoin will run out of oil, they realize that heating the campus will become more and more expensive. It is already very costly. In Allen's words, "It does not matter whether oil is plentiful or not, it is just too expensive." Both Greason and Allen are nervously uncertain of the effect of spiraling fuel prices on next year's tuition.

Bates College and Colby Col-

lege are facing the same problems that Bowdoin is, and their situations are similar. Students have returned from an extended vacation at Bates and are now in classes. Fuel is not in short supply and no changes in schedule are foreseen. At Colby there is also no fuel shortage at the present time. The January program is coming to an end, students are on campus, and classes start in ten days.

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THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Olden Commodore Published Every Friday in the First of States

Volume CIII

Friday, February 8, 1974

Number 12

Another Chance?

Ever since the student uprisings of the late nineteen sixties, college newspaper editors have been writing editorials condemning ROTC. But with the passage of time, with America's withdrawal from Vietnam, with the ending of the military draft, the bodies of the four dead Kent State University students grew cold; the furor is now gone.

ROTC is fading at Bowdoin. In June of 1973 only five commissions were awarded, a minimum of fifteen being considered satisfactory. This year, that number will sink to two. Most agree that ROTC's demise at Bowdoin will not be long in coming.

Yet the student-faculty committee on Military Affairs has suggested to the faculty that it give its support to a one year extension of the Bowdoin program. The faculty actually has no real power to do so; it can only hope to influence the Army's decision by a strong show of support for an extension.

Hopefully, the faculty will withhold such support from a program which has minimal student support and which accomplishes little positive good.

The attitude of the Military Affairs Committee as well as the ROTC officials seems to be: "What harm does it do?" We would ask, What good does it do? Certainly those students awarded ROTC scholarships are benefiting by the program; yet monetary inducement to join the military is unsavory at best, at worst, it smacks of bribery. Most benefits, however, seem to be received by the military itself, which gains recruits and at the same time gains prestige as a result of its connection with Bowdoin College.

The amount of harm done to Bowdoin directly by the presence of ROTC is slight. \$5500 is spent by the College on the program for clerical space and heating. Although this sum is relatively small, it could be used toward the purchase of hundreds of books, support two full academic scholarships, or pay for over five hundred barrels of crude oil. Again we ask: what positive good is served by Bowdoin ROTC?

The moral and philosophical arguments against ROTC have been stated elsewhere many times; we will not belabor them. But one fact remains; the pursuit of Military Science is one which is violently contrary to those academic goals toward which Bowdoin presumably strives.

With the demise of ROTC so close at hand, a strong opposition to its extension seems almost anti-climactic. Hopefully, however, this final comment will not be found totally inappropriate. The extension of the ROTC program at Bowdoin is not justifiable on moral, ethical or practical grounds; we hope the faculty will concur.

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THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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Who Reads Those Letters?

by PAUL DENNETT

"Write your Congressman about it" is a perennial guideline for disgruntled political activists. What does it mean to write your representative in Washington? Who is listening and who cares?

One of the most effective letter-writing campaigns to Congress was initiated at the height of the Watergate scandal in October. Literally thousands of letters, telegrams and phone calls swamped congressional offices in the wake of the "Saturday Night Massacre". In one autumn night first Professor Cox, then Elliot Richardson, then Bill Ruckelshaus were either fired or resigned in protest and the Presidency teetered on a precarious balance of public opinion.

The hitherto silent majority had overwhelmed Western Union, Bell Telephone and the U.S. Post Office — big business and big government — and demanded Congress to halt the creeping administrative imperialism of Richard Nixon.

One conservative Republican, a presidential stalwart, returned to Washington from an international convention in Switzerland. His office mail was running hundreds to one against the President. His office staff members were also convinced of the need for Congress to respond to the impeachment call. As Congressman X entered his Independence Avenue office he turned to his staff and asked, "How does the mail look?" His administrative assistant held out a single envelope and responded, "Here, this is the one you'll want to read."

The anecdote is telling. The vantage point of Washington and the perspective of the constituency "back home" have always been at odds. "Write your Congressman about it" has often been flaunted about as the ideal forum for minimum citizen involvement in politics, a properly distant style of non-violent protest.

But somehow, the District of Columbia is strangely buffered from pertinent national opinion. "Who is listening?" is now a fair question to ask.

Who is listening, reading, responding to the above-average voter who takes the time to dash off indignant polemics on political policies? "Thank you," runs the bottom line of the typical

congressional response, "for taking the time to appraise me of your legislative opinions. Sincerely yours, Robert S. Politician, M.C."

The fact is, of course, that except in rare instances, no one has been appraised of a legislative opinion. Rather, staff members open the mail, sort the mail to the attention of other staff members and/or appropriate federal agencies, respond in a non-committal manner, and file one white carbon copy under Smith, Harvey J. and another under Impeachment — Pro. Furthermore, most congressional offices keep files on standard responses to persistent inquiries. Example: Harvey J. Smith, now engaged over a Supreme Court decision concerning abortion, demands Congressman R.S.P. to introduce legislation prohibiting abortions under any conditions. Abortion being a somewhat salient issue, the constituent is likely to receive the somewhat standard reply from the pre-written letter file under Abortion — Anti. This is not simply the system of any one particular congressional office; it is the general practice of Capitol Hill.

The net result for representative government is predictable. The incensed voter, all too often, has not been represented; he has been placated, pacified. The elected official, on the other hand, has not been appraised; he has been shielded from the raw avalanche of public reaction. The constituent receives an embossed letter from Washington, D.C. The congressman receives a check list from a staff member.

In some offices congressmen (particularly U.S. Senators) learn to expect hundreds of communications daily on a myriad of political, personal or general concerns. In the interests of requisite efficiency of operation, a chasm may easily result between the Washington perspective and the constituent intent. Be it impeachment, abortion or most any other issue, every Washington office has a staff-organized capability to produce carefully worded replies addressed to irate voters. And the problem remains: "Who is listening?"

Paul Dennett '75 studied last semester at The American University in Washington, D.C., and served as a congressional intern to William S. Cohen (R-Me.)

Lounge Dedicated To Athern Daggett

(BNS) — The main lounge in Wentworth Hall of the Bowdoin College Senior Center will be named in honor of the late Professor Athern P. Daggett, beloved member of the Bowdoin faculty for more than 40 years.

Dr. Roger Howell, Jr., President of Bowdoin, announced today that the College's Governing Boards have voted unanimously to name the lounge the Daggett Lounge. The room will be formally dedicated to his memory in the near future, President Howell said.

Dr. Daggett, who died in January of 1973 at the age of 69, held the Bowdoin chair of William Nelson Cromwell, Professor of Constitutional and International Law and Government.

A former Chairman of Bowdoin's Department of Government and Legal Studies, Professor Daggett served as the College's Acting President from July of 1967 to December of 1968. He was a magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa member of Bowdoin's Class of 1925.

Howland Wages War With M.D.

(Continued From Page Two)

rapidly). Interestingly, the liver cells, which are for the most part stationary, seem unaffected by the leak but in muscle cells, which are constantly being stimulated to move and relax, this leak is more serious, affecting the efficiency, and eventually, the very functioning of the tissue.

The red blood cells in patients with the disease, Dr. Howland has noted, are not always the normal frisbee shape but take on an odd bumpy form, attributable, he asserts, to membrane irregularity (see photo). This characteristic is found in all MD patients and approximately two-thirds of the mothers with children who have the disease. The direct medical application of such observations simple, the doctor believes. Merely spotting carriers of the disease would lower the incidence of the disease if they chose to have no more children.

Presently, Dr. Howland plans to embark on a phase of drug testing to see if this cellular leakage can be slowed or stopped and if, indeed, such treatment will have any effects on mice with the disease.

The professor has been supported in his efforts by the Muscular Dystrophy Association of America and the National Institute of Health. Research has been conducted at various locations: the labs in Searles Science Building, the Hershey Medical Center in Pennsylvania, Maine Medical Center, and the S. D. Warren Co. down in Portland, one of the only owners of a scanning electron microscope in Maine. The scanning microscope

Refugee To Teach

(Continued From Page Two)

Street. Although as he points out, he is very grateful for finding asylum, Valenzuela admits that "I have not come here to stay but to await a change of events in Chile which will allow me to play a useful role in my country."

The ambassador's wife and 18-year-old daughter currently remain in Chile and he is anxiously awaiting their arrival. "There are no guarantees for anyone's safety, but I am hopeful," he said.

Valenzuela had served Allende's foreign ministry as director general, (chief of the political sector), and at the time of the coup was the ministry's legal advisor. His specialty is international law, particularly maritime law. He has attended many international conferences and served as a delegate to the United Nations and as an ambassador to Argentina and Ecuador. A lecturer and professor at the University of Chile, he has also been a visiting scholar at Princeton University, Harvard University and Oxford University.

In assessing the current situation in Chile, Valenzuela states that "I am very concerned with the respect of human rights and am awaiting a recovery of basic human rights, although I am afraid that it will not be in the near future."

It is the ordinary working-class people who have to suffer political repression and the consequences of an economic policy which is affecting their basic subsistence. And they cannot go anywhere."

Every day brings to Valenzuela new reports of the violent purges occurring within his country. He and other refugees are uncertain about the future but, as he points out, "The outcry of the universities and political groups of the world is one of the most important elements in the further development of Chile."

Shortcomings In Advisory System Claimed By Faculty

(Continued From Page One)

finds that the professor's familiarity with the curriculum other than that of his own department is limited. Four professors — Hazelton, Burroughs, Butcher and Motani, and Coach Lentz, have formed a pool of advisors to broaden the scope of advice available to a student. Each of the five members will send an advisee to another in the pool who is best equipped to guide a student interested in a particular field.

As Burroughs states, "It's hard for students to conceive of how ignorant teachers are about what goes on in other departments." The pool of advisors, only in an early experimental stage, is trying to find a structure or, as Hazelton put it, a "routine" by which the process of effective advising can occur.

The pool also reduces the reliance of the advising relationship on how well the two parties "hit it off." Professor Hazelton explained, "Some faculty members respond to certain types of students better than others." In the pool, the advisee will not be confined to just one faculty member.

Professor Palmer of the Government department, a former administrator at Cornell, finds the current method of matching advisors with advisees to be ineffective. Dean Early explained the system: "After a student has decided to come to Bowdoin, we send him a card listing all the

departments. The student chooses three departments in order of preference in which he is most likely to major. In most cases, a student gets his first choice though with some departments — government, biology, chemistry, or history — that cannot always occur."

Palmer suggests a scheme by which an advisor could be assigned according to living arrangements; one professor to each quad or corridor, for instance. "This is your initial unit for a freshman," he contends. "It's a waste of administrator's time to carefully match students with teachers since the matchings often have little importance in the relationship."

Another alteration suggested by Palmer is for James Bowdoin Scholars to advise a group of freshmen which in turn would be assigned to member of the faculty or administration. Both the student advisor and the professor would "take the responsibility of meeting with the first-year students on a number of occasions... especially during their first semester."

Most imperative to improving the system is for the College to stress the importance of the advisory system to a successful curriculum. Currently, despite the system's glaring shortcomings, the lack of attention being focused on it is hardly commensurate with its impact on the path a student follows through the Bowdoin curriculum.



Class enrollments are high again this semester; six classes, such as this history course taught by Mr. Bland, have over one hundred students.

Concern For The Individual?

High Enrollments Crowd Classes

by STEVE MAIDMAN

Although Bowdoin College is often galled by the Admissions department as a school exhibiting "concern for the individual," many students have recently been shocked into the realization that small classes may not be the prevailing academic structure at Bowdoin.

Currently, there are at least six courses with over one hundred students enrolled. These offerings include Classics 12 (Introduction to the Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome, Mr. Dane), English 6 (History, Theory, and Criticism of Film, Ms. Kaster), Environmental Studies 1 (Introduction to Environmental Studies, Mr. Butcher), History 23 (The Age of Jefferson and Jackson, Mr. Bland), Economics 2 (Applications of Economic Principles, The Department), and Physics 17 (The Properties of Matter, The Department). Other Bowdoin courses which have attracted large segments of the College community include Mr. Whiteside's History 24 (The American Civil War) and Mr. Foster's Art 2 (The Language of Architecture).

The question of why the massive enrollments in these and other courses has arisen. Are the crowds indicative of scholars attempting to enrich their intellectual developments or gut seekers searching for a partial oasis from an intense academic environment? Professor of economics William D. Shipman, attributes the enrollments in these courses (with the exception of Economics 2 and Physics 17, generally regarded as prerequisite courses) to a combination of "exceptional teachers, interesting subjects, and not very demanding course work."

A gut course at Bowdoin has been generally accepted by many as a course which demands aggressive stupidity to fail. No immediate correlation can be made, however, between massive course enrollments and academic demands. Dean of the College, A. LeRoy Greason, Jr., contends that unusually high course enrollments can be the result of a variety of factors, including student's interests, current topics, impressive teaching ability, and/or an established reputation of the course or an instructor as being less demanding relative to other academic selections (sometimes referred to as a "wicked tit"). Greason evaluates one aspect of the problem of large course enrollments as the meshing of the available professional staff with the interests of the Student Body. Greason also argues that "the wishes of the students have a way of changing and the institution cannot adjust as rapidly."

Regarding the massive enrollment in one of the courses in his own department, English 6, currently acquiring the billing of "Matinee" or "Flicks," Greason refused to comment. When questioned about the possibility that one or more of the courses with large enrollments were being employed to dodge certain members of the professional staff teaching sectioned courses, particularly in the Sciences, Mathematics, and Economics, the Dean of the College "I can't do a thing about it."

One analysis of the underlying problem of large course enrollments relates to the definition and nature of the liberal arts. With the elimination of distribution requirements, many academic departments and professors have been forced into a competition for students and for impressive enrollments. Also, the battle for budgetary consideration and faculty tenure have pressured both professors and department chairmen to attempt to demonstrate to the Provost and Dean of the Faculty that there exists a demand for their courses. Greason appears convinced that many depart-

REGISTRATION CHART (50 or more students)

* Art 2	Mr. Foster	59
Art 26	Mr. Foster	75
* Biology 12	Mr. Gustafson,	
	Mrs. Wine	75
Chemistry 21	Mr. Mayo	63
Classics 12	Mr. Dane	144
* Economics 1	Mr. Vail	58
* Economics 2	Mr. Ewbank,	
	Mr. Shipman,	
	Mr. Freeman	(in three sections) 102
Economics 4	Mr. Lee	52
English 2, Seminar 2	Ms. Lauren	63
English 6	Ms. Kaster	206
Environmental Studies 1	Mr. Butcher	101
* Government 2	Mr. Potholm	83
Government 10	Mr. Emmert	56
Government 16	Mr. Donovan	56
History 16	Mr. Willman	78
History 23	Mr. Bland	122
History 24	Mr. Whiteside	84
* Math 12	Mr. Chittim,	
	Mr. Grobe,	
	Mrs. Grobe,	
	Mr. Silver	(in four sections) 98
Music 4	Mr. Brown	75
* Physics 17	Mr. Hughes,	
	Mr. Turner,	
	Mr. LaCasce	(in three sections) 120
Psychology 8	Mr. Peskay	56
* Sociology 1	Mr. Rossides,	
	Mrs. Bhattacharya	(in two sections) 83

* = Introductory Class
Class size average this semester = 25

Lecture: Nixon's Personality

by BOB COLBY

Often when the introduction of a speaker consists of a long list of credentials, the speaker turns out to be sadly lacking in ability. Fortunately this was not the case with Professor Henry A. Alker of Cornell University, speaking on the "Psychology of Politics in America Today." His qualifications were impressive: graduate of Oberlin College, studied at Magdalen College, Oxford, awarded Ph.D. in Personality Psychology at the University of California at Berkeley, now an Associate Professor at Cornell.

He has published over forty articles and papers, including "The Historical and Psychological Significance of Watergate," a radio program broadcast on the Voice of America. He also serves as an editorial and research consultant for numerous professional journals and organizations.

But even without these credentials it was obvious to all who heard him that Professor Alker had a strong grasp of his subject. The lecture could have more accurately been called "Machiavellians in the American Government," for he directed his comments to this aspect of U.S. politics.

But Machiavellianism does not only apply to certain U.S. and Italian leaders. Machiavellianism is a trait in most people, but in differing amounts. For instance, according to tests on Penn State students, those getting high grades were definitely more Machiavellian than those doing less well, and the faculty was more Machiavellian than both.

According to Alker, Machiavellians have certain abilities that shouldn't be ignored. They have an "exceptional facility for entering into and breaking coalitions," a skill of importance in international power politics. In face-to-face interaction and in situations with latitude for improvisation they come out ahead. Machiavellians also have "an at-

tribute desperately needed in an ideal world, for they can tell the truth persuasively." But unfortunately, they "are also very accomplished liars."

Obviously a Machiavellian is not someone we would normally want in our government. Out for himself at all times, ruthless and amoral, it seems that they should be avoided. But Alker claimed that they have two main skills to be left out completely, and possible "Middle-Machs" should be utilized as an element in our system.

As he continued, it became painfully clear that we already have numerous high-Machs in our system, the first and foremost being Richard Nixon. In a system proposed by a prominent researcher (Barber), Nixon was listed as an Active-Negative; someone who is active in politics, but doesn't enjoy it. In contrast, McGovern, J.F.K. and F.D.R. were all Active-Positives. The Active-Positive likes trying to solve genuine problems, while the Active-Negative is "preoccupied with his own hang-ups, righteousness, and power." Sound familiar?

Alker said Nixon is a paradox, for he is a "Pious Machiavellian." This is possible because he holds to the "work ethic," epitomized by Vince Lombardi, "Winning isn't everything, it's the only thing." This permits one to do anything, as long as one succeeds. Thus Nixon could strive only for himself and still be genuinely pious, because "he's only trying to succeed."

Alker concluded his provoking and slightly technical lecture with his final comment: that one distinguishing characteristic of all Machiavellians is they never ask questions, just answer them. If one thinks about it this should not come as a surprise. After all, this country's first Machiavellian went through over a year without ever asking John Mitchell about Watergate. But now think and ask, "How many questions have I asked lately?"

ments and members of the professional staff have attempted to "create their own demand"; he noted that he is fully aware that a problem does exist and that "any realistic solution to the problem must take into account the educational philosophy of the College, the resources of the College, and the interests of the students."

Shipman, an alumnus of the Committee on Curriculum and Educational Policy, stressed that he was also concerned with those "vital" courses that are being dropped from the curriculum due to low enrollments. Shipman stated that he was "determined not to see difficult but important courses dropped from the curriculum because they do not draw enough students." When questioned specifically about the reasons for such low enrollments, he hinted that he had little sympathy for those instructors who "price themselves out of the market" with ridiculous and massive paper assignments. He said that with respect to his role as an academic counselor, he remains unopposed to "contrasts" in the areas of course selections but is against contrasts based solely on the academic demands of courses. "I'm an advisor, not a dictator. I have some reservations about the courses some of my students have signed up for."

Harvey Lipman was tired. He sat somberly amidst books, clothes, and other personal belongings scattered about the Pine Street apartment into which he was in the process of moving. Those who knew the talkative, brash Lipman might not have recognized him. But this was understandable; As one of his friends commented, "He's just come back from a war."

On June 20, 1973, Lipman '74, left the U. S. to continue his studies in Israel for a period of six months. Between his arrival and departure, Israel experienced the continuation of its 25th anniversary celebrations and the Yom Kippur war. Harvey, a second semester junior, returned from his trip Christmas day and is now attending Bowdoin as a government major.

This educational program was under the supervision of Brandeis University. To become eligible, Harvey had to apply to Brandeis as an exchange student via the Twelve College Exchange Program. After his acceptance, he submitted another application to attend the Jacob Hiatt Institute in Jerusalem. This is an American school run by Brandeis.

After the red tape was completed, Harvey was granted an independent study in the Hebrew language at Bowdoin College, with his final exam given by a Brandeis professor.

Upon his arrival in Israel, July 5th, he underwent extensive Hebrew lessons — 4½ hours a day for 5 days a week for 8 weeks. His afternoon political science course was taught in English. However, it soon became evident that the mastery of Hebrew would be necessary to understand the concepts behind Israeli government.

He noticed the college freshmen are much older, in age and maturity, than their American counterparts. Since army service is mandatory for everyone, including women, at 18 years of age, college life usually begins at 22. When an Israeli has finally completed his education, he is 28 years old — "a process that stifles young creativity and genius," Lipman commented.

Although he attended an American school, Harvey noticed the University of Jerusalem to be extremely strict and traditional in the European

Israel: Harvey Spends A Semester At War

by SUSAN E. BEROZ



Harvey spent Yom Kippur in Jerusalem last year. On that solemn holy day, the most recent Arab-Israeli war began.

sense. Most colleges are on the trimester system, therefore the learning experience is even more strenuous than usual. Their college education is approximately equivalent to our bachelor's and master's degrees combined.

Harvey taught English to a young boy who worked in a fruitstand. This lad lived in Machane Yehuda — the oriental quarter of Jerusalem. Harvey, himself, lived around the corner from Abba Eban and down the street from Golda Meir. "Politicians aren't separated from the people as in this country," he observed. He further noted that Israelis have a "tremendous amount of political interest." Their national elections were to be held Oct. 26, but were postponed to Dec. 22 due to the war.

On Yom Kippur, Oct. 6, the holiest of the Jewish holidays, Israel was attacked. Harvey heard the sirens off and on, beginning at 2:15 p.m. and lasting approximately 20 minutes. No one completely understood what was happening. Since this religious day was one of fasting and prayer, there was no media coverage of the events. The only word of action came from the people in the streets. By three o'clock, Lipman heard that the war had begun over the wireless from a BBC station.

The mistakes in the positioning of the Israeli armed services were the direct responsibility of Moshe Dayan, said Lipman. Never really a loyal party man, he suddenly showed signs of increased devotion. Harvey mentioned that it was "the party that could save him" from the people, not his prior reputation.

Israelis serve 4 years in active service and 25 in the reserves. After the initial shock, everyone was called to arms. It takes 24 to 48 hours for the army to reach full strength. Yet they were still tremendously outnumbered. While the Syrians attacked with 1200 tanks, the Israelis could only muster 100 of these vehicles for combat in this area.

Officially the ceasefire was to begin Oct. 22. However, in reality, the fighting did not stop until the 27th. It was publicly stated that the U.S.S.R. was threatening to invade Israel, and this an-

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Vacation Primer: What To Do In The Face Of The Stars

by DREW HART

In light of my inability to locate any information on my own purported activities of the past six weeks, I should like to provide some excerpts from the journals of another, who may or may not have spent the period more constructively.

December 27th: We are still in Savoy today. Had lunch in a charming prefabricated bistro in downtown Chamonix. Monica insisted upon a hamburger; gauche as it is, the sweet little thing ordered it on the pretext of being homesick. Can you imagine? After only seven days, the symptoms are beginning to manifest themselves. She acts almost epileptic; harping on this or that, she'll all of a sudden lapse into a melancholy fit. Her eyes will fall from their sockets onto the floor; her mouth snaps shut, as a trap, ensnaring the leg of its furry visitor. But she is so manic-depressive, of course. (I love her.) Anything can bring a complete shift in temperament. In the restaurant, she was quite annoyed by the fact that her hamburger came on toast. I tried to make an exchange, as my onion soup, (I think it was Lipton's California Onion Soup), had been decorated with a hamburger roll.

"Oh Carter," she said, "it doesn't really matter".

And then some gypsies began to perform folk dances. Very picturesque. One of the more hyperactive members of the company nearly knocked the coat stand over on the maitre d'. But this didn't happen. We had excellent shortbread for dessert.

"The way Monica says 'really' is quite devastating, I think.

January 1st: Today, we are in Savoy. We rode the cable-car to the famous Aiguille Du Midi. From these heights, we could gaze down over the valley of Chamonix. Our hotel looked very small; Monica compared it to a thimble. A fairly astute observation. It would be more accurate, perhaps, if thimbles had stars on their tops and if there were loudspeakers at various locations on their walls playing gamelan music. Actually, it was

difficult to spot the loudspeakers. From this viewpoint, they are unobtrusive, and do not disturb the architectural lines.

I tried to convince Monica to take a photograph of Chamonix. She was given one of those new cameras for Christmas; one of those oversimplified gadgets that

white photographs emerged from the camera, I asked for an explanation.

"They're just abstractions", she said.

January 8th: Monica has occasionally complained of the climate here in Savoy. I suggested we might travel to some warmer

will separate us from the lowering cables and, hopefully, connect our front bumper to cables that will pull us up, nose-first again, it seems, to the other end of the tunnel.

So as I see it, we shall surface in the lobby of the Princess Kahlahina Hotel in six or seven

give you the sensation of extreme heat, they could route you through a volcano in the Massif Central or something; there are millions of alternatives to the real thing.

I just wish we could see out of the windows; they're completely opaque, covered with asbestos.

January 12th: We have been dangling along down for almost two days. Monica and I sit on the backs of the bucket seats, which are the only comfortable parts of the car in horizontal position. Above us we hear the incessant whizzing of the cables, which seem to be providing a very smooth, but cramped ride. Well, I don't know where we'll end up; I simply hope that nothing melts in the process.

Monica is rather unnerved. She told me that she keeps expecting some illuminated witch or skeleton or something to jump out of the darkness at her, simultaneously accompanied by a loud buzzing noise. I told her that if such a thing were ever to happen, it would have to happen within the car itself, as we cannot see outside. She'll be all right when we get to Hawaii or wherever.

I imagine that it is sort of demoralizing to have to occupy this space with the adventures of some other heroic type, yet I felt a summation of the time spent between then and now by myself would have been rather non-eventful. All of us, wayfaring souls at Bowdoin, encountered something quite traumatic (if nothing more than boredom) during the semester break, I think. It is almost as if the elastic in our Christmas stockings broke; the stockings, originally full, elongated considerably. As they teed the floor, they may have looked empty to some. With this in mind, I hope everyone made the best of the contents.

The following companies will visit the Bowdoin placement office next week for recruiting purposes:

Feb. 11	Union Mutual Insurance
Feb. 12	Aetna Life
Feb. 13	Mercantile Stores



the pictures roll out of moments after the shutter is snapped, developing in open air. I have been told that the Asians have children in a similar fashion. Monica maintained that the village was too small to bother with, and that it would be better if she took a shot later, when we returned to it.

Instead, she turned her attention to the glacier above us on the crown of Mont Blanc. It looked to me as if the shots she was taking were merely studies of snow; I kept waiting for them to develop into something, but they never did. After six or seven totally

locale, in order to placate her.

She has it in her mind to go to Hawaii.

January 10th: Today we drove into the tunnel under Mont Blanc. After the car was sent through the usual routine preparation for the trip, they attached the cables to the rear fender and off we went.

The car has been coated with asbestos and we have been sealed inside. It seems to me that this is an advisable precaution. We are being lowered, nose-first, by winch-driven cables, to the mid-station. When we arrive there, in about three days, some workmen

days, which seems to be admirable time indeed. Monica agrees, and is in fairly jovial spirits about the trip.

We both find it quite unbelievable that this tunnel could ever have been constructed. Monica thinks that maybe it is a big fraud; that perhaps the road merely winds around a few feet below the ground and eventually deposits you on the Riviera, or some other nearby tropical resort.

This is possible. The tunnel could just meander about for six days and do nothing. Not effective enough, you say? Well, to

Medium Cool Dated But Appealing

Medium Cool, directed by Haskell Wexler, was shown at Sills Hall on Sunday and Monday nights as part of the Art Associates Film series. The story largely concerns the personalities of a Chicago camera man and a West Virginia woman and her son. Set in the background of the 1968 Democratic convention in Chicago, the film portrays the brutal and stark reality of the American way of life. Filmed in the late sixties at the culmination of social protest, the movie was heralded at the time as extremely provocative for its vivid expression of the violence surrounding the Chicago convention.

This shock-evoking experience has been somewhat dulled by the passage of time; violence is now accepted or is at least familiar to

the public. The technical expression of the film is dated for what once may have been used to shock appears as no more than an obvious irony intended to convey a message. The scene in which Mayor Daley is being serenaded with "Happy Days are Here Again" by the convention delegates while the police force is clubbing the demonstrators is an example.

These effects, because they appear shopworn today, assume less importance to the total perception of the film and allow for the expression of a universal message, one that can appeal to the viewer on an individual level. For in the final analysis the film portrays violence in terms of individuals. The cameraman in pursuit of his art loses his job because he steps beyond the dic-

tates of the system. Being the embodiment of his own brand of violence, he, a former prize fighter, becomes both the victim and promoter of this system of chaos and fanaticism. In the first film he shoots pictures of an auto accident and only then calls an ambulance. In the final scene he is critically injured by a senseless violence that seemingly has no basis in reason.

Ellen, the female protagonist, best reflects the dilemma of an individual caught up in this chaotic and brutal world. Uninvolved in the fast moving political atmosphere of Chicago, her concerns do not reach outside the realms of her personal life; survival for herself and for her son. Her destruction by forces she cannot control and had no part in making is the most effective evocation of the brutality of the American scene.

Medium Cool, perhaps dated as evidenced by its more blatant attempts at relevance, nonetheless maintains the ability to draw a universal response. Its message-oriented technique is no longer fully effective, but its appeal on an individual level is still meaningful.

- Lynn Dondis

Play Goes To Festival

"Ah, Wilderness!"; a production by the Bowdoin College dramatics organization, Masque and Gown, was presented at the New England regional festival of the American College Theatre Festival.

The Bowdoin production of Eugene O'Neill's comedy was one of three plays chosen to be presented at the festival, which was held in Roberts Theater on the campus of Rhode Island College in Providence Jan. 31-Feb. 2.

In addition, Bowdoin sophomore Philip R. Goodwin of Norway, Me., a member of the "Ah, Wilderness!" cast, was awarded an honorable mention for his audition for a regional Irene Ryan Scholarship. The \$500 award will be presented to New England's "most promising stu-

dent actor" sometime in March, along with an opportunity to appear in a national competition in April.

A. Raymond Rutan, Bowdoin's Director of Theater, said "Ah, Wilderness!" was picked from 22 productions by colleges and universities throughout New England. It is the first time a Masque and Gown production has been honored by the festival. The play, directed by Mr. Rutan, was originally performed before capacity audiences in Pickard Theater on the Bowdoin campus Nov. 15, 16, and 17.

Leading cast members include Timothy J. Donahue '74, who won an honorable mention for his efforts; Goodwin; John U. Lord '76; and Elizabeth S. Taylor, an exchange student from Smith.

The American College Theatre Festival, a program of the American Theatre Association, is sponsored by American Airlines and the American Oil Company, featuring workshops in mime, dance, voice and diction, puppetry, make-up and costume, plus seminars and films on international theater.

Results of the competition will be announced in March.

Coursen Book

(BNS) — The result of "ten years of study, revision, rethinking, and sheer hope" will be realized next September with the publication of "Christian Ritual

and the World of Shakespeare's Tragedies" by Professor Herbert R. Coursen, Jr. of the Bowdoin College Department of English.

The book, some 600 pages in length, will be published by the Bucknell University Press. It was written while Professor Coursen was on sabbatical at the Folger Library in 1971, assisted by a Folger Library Fellowship and a Ford Foundation

Humanities Grant awarded to him by Bowdoin's Faculty Research Committee.



IN SHOW AT BOWDOIN — This photograph of Koganeyama shrine on Kinkazan Island, Japan, is included in John McKee's "Tohoku Portfolio" on display at Bowdoin College Museum of Art in conjunction with exhibition entitled "The Tradition of Zen." Show, which continues through Feb. 24, also features Oriental art objects.

Joni Changes Her Style

JONI MITCHELL
Court and Spark
Asylum 7E-1001 \$6.98

In 1972, Joni Mitchell established herself as the finest lyricist in popular music when her album, *For The Roses* was released. Mitchell's influence has been very strong throughout most of the 60's. However, unlike many other performers of that decade, she has managed to avoid

guitar and piano playing are certainly competent but far from being highly original or ingenious. Except for an occasional smattering of woodwinds and strings, she confines herself to the typical medium of guitars, bass, piano and percussion. Joni has created very pretty tunes in the past, but consciously or unconsciously, I've found myself always judging her by the beauty



an overkill in the 70's. Joni's newest recording, *Court and Spark*, clearly shows the efforts of a major artist to expand and experiment with new musical ideas. The result is very interesting and entertaining, yet it renders some typical discomfort one often feels towards an artist in the midst of such a transition.

Critically speaking, Joni Mitchell's problem has always been that she is not a consummate artist. Her lyrics are top shelf, as the many people who've copied her words would agree. Musically however, her efforts have not been nearly as important or spectacular. Joni's own

of her words — the music is secondary and most of the time, only an atmospheric backdrop.

In *Court and Spark*, Joni's lyrics, for the first time, take a noticeable back seat to the music. Herein lies the most significant disappointment. The lyrics in C&S move away from poetry towards mere song-stories. The usual Mitchell themes are there: a preoccupation with her own desires to love a man and yet remain free ("Court and Spark", "Help Me"); disgust towards the superficial appearances and values many people have ("People's

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MED SCHOOL ADMISSION PROBLEMS?

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For the session starting Fall, 1974, EuroMed will assist qualified American students in gaining admission to recognized overseas medical schools.

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Swimming Drowns Trinity

by BILLIE-JEAN NEBESKY

The Bowdoin Swim Team entered the new year by taking on Trinity College and the great number of Bowdoin fans who attended were rewarded by another victory, 74-36.

The swimmers dominated every event except for the girls' 50 yd. freestyle, girls' 50 yd.

breaststroke, and the 400 yd. medley relay.

Jeff McBride highlighted the meet in the 1000 yd. freestyle by overpowering his opponent. He pulled ahead in the third length and maintained the lead to finish seven lengths ahead with a winning time of 10:25.1. This time established a new pool, school, and New England Record.

Rick Rendall also gave a good performance in the 50 yd. freestyle by tying the old College Record with his time of 22.4. Jeff Harding followed in second place.

This set the exciting atmosphere for the remaining events in which Bowdoin took first place 9 more times. The meet commenced with the 400 yd. medley relay in which Tom Formica, Dave Thurber, Jim Farrar, and Jeff Harding finished with a 3:58.5 clocking.

Steve Potter was really moving in the 200 yd. freestyle and finished with a winning time of 1:51.7. Following close behind was John Hourihan in second place. Thurber reappeared in the 200 yd. medley and took 1st place with his winning time of 2:07.5.

For the first time in the College's swimming history, Bowdoin students witnessed the Girls' Swim Team joining forces with the Men's Swim Team. In

the 50 yd. freestyle we saw Kim Rossiter and Heather Martin in action, with Kim finishing second and Heather third. Heather then, finished in second place with Kim in third in the 50 yd. breaststroke.

Mark Santangelo and Ellen Schuman dominated the required and optional diving competition. "Jello" took first place in both events accumulating 166.2 and 194.8 points. One of "Jello's" best dives was the layout in reverse position. Ellen took 2nd place in both.

Perhaps the most interesting event was the 200 yd. butterfly in which Jeff McBride had to match his strength against Jo Ann Simons of Trinity. Jeff immediately pulled ahead and finished with a winning time of 2:11.2.

The meet continued with Rick Rendall placing first in the 100 yd. freestyle with a time of 49.8. Tom Formica took first in the 200 backstroke and his time was 2:12.0.

The 500 yd. freestyle was won with a time of 5:06.2 by Steve Potter. Once again, we saw Dave Thurber placing first, this time in the 200 yd. breaststroke with a clocking of 2:27.3. Rather than let the Trinity guys go away empty handed, our 2 teams in the 400 yd. medley relay swim well but gave their opponent a win.

Soph Dave Thurber on his way to winning the 200-yard medley. Dave was clocked at 2:07.5.

MIT Rules Hoopers, CG Cruises

by JOE LAPANN
AND BOB BAKER

It would have been great to be able to call it the turning point: the play in which Dan Vogt scooped up a loose ball, drove the length of the court, and flicked a behind the back pass to Jeff Lee who obligingly converted the three-point play. As it turned out, it was the sole play that provided excitement for the large back-to-school crowd at the Morrell Gym as Bowdoin fell to MIT, 73-58.

The Polar Bears played sloppy basketball in the first half showing acute symptoms of a five week lay off. Actually it was the last five and a half minutes of the half which allowed the MIT men to carry a 38-21 advantage into the locker room.

At the 5:35 mark of the first half, Rich Swann tapped in the second of two consecutive baskets to draw Bowdoin within two, 19-17.

The last 19 points before intermission went to MIT with the exception of a brief break of a Dave Totman lay-up at 1:42. The Bears were just unable to cope with a full court pressing, man-to-man defense, being forced into numerous turnovers and a gen-

eral loss of organization.

The second half was a vast improvement for Bowdoin. Coach Bicknell refrained from shuffling players in and out, settling down with his starters. They drew within eight, 48-40, midway through the second half on Vogt's showy assist. With Vogt and Thalheimer popping from the outside and Lee, Geier, and Goodwin working well off the offensive boards, it looked as if a comeback was feasible. But time and time again, MIT's 6'3" leaper, Peter Jackson, answered Bowdoin's threats. MIT picked up some garbage at the end to widen the final margin.

Lee was the only Polar Bear to hit double figures with eleven, but a total of twelve players scored for Bowdoin, an astounding figure when the team only totalled 58 points. Lange (23), Jackson (18), and Marinouis (11) led MIT.

Other stats forwarded by the MIT team statistician (with the help of his slide rule) were: MIT shot 43.9% from the field compared with 32.4% for Bowdoin. Also, the visitors out-rebounded the Bears 58-44.

Last Saturday, the Bowdoin Polar Bears took on the Coast

Guard Academy in basketball at Bowdoin's Morrell Gymnasium.

The Polar Bears tried to strengthen their defensive game by playing a pressing zone to which Coast Guard countered with a stiff man-to-man defense. Coast Guard controlled the boards early in the game and Bowdoin could never use their own muscle effectively.

With 14 minutes left in the first half, the Polar Bears made their most serious run at the lead as they only trailed by a score of 8-6. Turnovers were very costly though the Coast Guard eventually pulled out a 20-12 lead midway through the first half.

Then Bowdoin started to use some of its height near the end of the first half. Rich Swann came up with some crucial rebounds while Dan Vogt, high scorer this season, cut the lead to 26-19 with 3 minutes and 15 seconds remaining in the first half.

Tom Mills then hit a jumper for Bowdoin but Coast Guard eventually spread their point advantage. Bowdoin's Jeff Lee hit for two points at the buzzer. The score at half time was Coast Guard 32, Bowdoin 25.

The second half turned out even worse for Bowdoin as turnovers proved costly to any offensive threat that the Bears could muster. Coast Guard was hitting well from the floor and took a 50-34 lead midway through the final half.

Jeff Lee ended up as the Polar Bears' high scorer with 11 points. He was the only Bowdoin player to score in double figures. The final score was Coast Guard 65, Bowdoin 48.

Frat Puck News

WHITE KEY HOCKEY

by JOHN MACLEOD

White Key, the interfraternity athletic organization, has been busy rescheduling the hockey and basketball games lost due to the long January break.

The hockey season is nearing the halfway point, and the games are becoming ever more important. The standings, as of February 6, are as follows:

Frat.	W	L	T	Pts.
CHI PSI	5	1	0	10
BETA	4	1	0	8
DEKE	3	1	1	7
T D	3	0	0	6
PSI U	2	2	0	4
A K S	1	3	1	3
IND	1	2	0	2
ARU	0	2	0	0
DS-ZETA	0	7	0	0

The standings, as tabulated above, are deceiving since the strongest fraternity taking the ice has been T.D., now in fourth. In any event, the playoffs will commence March 18, and as we all know, anything can happen.

Wrestlers Wallop

Lowell Tech, Tufts

by JON VANHOOGENTYN

The Bowdoin Varsity Wrestling Team raised its Won-Lost record to 4-3 last weekend by defeating Tufts 24-20, and wallowing Lowell Tech 30-12. As usual, there were surprises.

Dave Barker replaced an injured Bob Flaherty and produced a win and a pin for the victorious Polar Bears. Flaherty, who has wrestled well, will have to wait for a doctor's report on his knee and ankle injuries before he can return to the mat.

In this triangular bout, Bowdoin initially faced off against Tufts. Victories by Hank Bristol and Tommy Darrin, and an extended decision triumph by John Knecht made the difference. Bowdoin did have its early troubles, as Steve De Maio, who admitted he had a "bad day," tied, and Bob Gay and Rob Emmons lost tough matches.

Things went a little easier against Lowell Tech, however. Jay Van Tassel took revenge on his earlier defeat by pinning his man; Knecht also pinned, De Maio won, and Bristol and Barker won decisions to wrap up an easy Bowdoin victory. Hank Bristol's triumph was an extended decision. Like Knecht in his first match, Hank won by more than ten points.

Thus, "hot" again, the matmen now prepare for tomorrow's home spectacular against tough Boston State.

The Bowdoin Ski Team skied to a second place finish in the first Division II meet of the season. Fielding one of the strongest teams in years, Bowdoin narrowly trailed Colby at the eight school meet on the barren slopes at Windham.

The Division II team travels to Lyndon State this weekend in a four-event meet and hopes to do well.

Co-Captain Bob Hoehn serves to opponent.

O-Robin Squash

by ROBIN SHIRAS

Coach Ed Reid's squash team, showing the form that made them nationally ranked last year, returned victorious from a long, hard weekend of Round Robin squash.

The Tournament, held February 1-2 at Trinity College included Bowdoin, Colby, Hobart, Williams, Wesleyan, and Trinity. Bowdoin came home with a 4-and-1 record, losing only to Trinity 7-2. Even this loss had a highlight when co-captain Bob Hoehn, playing the no. 1 position, beat his opponent who is currently the Connecticut State Squash Champion.

The Polar Bears ran up an 8-1 victory over Hobart and finished off Wesleyan by the same score. The Colby team was demolished by Bowdoin as the Bears ran over them 9-0, with each Bowdoin player winning 3-0.

The closest match Bowdoin had was with Williams but we pulled through with a 5-4 victory. Congratulations should go out to Scott Simonton who won all 5 of his matches at the number 3 position.



Second half action finds Bowdoin's Warren Geier (21) battling for the bound against MIT's big man, Peter Jackson (13). The Bears gave it their all but came up short; 73-58.

Vacation Over

Bear Hockey Drops Weekend Pair; 4-2, 8-4



Norwich goalie, Bill Cantwell, cools off as tempers fly during second period. The Polar Bears may have won the fight but lost the game, 4-2.

by MARK LEVINE

What would really help this year's edition of the Bowdoin hockey team would be to eliminate the third period; particularly when observing the team's weary performances in losing to Norwich and St. Anselm's over the weekend by scores of 4-2 and 8-4, respectively.

The Norwich game was a rather quiet affair, with the Polar Bears attempting to shake the splinters out of their legs, and to recapture their passing and shooting game after sitting out a large portion of the semester break. Norwich was content to play a tight checking game and to wait for their scoring opportunities which were sure to come. This trend was especially noticeable in the first period which ended scoreless and succeeded only in helping the fans catch a quick snooze.

The second period was more lively, with Norwich putting pressure on the Bowdoin defense early, finally breaking through to score the first goal on a Cam McGregor shot at 5:16.

The Polar Bears, realizing that the vacation period had indeed ended, mounted an attack of their own but were largely foiled by the efforts of All-American goalie Bill Cantwell. Cantwell was most efficient in stopping three Freddie Ahern drives, but finally Ahern broke the drought on a high screen shot on the power play. (Which was powerless most of the weekend.)

Norwich, who wasn't playing all that well either, got the break they needed when Chuck Condos was called for tripping early in the third period while Ahern was still in the box for a cross check. The visitors capitalized quickly, as Jim Segar scored on a soft shot which eluded Steve Sozanski to the stick side. Moments later Ed Cadigan scored the third Norwich goal as his centering pass deflected into the net off of Bill Shanahan's skate.

The Polar Bears managed to close the gap to 3-2 when Bernie Gallacher finished off a play set up by Ahern and Mark O'Keefe. However, Norwich's Mike Stephenson got a goal right back to ice the game.

Bowdoin, obviously wanting to prove something, came out smoking against St. Anselm's. The first moments saw the Polar Bears flying all over the arena. (Particularly Gallagher and Jeff Baker.)

Their efforts paid off at the four minute mark when Bruce Anderson tipped home a John Vig-

neron drive from the point. But Bowdoin, who has the annoying habit of letting down as soon as they score a goal, did so again as St. A's tied the score at 1-1. The Polar Bears came back shortly afterwards to take a 2-1 lead as O'Keefe jammed in a rebound off another Vigneron shot.

Bowdoin upped the margin to 3-1 early in the second period as Gallagher scored on a nice hustling effort, breaking through the Hawks defense and rifling a backhand off the chest of Goalie Tom Gavin. St. A's came right back however as Jim Morris blasted a wicked drive into the net off the far goal post.

John Cross, who despite the score played pretty well, never had a chance on this one. The visitors then knotted the score as John Powers converted a pretty set up from Mike Gavin.

Mark O'Keefe put Bowdoin into the lead once again as he scored on a beautiful 2 on 1 break, skating in virtually unmolested on the right side, pulling Gavin out of position, then flicking the puck into the far side. No sooner did the fans finish giving O'Keefe a well deserved hand however, then St. Anselms tied the score.

The third period was sheer disaster. The first ten minutes saw each team shoot the puck into the other's zone and try to force mistakes, which Bowdoin made in rapid succession. Four goals within six minutes resulted for St. Anselms, leaving the fans muttering something about the whereabouts of Dickie Donovan, or was it something about the freshmen eligibility rule?

Tracksters Slap Tufts, Muff MIT

by LEO GOON

In their first meet of the season back in early December, the Polar Bears traveled to Tufts and narrowly escaped with a win on the strength of the 2-Mile Relay.

But at MIT, the Bears started out fast, and led in the early events, only to be shut out later in the Mile and 2 Mile as well as the Mile Relay as MIT came on strong in the running events to make up the deficit. Final score: 68-50 for the bad guys.

Times were slow all around on MIT's square cinder track, which has got to be one of the worst existing indoor tracks around. Maybe the MIT engineers got a short-circuit in their computer to lay out the track. Or used a warped slide-rule. Regardless, the track is not a smooth oval, and the times reflect this, averaging 10 seconds slower for the mile.

And it is especially hard to run short races on this track, since one must slow down to take the corners, (which are literally cor-

ners!) and then sprint out on the straightaways. Running on such a track demands a fiercely competitive attitude, since you have to regain your momentum after every corner, which is quite discouraging when trying to pass someone.

The trackmen were without the services of miler Jeff Sanborn, who might have made a difference. But despite the loss, Coach Sabe must have been pleased with the performances of double-winner Archie McLean (60 yard dash and Triple Jump), whose legs appear to be in "permanent shape".

Tom Getchell, another sprinter-jumper, also won the High Hurdles impressively, as well as taking 2nd in the TJ. Leo Dunn trained hard over the vacation and sped a quick 1:16.1 in the 600 yard dash only to be edged out at the finish.

Larry Waithe and "Big Dick" Leavitt also contributed to that early lead, Larry 2nd in both weight events, despite a fine 53-9

heave in the 35 lb. weight, and Big Dick won the shot and took 3rd in the Weight. Bill Ellwell again flopped and won the high jump.

The Bears lost the Mile Relay by only a second, and Mike Brust was held off in his final stretch drive for a 2nd in the 1000 yard run. The 2-Mile Relay even lapped the MIT unit and breezed in its triumph which brought the meet to a close.

Looking forward to the Maine State Meet this coming Saturday, Coach Sabe knows that he has good State Meet material in the likes of McLean, Getchell, Dunn, Waithe, Leavitt, and Ellwell. But he will also have to count on team depth to supplement these men if he is to win at Bates on Saturday. Sanborn and Wilson are question marks.

No predictions, but Sabe has one of the best State Meet teams in years going into this year's Maine States.

Cubs Swish So. Portland; 87-77

by BOB BAKER

The Bowdoin freshmen played South Portland in basketball Tuesday and from the very start,

Bowdoin controlled the boards and the tempo of the game.

There were lapses for the Polar Cubs but they were usually due

to Coach Lapointe's free substitution throughout the entire game. South Portland played a loose 2-3 zone defense while Bowdoin countered with a very sticky man to man. Jim Small turned in a beautiful game both offensively and defensively as Bowdoin took an early 10-0 lead.

It wasn't until the 16:35 mark of the first half when South Portland tallied its first two points. Bowdoin then went on to a 19-3 lead. Midway through the first half, South Portland started to play better ball and the half ended with the score 49-35 in favor of Bowdoin.



Coach Watson, and Co-Captains Ahern and Shanahan accept championship trophy from William's Athletic Director Robert Peck as Bowdoin won the fifth annual Williams College Invitational Hockey Tournament.

Go You
Bears!

Holiday On Ice
Ahern MVP Nod

(BNS) — Fred Ahern of South Boston, Mass., who paced Bowdoin College to the championship of the fifth annual Williams College Invitational Hockey Tournament, has been named to the first weekly Division II All-East hockey team of the Eastern College Athletic Conference (ECAC).

A co-captain and a wing on Bowdoin's first line, Ahern scored four goals and was credited with four assists for a total of eight points in the Polar Bears' three tournament games Dec. 27-29.

Ahern, who turned in a three-goal hat trick as Bowdoin defeated Williams in the final game, was named to the all-tournament squad and was chosen as the tourney's Most Valuable Player.

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3 Faculty Win Tenure; Another Named Full Professor

(Continued From Page One)

from 1948 to 1950, held a Lincoln Burr Fellowship for Medieval and Renaissance studies at Cornell in 1963-64 and studied in Paris under a Fulbright Grant in 1967-68. He has been a teacher in Bowdoin's Upward Bound program and has conducted a seminar entitled "Jean-Paul Sartre" as part of the College's Senior Center Program. His articles have been published in *Vox Romanica*, *Kentucky Romance Quarterly* and *Maine Times*.

Professor Settemire, who joined the Bowdoin faculty in 1969, holds B.S. and M.S. degrees from Ohio State and was awarded his Ph.D. at North Carolina State University. A native of Dayton, Ohio, he is a former resident of Lima and Columbus in Ohio. Dr. Settemire has been a Research Assistant at Ohio State, an Instructor at the Ohio Research and Development Center in Wooster, and a Research Assistant and Research Associate at North Carolina. From 1967 to 1969 he held a National Institutes of Health Postdoctoral Fellowship at Ohio State.

The author of numerous articles in professional journals including *Biochemistry* and *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta*, Dr. Settemire is a member of Sigma Xi, national honorary scientific society. In 1970 he was awarded a grant from Research Corporation of New York City for research designed to help establish an understanding of the basic mechanism of movement across biological membranes. Professor Settemire served as a visiting lecturer at a 1972 sum-

mer institute in applied marine science on the Maine coast.

Dr. Rensenbrink joined the Bowdoin faculty in 1961, serving in the 1961-62 academic year as an Assistant Professor of History and Government.

Court And Spark

(Continued From Page Seven)

Parties", "Free Man In Paris") and her favorite type, a damnation and praise of a lover ("The Same Situation", "Down To You"). She has also added two tales of the lost child with her own composition "Troubled Child" and Ross & Grey's humorous "Twisted". Yet the mere existence of these familiar themes does not make C&S comparable lyrically to the superior *For The Roses*. The new lines are conventional expressions lacking the highly metaphorical touch that made her earlier work so powerful.

But if Joni has regressed a little in lyrical development, she has moved forward in arrangement of her music and most importantly, in the development of her voice. In "Twisted" and "Raised On Robbery", she sings jazz that is more typical of Ella Fitzgerald or Bette Midler than of any of her folkie peers such as Collins and Baez, with whom she is often compared. On "Car On The Hill" and "Just Like This Train", we hear a much fuller, resonant and controlled voice than ever before from Joni. The high, falsetto squeaking is not totally missing, but unquestionably, she has broadened her vocal range to a refreshing degree.

For the next three years he was Chief Education Advisor for the U.S. State Department's Agency for International Development (AID) — first in Kenya and later in Tanzania, the then newly formed Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. He was awarded a citation for outstanding service with AID.

Professor Rensenbrink rejoined the Bowdoin faculty in 1965 as an Assistant Professor of Government and was promoted to Associate Professor the following year. In 1965 he participated in a conference of U.S. educators

at Tufts University on new approaches in undergraduate college education and became part of a team of scholars who taught an experimental interdisciplinary course in the social sciences at Cornell University in the summer of 1966. He also returned to Africa for two months in 1966 to help supervise a book publishing survey sponsored by the U.S. Government.

In 1967 he introduced at Bowdoin a freshman seminar on "Black Africa", a course which sought an interdisciplinary approach to the study of African

politics. In the summer of 1967 he was a consultant to AID's Africa Bureau for a project involving a regional approach to Africa's educational problems.

In 1972 Professor Rensenbrink was awarded a grant by the U.S. Office of Education to study programs of educational reform and change in the mid-coast region of Maine. The grant, together with a sabbatical during 1972-73, enabled him to conduct a year's field study collecting data. He is currently writing a report on the results of his research and is working on a book about problems of educational change.

Bowdoin's Harvey Lipman Studies In Israel

(Continued From Page Six)

nouncement prevailed in the atmosphere of the ceasefire discussions.

Yet the Israelis themselves wanted peace. When Lipman left the country, one of the popular songs was "I Promise You", a war song promising peace.

The British were not as helpful as they could have been. They held an arms embargo against Israel. This could have been fatal since 35-40% of the Israeli army equipment is British manufactured, Lipman noted.

Although there was no formal government rationing, there was a run on food in the supermarkets, observed Harvey. After the war, inflation became evident with gasoline prices rising as much as twice its pre-war level per liter (quart).

Harvey found the Israelis to be "very open" and friendly. After Sabbath morning prayers, many families invited him to their homes "to meet their daughter."

Evening recreation, especially Saturday nights, consists of attending the cinema and afterwards, window shopping downtown. Everyone gathers at the many open cafes and talk to relatives and friends, while others gaze at the stores' displays. Discotheques are also popular, but Harvey implied they were more like "record hops" than nightclubs. These "precocious people" do not have the current

popular taste in music as Americans, yet they enjoy their old songs with great vitality and vigor.

The movies that were shown during his stay included "Modern Times" with Chaplain and "Klute" with Jane Fonda. A popular Israeli box office attraction usually included films starring Clint Eastwood, one of their favorite film stars.

Unlike the American scene, it is the older people who are outwardly happy and carefree, not the young adults. The army tends to deaden the youthful spirit its participants originally possess, noticed Harvey. War is a vital and serious business in Israel.

Yet during his six month stay, the 25th anniversary of the state of Israel was still being celebrated, although the actual date was May 14. The late Pablo Casals and Isaac Stern were a few of the masters who gave concerts celebrating this event. Plays and other forms of recreation were also performed for this purpose.

However, the Yom Kippur war changed the Israeli people, observed Harvey. Suddenly "everything was being questioned." Lipman traveled from the Golan Heights to the West Bank to the Gaza Strip and witnessed "a true social revolution." His six month stay in Israel created a sobering impression on this 21 year old student. Not surprisingly, he hopes to return.

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to hide." They began to explain, to describe, to communicate. And once the channels of communication had been opened, they began to learn.

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After all, our business depends on our society. So we care what happens to it.



Kodak
More than a business.

Kottke: Artist In The American Folk Tradition

by G. CYRUS COOK

I well remember the day I bought my first Leo Kottke album. It was one of those lazy but beautiful Saturdays late in the spring several years ago. The Maine countryside was too inviting to escape to the library to study for finals. Yet motivation for a healthy romp in the woods was missing also. There had to be some middle ground — something between intense work on one hand and intense play on the other. Something like a new record to listen to; maybe that would satisfy my strange desires. A music loving classmate of mine had told me about Leo Kottke one day while we were leafing through records at the store. I did not want anything rousing or "heavy" to listen to. Something soft but not sleepy, energetic but not overbearing. I put my money down and picked up Kottke's *Greenhouse* album. Needless to say, it was a good if not great investment.

For those who know nothing about the star of the forthcoming Bowdoin College concert, a little explanation is necessary. Leo Kottke is, in every sense of the word, a guitarist born and raised in the American folk tradition. His roots extend back into the cotton fields and to legendary figures such as Leadbelly, Bukka White, Woody Guthrie, Doc Watson and more recently, John Fahey. Yet there is one important characteristic that separates Kottke from most all of his forerunners: his overwhelming virtuosity as a musician. Others have been able to keep our folk tradition alive, yet we seldom regard folk artists as outstanding individual musicians in the same way that we do jazz and rock figures. The appreciation of folk music has almost always been an appreciation of the sentiments portrayed instead of the way the said sentiments were artistically executed. The honest "on the road", hard time blues of Woody Guthrie's depression era ballads, like Norman Rockwell's sentimental paintings of Americana, are loved for personal, sociological reasons — not for their artistic content. When folk music emerged again in the 60's, the

emphasis was on the lyrics of the tradition (as in Dylan, Simon, and Mitchell for example.)

With Kottke, we are made aware of the power and beauty of the acoustic guitar in the hands of not only a transformer of tradition, but of a great innovator as well. Kottke's music is distinctly American, as about forty percent of his recorded material derives from Furry Lewis, White, Fahey, and the many anonymous traditional tunes he plays. Kottke's own material is heavily stamped with this tradition, but it does not put a damper on his ability to add much of his own magic.

Kottke plays the six and twelve string guitars, with and without a bottleneck. Aside from his creative skills as a writer and arranger, his style as a guitarist has several outstanding features. One is his lightning speed. The immediate reaction just about anyone has when they hear Kottke is to ask how many guitarists are playing. It is always interesting to see the reaction when you tell them that all of that is being done by one guy! Kottke has gone so far beyond simply learning all the various picking techniques that he can play at any speed with equal clarity of sound. He is a precise musician; only when he plays bottleneck does he occasionally move so fast that the sounds are run together.

At his best, Kottke plays very imaginative music. Like a finely wrought poem, he gives us images and phrases, moving them all in a highly designed, intricate pattern. Perhaps his best song, "Owls", opens with fast picking and then, like the descension of night, slows down to emphasize simple, sharp and highly articulated notes with harmonics thrown in here and there for flavor. Then Kottke builds it all up again slowly, ending the song the way it began, with a flourish. This song achieves a soaring, flight-like quality in keeping with its title. In this and other instrumentals (*In Christ There Is No East Or West*, "Easter and the Sargasso Sea", "Room 8", and the mysterious "A Child Should be a Fish" are the best examples), Kottke combines the dense,

bright and complex picking techniques with delicate single note passages, harmonics and slide work for occasional embellishment. Most importantly, Kottke's guitar work always manages to remain interesting, never allowing the listener to get lost in the sauce.

from, but rather enhances his vocal work. With our ears satiated with the high-pitched voices of singers such as Robert Plant, Rod Stewart, and that outstanding "choir boy", Arthur Garfunkle, it's refreshing to hear a low, bellowing voice for a change.

terest in nature and especially the image of the sea, is evident as well. We see this both in one of his early songs, "Prodigal Grave", and in one of the latest, "Morning is a Long Way Home".

*"The oceans rise
With a hopeless sound
Water's born from a broken shore
Must rise to die
And to rise once more"*

*"The fisherman was drowning
By his broken heal
His screams were tiny bubbles
And his tongue made of steel
When he died his teeth made stones"*

*For your lonely child to feel
And his eyes like prayers were quiet"*

*When you heard his tongue of steel
And morning is a long way home . . ."*

With new words, smoother vocal style, an always enlightening guitar exhibition, and recent use of accompanying musicians, Kottke is showing his ability to embrace new ideas into the very old, tradition-steeped occupation of a folksinger/musician. Kottke has yet received a wide following for his talents. However, more people are slowly coming around as time passes. The Bowdoin College community is in for an entertaining as well as highly cultural event when Leo Kottke picks up his "ax" to play for us this evening.



I've never heard anyone criticize Kottke's guitar playing — indeed it is hard to conceive of anyone doing so. However, many do criticize his deep, throaty singing voice. On the back of one of his earlier albums, the witty Kottke, refers to his voice as sounding like "geese farts on a muggy day." His voice is anything but sweet, yet, he can be uniquely tender despite the roughness. Singing very low and deep, Kottke makes you feel as though his lungs are as wide as the midwestern flat lands that raised him. Somehow he sounds distant from the music when he sings on a recording, as if his voice was being recorded through a tunnel. This does not detract

On his latest album (just released this January) *Icewater*, Kottke's vocals show more refinement and control than ever before, without sacrificing his unique style. Whether he is wailing the blues or singing under Cupid's influence, Kottke more than holds his own at the microphone.

Another area in which Kottke is now showing great development is the writing of song lyrics. Kottke is not a poet; indeed few song writers are. However with the quality of contemporary poetry bordering on the detestable, good song lyrics these days are more welcome than ever. Although human love is important in most of his lyrics, Kottke's in-

The Mayor's New York City Urban Fellowship is now accepting applications for the 1974-75 academic year, deadline February 15. The program spans the entire academic year and during this time students work with a City agency four days a week and participate in a seminar on the fifth. \$4,000 and transportation to and from N.Y.C. are provided by the City with participating Universities contributing \$500 more. Seniors may write for applications to: Dr. Leonore Loft, Director, New York City Urban Fellowship, 250 Broadway, New York, New York, 10007.

To Do



Art

Bowdoin: The Tradition of Zen, Walker Museum of Art; Bates: New England Redware and Stoneware, Treat Gallery; Colby: Roberts Union — Paintings by Tony Vajs.

Lectures

Tuesday, February 12:

DANTE: The Man and Artist, U.N.H.; Professor Antesiewicz, Richards Auditorium, Bates, 11:00 a.m.; "The Maturation of Contradictions in Latin America", Dr. Kalman H. Silver, 7:30 p.m., Wentworth Hall, Bowdoin;



Music

Friday, February 8:

IVAN THE TERRIBLE: Bowdoin, Smith Auditorium, 4:00 and 7:30 p.m.; "I'M ALRIGHT JACK" — a Peter Sellers' Comedy, Bates College, 7:00 p.m.; "Hollow Crown," Bates College, 8:00 p.m.

Saturday, February 9:

"Hollow Crown," Bates College, Schaeffer Theater, 8:00 p.m.

Movies And Plays

Friday, February 8:

Leo Kottke, Guitarist in Concert, Bowdoin College, Morrill Gym.

Saturday, February 9:

Square Dance, Colby, Runnals Union, 8:00 p.m.; Music Educators Association Solo and Ensemble Festival, All day in Paul Creative Arts Center, U.N.H.

Monday, February 11:

U.N.H. Portland Symphony Orchestra — Overture, Marriage of Figaro; Mozart's Piano Concerto No. 23, The Johnson Theater, 8:00 p.m.

Friday, February 8:

All day Men's Skiing at Dartmouth Winter Carnival; Bates Chess Club sponsors Chess Exhibition by U.S. Open Chess Champion, Norman Weinstein at Chase Hall; Women's Skiing at Norwich — All day.

Saturday, February 9:

Bates College Open Chess Tournament — All day; Track MIAA Championships, Bates College, 12:00; Bowdoin Women's Squash at Trinity; Bowdoin Freshman Basketball and JV Hockey at Andover; Bowdoin Wrestling vs. Boston State, 12:00; Bowdoin Swimming vs. Tufts, 1:00; Bowdoin Basketball vs. Middlebury, 2:00; Bowdoin Hockey vs. Middlebury, 4:00.

Sports



Edited By Joanne Golden

Fuel And ROTC Consume Faculty Energies

by FRED HONOLD

President Roger Howell told the Faculty last Monday that because increasing fuel costs are rapidly eroding a projected surplus in the college budget, "The one thing that is certain is that the budget remains precarious at best." Thus Howell urged conservation of college resources wherever possible.

This issue was addressed later in the meeting by Dean of the Faculty Olin Robison, who detailed the specifics of the energy crisis. While the price of oil was \$2.90 per barrel a year ago, \$6.00 in December, \$8.00 in January, Robison reported that "Now the cost per barrel has been set at \$10.50." Robison went on to say that "We are told the price is likely to rise another \$2.00 in the next six weeks."

Thus far, Bowdoin's effort to

reverse a trend of increased fuel usage has proved successful. Robison indicated that as of January 31, 1974, the college had used 80,000 gallons less compared with the consumption total as of the same date a year prior. Robison felt encouraged as "Efforts of conservation has affected savings." He said that \$8,000 was saved in electricity cost by turning off lights on campus. Yet with fuel costs increasing unpredictably, Robison concluded that "the unbudgeted fuel cost could be over \$200,000."

Earlier this year, it was expected that the college's budget would include a \$200,000 surplus. Thus the full cost overrun in effect eliminates this surplus.

The report of the Committee on Military Affairs was brought to the floor by its Chairman, Professor Lawrence Hall. In the re-

port (see Orient, Feb. 8), the committee recommended that Bowdoin continue to support the program despite the sharp drop in enrollment during recent years, while suggesting measures designed to increase enrollment. This year the ROTC ranks stand 24 deep (single file); ten of the cadets have ROTC scholarships, while six are from other colleges.

Hall recommended that the Faculty give its approval to the report, but Professor Paul Darling cautioned that, "If we accept the report than we take affirmative action, as the nature of the report supports the continuation of ROTC on campus. Darling therefore introduced an amendment to the report that though the Faculty might approve the report, it would remain neutral in its support of the campus

ROTC program.

Yet other Faculty members pushed for more decisive action on the status of ROTC here at Bowdoin. Professor Murray Silver, a member of the military affairs committee, led the charge, asking that the Faculty simply "not let the ROTC program drift away." Rather Silver called upon the Faculty to make a conscious decision whether ROTC should remain on campus. A sampling of sentiment from several outspoken Faculty members had supported Silver's position, and soon Darling, under fire, withdrew his amendment.

Still the report itself seemed to perplex Faculty members, despite Hall's assertion that "the report is to make clear what has been happening with ROTC on campus." Hall added that "All the report really does is record

that the Faculty go along one more year with ROTC with befeared up efforts." Professor Edward Pols however saw the report as setting up on two fronts, which he felt should both be recognized. Pols felt that their were two main issues of the report which should demand individual attention. "First, should ROTC continue one more year on campus. Secondly, should the recruiting drive be stepped up." Silver expanded on Pols idea by saying that "Whatever ROTC is doing, they're not getting enough students." It was expressed also by Professor Paul Hazelton that while "Bowdoin's ROTC is an opportunity offered to all students, the students clearly are not choosing it." Hazelton added that he could see no reason at all for

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THE



BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME CIII

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1974

NUMBER 13

Inflation Major Reason

Boards Approve Tuition Hike

by JOHN HAMPTON

In the face of soaring fuel prices and the rising cost of living, the Executive Committee of the Governing Boards of Bowdoin College has approved a 10% hike in tuition, room and board for the 1974-75 academic year.

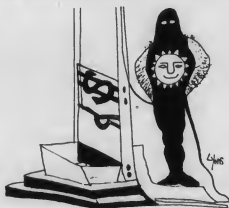
Tuition is slated to jump from \$2700 to \$3000 to provide for an increase in faculty salaries and student aid, while room and board is up \$100 and \$50 respectively, putting the grand total at \$450 per student.

President Roger Howell is sure that although the increases are an "added burden" to parents and students, that "... the College doesn't push anyone out for financial aid reasons. ..."

Funds for scholarships will

rise by \$110,000 to match the cost increases and the College plans to make an additional \$150,000 of capital available for additional student loans.

President Howell attributes the rise in room and board to in-



flation. "It doesn't take an awful lot to know that food prices have gone up."

Oil prices, he added, have climbed 300% since June and that the College has been notified of another increase in March.

Mr. Wolcott Hokanson, Vice-President for Administration and Finance, noted that Bowdoin's price per barrel has grown from \$3.84 in June to \$10.47 in February. The expected hike in March would set the price to \$12.47 per 42 gallons.

"We've been working like Trojans to balance the budget, he went on, and we did it last year and we would have done it this year if that fuel thing hadn't come along and upset the apple cart."

Mr. Hokanson estimates that fuel will cost \$240,000 more than the funds already set aside for that purpose. The College could be left with a \$25,000 to \$50,000 for the year. The increased student charges will defray future operating costs but the immediate problem lies in this year's projected deficit.

When asked how oil spending might affect improvements on the physical plant, Mr. Hokanson affirmed that projects such as the renovation of Hyde Hall would have to wait until some future date.

"Sure, if we have to put money into oil, it has to come from somewhere; we're not running at a profit by a longshot," he said.

The College, he feels has done its best to examine ways to skirt fuel inflation. "We've been looking into all sorts of things: such as converting to #2 from #6 industrial because of the greater supply of #2. But the problem is not the supply really, it's the cost."

Finally, The Student Activity fee is up \$10 to cover the increasing demands of new and expanding club activities.



The quantity of mail, sometimes bizarre, has not abated since the "classful of differences" admissions policy was introduced.

Admissions Chances Decline; More Applicants Go E.D.P.

by LESLIE REIF

A record number of students applied to Bowdoin this year due to a sizable increase in female applications. The number of men applying dropped slightly. In all, 3000 persons, including Early Decision candidates, had filed applications for admission as of February 12, 1974; next year's freshman class will consist of approximately 350 students.

Chances for admission were much better for Early Decision applicants than they are for students applying now. 142 out of 720 candidates were admitted via Early Decision at the end of November. 20 percent of the

Early Decision applicants were thus accepted. In April, 208 out of 3210 candidates, not including deferred Early Decision applicants, will be admitted. This is less than seven percent of the applicant pool.

Richard W. Moll, Bowdoin's Director of Admissions, is troubled by the fact that only 110 places will be reserved for females in the Class of 1978. Moll feels that many of the women applying are excellent candidates, and he wishes he could accept more of them. In addition, female applications were up 25 percent

(Please Turn To Page Two)

Council seeks Momentum

by KEITH HALLORAN

The Student Council began the second semester with an unusually long and productive meeting in the Lancaster Lounge where discussions were held over a wide variety of topics. With relatively few absences, the meeting opened as President Bob Krachman passed out a three page information sheet entitled Fall '73: What has the Student Council done for You? The document emphasized the opinion that communications have been enhanced "significantly" with not only the Bowdoin community but with other colleges as well; that "better representation and more conscientious commitment" has been made on the part of its representatives. Also cited was the claim that the welfare of the student body at Bowdoin has "not been neglected." The sheet ended with a statement of projected plans for the second semester. (A more detailed report on the student council statement of accomplishments and objectives can be

found in another article in this issue.)

One of the keynote issues of the meeting was the subject of a re-evaluation of the allocation of faculty resources. A report on faculty workloads was presented calling for the recognition of four specific problems confronting Bowdoin students. They include the inequality of faculty workloads, faculty compensation, the increase in class size at Bowdoin and the limited variety of courses in the Bowdoin curriculum. By a Council vote of 34 to 1, the Student Council voted to recommend that the Faculty Affairs Committee adopt an "index" procedure to mitigate these four problems. In general terms, the index method is an attempt to take into account the availability of the faculty to the students and the committees at the college as well as the work load involved, labeled a "contact hour" index. Also taken into consideration is the "student load" index. By adopting this rather

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Faculty members Butcher, Hodge and Rossides were promoted to the rank of full professor this week.

Dean Triumphs, Council Blunders

by SUMNER GERARD

Students can participate on committees which discuss general policy matters, but should not take part in decisions which involve "passing judgement on other students."

Such was the general tenor of the discussion last Wednesday in the Committee on Admissions and Student Aid, which met to decide whether students would be included in an Ad Hoc Committee on Admissions charged with admitting the last 125 members of next year's freshman class.

Because work of the ad hoc committee will involve reading the confidential folders submitted by applicants to the College and judging individual applicants, some of the faculty, led by Dean of the College LeRoy Greason, have expressed strong opposition to allowing students to serve on the committee.

"I feel strongly that students ought not to admit students, students ought not to grade students, students ought not to drop students, students ought not to pass judgement on other students," Dean Greason told the Orient before the Wednesday meeting.

Mustering an impressive five-point argument, the dean succeeded in swaying the vast majority of the committee to his position, including at least two of the three student members. The final vote of the committee, conducted by secret ballot, was 10-1 against including students on the Ad Hoc Committee, with Chairman Frank Burroughs abstaining.

According to Dean Greason, the student issue came up when Director of Admissions Richard Moll suggested that, the present

members of the Committee on Admissions and Student Aid, which ordinarily makes only general policy decisions concerning admissions, serve also as the Ad Hoc Committee. But the students on the committee were, in the dean's words, "not being asked to participate."

The initial reaction of the three student representatives was predictable. They felt they had been chosen to serve on the Committee on Admissions and had a right to participate in all the decisions of that committee.

Meanwhile, the Student Council blundered unwittingly into the controversy. One of the students on the committee went to the Council asking for help. But

the Council, hesitant to come out clearly in support of the students on the committee, decided after a brief debate to issue instead a vaguely-worded, sweeping statement condemning all outside interference in the admissions process by students or faculty.

"The Council was basically opposed to the idea for two reasons," said Student Council President Bob Krachman. "First, there was the feeling that applicant folders are confidential and shouldn't be reviewed by anyone outside the Admissions Department. There was also the concern of some members of the council

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One In 17 To Be Admitted

(Continued From Page One)

this year: 1530 women have applied as compared to 1225 women last year. At the same time, women will receive 20 fewer places in the Class of 1978 than they did in the Class of 1977.

There will be 240 men in next year's freshman class, ten fewer than this year. Male applications were down from 2436 to 2400, a factor which does not bother the Admissions Office. Mr. Moll says that he expected the male applicant pool to level off sooner or later, and that the decrease of 1.5 percent is extremely small.

On the whole, men will have an easier time getting into Bowdoin this year than women. While ten percent of the male applicants will be admitted to the Class of 1978, seven percent of the female candidates will be accepted. Approximately 20 percent of both the male and female Early Decision applicant pools were admitted. In April, eight percent of the male candidates will be accepted while less than

five percent of the female candidates will be granted admission.

According to Mr. Moll, members of the Admissions Office are examining candidates' folders with the expectation that only one out of every 17 applicants will be admitted. The admissions officers are reading 72 folders a day, and the goal is for each folder to be studied by three individuals. Candidates are judged for their academic promise and personal promise, and each folder contains overall recommendations from the officers who read it.

Insofar as applicants are concerned, academic averages must, for the most part, be very good. If a candidate's academic average is not extremely good, he should, according to Mr. Moll, have outstanding personal traits, a father who graduated from Bowdoin, or minority group status.

Applications as of February 12, 1974:

	1973	1974	
Men	2436	2400	1.5%
Women	1225	1530	+24.9%
Total	3661	3930	+7.5%

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Bowdoin Bermuda Week '74

You'll be hearing lots about Bowdoin College Week in Bermuda, Saturday, March 23, to Sunday, March 31, an annual event on the spring Bermuda calendar. Clint Hagan of Stowe has made two recent trips to Bermuda in preparation for the week's Bowdoin Week.

Contact him if you are interested.

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Dead Books: Long Search Yields Not Only No Light, But No Tunnel

by ALEXANDER PLATT

Two points of view concerning the state of library expansion co-exist under the same roof in Hawthorne-Longfellow Hall.

On one end is the administration, concerned with library growth, but not able to spend a large sum of money; and on the other end resides the library staff, concerned that the library's collection continue to be accessible to students in open stacks.

The library, which grows annually by about 14,000 volumes.

will soon start flowing over into Hubbard Hall, the old College library, which has space for some 200,000 books. At present there are about 30,000 items in Hubbard, accessible only to students if they put in an order at the neighboring building's circulation desk and are willing to wait, sometimes for as long as a day, to receive their book. In the opinion of the College librarian, Arthur Monke, this system discourages many students, who are not willing to bother to fill out an order

for a book kept in Hubbard Hall. "Little used materials are unused materials," he said, and favors a plan that would open up the Hubbard Hall stacks to the browsing student.

Provost Robison, on the other hand, is not convinced that the books in the old library are out of reach. He pointed a finger at the President's office and pointed out

(Please Turn to Page Eleven)

Elected PBK

(BNS) — Eight Bowdoin College seniors have been elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary fraternity for the recognition and promotion of scholarship.

Arthur R. Baker, Jr., son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Arthur R. Baker of (3809 Forest Grove Dr.) Annandale, Va., and a former resident of Charlottesville, Va.

James E. Campbell, son of Mrs. Wallace J. Campbell, Jr., of (35 Strathmore Rd.) South Portland, Me., and the late Atty. Campbell.

John E. Kelley, son of Mr. Henry F. Kelley of (34 Munjoy South) Portland, Me., and the late Mrs. Kelly.

James L. Polianites, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Polianites, Sr., of (23 Starbird St.) Lowell, Mass.

Paul R. Prucnal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul F. Prucnal of (72 Summer St.) New Canaan, Conn.

Alex G. Smith, son of Professor and Mrs. Wendell I. Smith of (309 South 21st St.) Lewisburg, Pa.

Frank J. Suslavich, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Suslavich of (39 Allwood Rd.) Darien, Conn.

Kevin S. Wellman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Orie C. Wellman, Jr. of (Sea Rd.) Kennebunk, Me.



The nearly filled Library is now considering plans to tunnel to Hubbard to store overflow volumes. Hubbard has room for two hundred thousand volumes.

SUC Plans For Semester

by BOB COLBY

The Student Union Committee, after the successful Leo Kottke concert, has several promising activities planned for the rest of the semester, including a musical revue, an art show and a pre-Ivies concert.

Gilbert W. Lewis, the chairman of the Student Union Committee, was pleased by student response to the concert given last Friday. While the aesthetic value can only be decided by those present, financially it was definitely a success.

With the attendance of students, their dates, and outsiders running around 2450 people, the gross income amounted to \$5895. Subtracting the various liabilities incurred, the profit came to approximately \$1685.

From February twenty-fifth to March third there will be a student art show held.

On April sixth Jacques Brel is scheduled to perform, and on the fourteenth of April (Easter Sunday) the Emmett Kelly Jr. Circus will open its doors to the Bowdoin community.

Funds Drive: Faculty Leads

by STEVE MAIDMAN

Aside from Bickethons and powder-puff hockey matches, Bowdoin undergraduates, know little of the progress of the fund raising effort which will have a major impact on the institutional life of the College for years to come. According to C. Warren Ring, Vice President for Development and the Director of the 175th Anniversary Campaign, the effort, by any of the standard means used to evaluate such endeavors, "... is doing extremely well, especially after considering the economic climate in the country and the condition of the stock market."

According to the Office of the Vice President for Development, as of 31 December 1973, the capital campaign, billed as "The Purpose is People" reached \$8,502,949 of its \$8.6 million year-end goal. The minimum three year objective for the drive is \$14.5 million with an overall goal of \$38 million spaced over a ten year period. As of Friday, February 8, 1974, the grand total of subscriptions amounted to approximately \$8,750,000. Of this

total, over \$1.5 million has been given by members of the Governing Boards themselves, while the Alumni Division, Major Gifts Division, and other "Friends of the College" have each come up with two million dollars a piece.

With respect to percentages, the faculty and staff lead all divisions with ninety percent of their \$75,000 goal already subscribed. Parents, already under enough pressure paying for four years in the Maine woods, are at the bottom of the chart with seven percent of their million dollar goal attained.

Of considerable interest are the categories to which individuals pledge their monies. Clearly, the most popular category for gift-giving is student aid. Over eighty percent of a \$450,000 goal to supplement endowment income has been met while approximately two thirds of a three million dollar goal to build student aid endowment has been accomplished. The Vice President noted that there is a great tradition in the Bowdoin family for student aid and that

(Please Turn to Page Eleven)

SOPHOMORES, need Summer employment?

The Army ROTC at Bowdoin offers the interested student the opportunity to earn approximately \$500. in six weeks this summer by attending the ROTC Basic Summer Camp.

Upon successful completion of the Basic Camp you will be eligible to receive \$100. per month during your last two years at Bowdoin as a member of the ROTC Advanced Course.

This is a unique opportunity to complete the four-year ROTC program in only two years and guarantee yourself job security and financial stability immediately after graduation.

Drop in at the ROTC office in Rhodes Hall or call at extension 316 or 317.

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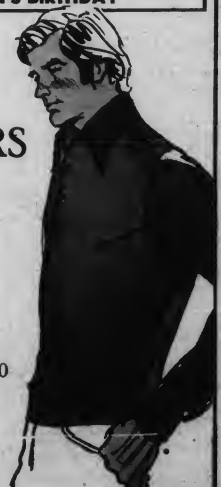
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THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume CIII

Friday, February 15, 1974

Number 13

"A Nation of Laws"

With the Impeachment proceedings chasing at its heels, Congress is faced with a task alien to its natural propensity — to follow public opinion. Currently the public knows even less than Congress of both the facts of Watergate and related crimes and the process of impeachment itself. Though nearly three-quarters of the American people are convinced that Nixon has committed some wrongdoings, far fewer are confident that America can weather the so-called "trauma" which, it is claimed, would accompany such an event. Reluctant to step out ahead of this ambivalent and largely ignorant public opinion, many Congressmen are calling for the President's resignation since it is an easy, non-constitutional way out. Similarly, many in Congress are playing politics. Many Democrats, for instance, are content that Nixon remain in the White House, as he represents their strongest political asset available for the '76 election.

Instead of its current dawdling, Congress must convey to the American people the trade-off inherent in the impeachment issue. If Americans back away from the act of impeachment fearing that they lack the mettle to bear through it, much more is involved than merely two more years of Richard Nixon. The impeachment process represents a constitutional response to bad leadership. Should America reject impeachment as a process too strenuous for our debilitated institutions, we as a nation would be denying the viability of the nation's legal foundations. We would be conceding, in effect, that the person of Mr. Nixon provides more psychic security than the constitutional mechanisms available to dispose of corrupt or ineffective officials.

Resignation, therefore, is also unacceptable because it represents a personal rather than a legal or constitutional response at a time when "the law" clearly needs reassertion over "the person" as the basis of the American polity.

We discount warnings that our country cannot stand the painful process of impeachment. If America cannot stand to impeach a corrupt President, she does not deserve to stand at all.

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

Member of the United States Student Press Association
Editor
Tim Poor

"The College exercises no control over the content of the student writings contained herein and neither it, the Administration, nor the faculty assume any responsibility for the views expressed herein."

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Council Skirts Real Issues

by JOHN HAMPTON

The brag sheet issued by Student Council President Bob Krachman (see p. 1) aptly frames a question that should be present in every student's mind: "What Has The Student Council Done For You?"

Many of the "proposals" that Krachman promised to enact in his campaign platform of last April have come to pass. That in itself is commendable. Indeed, if we need testimony — look at the gripe box at the Union desk.

But scanning over the list of so-called accomplishments, all we find is a few services thrown out to the students for their conveniences; items to lighten the burden of their day-to-day existence at Bowdoin. This is fine if the cooking is bad, or if you need a pay phone, but is this the proper kind of material for a Student Council to spend much time on?

Also, how much more equitable is representation by entire dorm population than by that of the North or South ends? Should our Student Council claim as a major accomplishment a routine change in its method of choosing its members? Sure, the rhetoric is there — this will attract a more interested student to the council, one that will be willing to work, but is that getting to the essence of the matter? Wouldn't more students show an interest if the topics studied affected the future of the college and the future of the students themselves?

If Krachman wants his council to serve the interests they were elected to represent, he should be more selective and think in broader terms than those reflected by College Bars or letters to the President of the U.S. He should be concerned with the role of the student in the college environment; how do we get the best for our money?

The council does very well at recognizing problems. Any reader of the fall term back pater can see that the tentative agenda for next semester contains many of the relevant questions that face the College of late. Wouldn't we all be happy if the Student Council expressed its concerns over the Advisory system, the equity of faculty work loads, a Drama major and science courses for non-majors.

And that, to finally get to the point, is the major problem of the student council. Without firm, purposeful leadership to transcend the mere expression of concern, the council can never go through the brainstorming necessary to get to the bottom of the dilemmas that face Bowdoin. Presently they are content to diddle around with ice cream cones and booze, and to form committees which do little probing and a lot of regurgitating (re. The energy forum starring Olin

Robison and the much touted tenure investigation) on the really important issues.

If Krachman acted more like a district attorney than a caterer, he wouldn't have to invite non-council people to meetings. They would come willingly, glad to be active in a meaningful enterprise that would better the educational experience Bowdoin has to offer.

Bowdoin Politics Work For GOP

by PAUL DENNETT

"I'm a Democrat and I'm proud of it," responded Bowdoin Young Democrat president Robert Isaacson to an Orient interview. Bob Isaacson has worked in recent years for political campaigns involving Maine Democrat William Hathaway and congressional aspirant Elmer Violette. Nevertheless, Isaacson is apparently not typical of the Bowdoin student politico.

Long gone at Bowdoin are the May 1970 days of massive student involvement in national social causes. In its wake are the few campus political activists still engaged in Maine and national politics. By and large what remains is a different breed of politics at Bowdoin; by and large they work in the Republican camp. Why have some students looked to Republican candidates in election years and why do students work for GOP office holders?

Student involvement with Republicans is evidenced by the fact that Rob Witsil, Steve Lynch and Peter Warren are currently active in the Harrison Richardson gubernatorial bid. Witsil, Jed Lyons and Ed Simons have all worked in Washington and in Maine for second district Congressman William S. Cohen. Rick Mastain, senior class VP, has worked for Republican hopeful Robert Monks in abortive tries for both the U.S. Senate seat and the governor's chair in Augusta. In 1974, a year haunted by Republican overtones and misconceptions, and in the state of Maine, a "Republican state" controlled by Democratic office holders, Bowdoin student politics continue to work with the GOP.

Few, if any, of these students claim any abiding ties to the Republican party. While at least two, Mastain and Witsil, claim to be registered in the party, the GOP platform or philosophy does not appear to be their primary interest. "I do not consider myself a 'strong Republican by any means,'" claimed Rob Witsil. "I like Harry (Richardson) for other personal reasons. I work for the man."

Witsil's comments echo those
(Please Turn To Page Five)

Letters

Real Hell

Dear Editors:

"The extension of the ROTC program — at Bowdoin is not justifiable on moral, ethical or practical grounds."

It is all well and good for a number of affluent students to come from their respective secondary schools to this idyllic, protected environment known as Bowdoin College; but for them to label certain societal functions as immoral and unethical when they have yet to see the real hell of life, and for them to condemn all ROTC cadets as essentially immoral, is far beyond what lies within reasonable limits. As an ROTC cadet whose only chance to remain at Bowdoin takes the form of a possible Army scholarship, I can only ask the editors who were responsible for last week's editorial "Another Chance?" to place themselves in my position. You say that the \$5,500 that goes toward supporting ROTC could be used to finance "two full academic scholarships." May I ask what happens to the ten ROTC cadets presently on Army "full academic scholarships"? Do they leave Bowdoin? Should they organize a small insurgent force to overthrow the Brunswick government? May I inquire also as to the thousands of Bowdoin dollars being poured into athletic scholarships — or don't they smack of bribery? Those academic goals toward which Bowdoin strives, is the upper class to be the only segment of society to have the opportunity to reach those goals and be qualified to distinguish between morality and immorality? Maybe I shouldn't be here — after all, I have sick, unethical desires like wanting to attend the school of my choice in the only manner that I may.

ROTC Cadet J. DiPucchio

Dear Editor,

I must take issue with your recent editorial concerning the demise of ROTC at the Bowdoin campus, as I believe that your condemnation of the program was unjustified and irrational.

Granted, the ROTC program has merely "minimal student support", but does that mean that the Orient should censure the program and urge the faculty to help usher it off campus? Do you believe that this is a society where the minority viewpoint should not be tolerated, where an individual should not have the freedom of choice in respect to his career and his future, where diversity of thought and ideology are to be avoided at any cost? If so, scrap the ROTC program, and the sanctity of your so-called "liberal viewpoint" will be preserved.

You speak of ROTC scholarships as being "unsavory" and, "at worst, smacking of bribery". What is so unsavory about a young man wishing to gain the benefits of a college education at minimal cost to his parents? Speaking of any type of legitimate scholarship as "smacking of bribery" is both so low and so snobbish a statement that it scarcely merits any comment!

You also stated in a rather indignant tone: "the military... gains prestige as a result of its connection with Bowdoin College". Is the Orient inferring that men serving in a military capacity are less deserving of prestige than Bowdoin's "scholarship community"? Is the Orient inferring that the officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Army — a citizen's army — are socially inferior to Bowdoin's faculty and students? Hopefully not...but, if so, on what criteria does it base its judgement?

(Please Turn To Page Five)



Cuban Premier Fidel Castro

Cuba Va! Depicts A People Struggling, But Still Proud

by DAVE RUCCIO

For centuries the immeasurable wealth of Latin America has been surpassed only by the stupendous suffering of her people. Exploited and violently suppressed in the interests of national elites and foreign imperialists, many Latin Americans cannot read or write and live on the brink of starvation the whole of their lives. Armed struggle and revolution is the only alternative for many. As part of Latin America, Cuba shared these tragic circumstances until January 1, 1959 when Fidel Castro led the attack on the Batista regime and forced the dictator into exile. One week later, Castro entered Havana amidst the cheers of fellow Cubans — victorious.

Cuba Va is a look at contemporary Cuba that documents a nation deeply involved in the struggle of post-revolutionary reconstruction. It is about a peo-

ple who severed the "Gordian knot" of U.S. imperialism, who freed the country from the U.S. crime syndicates which created a paradise island for rich foreigners and Cubans while the majority of Cubans lived in absolute poverty, uneducated, without relief. In an opening interview Castro explains that "there was no other way for Cuba — as there is no other way for the majority of Latin Americans — to be free of local oligarchies on which imperialism depends. It is the oppressors who forced the revolution on us."

The military battle itself was only the first step in the Cuban revolution. The film proceeds and penetrates into post-revolutionary Cuba to document the efforts of a people to build a nation that is finally theirs after four hundred years. Felix Greene uses a rich background of Cuban folk songs to develop the spirit of revolutionary Cuba and the changes which the people are experiencing.

With the armed struggle behind them, the Cubans must focus their efforts on the tremendous tasks of the eradication of ignorance and the development of economic independence. State supported new schools, established in the buildings of formerly American-owned estates, serve to educate and feed almost every child while night schools and colleges begin the process of training adults who had never previously been educated. Cuban students are mobilized to enter the countryside in a sweeping literacy campaign designed to reach the once marginal members of Cuban society.

Economic development is the other focus of reconstruction. As the film suggests, this area has been more difficult for Cuba and, as Castro admits, they have made many mistakes.

The film concludes with a defiant rebuke to the attempts by the United States to oppose the revolutionary struggle: an economic embargo, direct invasion (Bay of Pigs), infiltration by spies and saboteurs, and finally the capture of Cuban fishermen. Newsreel footage of the 1970 protest in Havana shows the millions of Cubans who demonstrated until the U.S. returned their comrades. In a victory celebration they burn an effigy of Nixon in the streets.

Silvert Speaks

Latin America: Persistent Conflicts

by PETER PIZZI

Touching on political philosophy, modern educational theory, and religious thought, Kalman Silvert delivered a lecture here last Tuesday on Latin America which was awesome both in scope and in depth of understanding. Mr. Silvert, a foremost Latin American scholar currently with New York University and the Ford Foundation, described the structure of Latin American history as a dialectic with no synthesis, a persistent conflict with no resolution.

As one might expect, the "contradiction" as he called it originated during the period when Latin American nations were receiving their independence, when they were "shimmering into shape." First confined to the upper class, this schism was between conservatives and liberals over the issue of independence.

On the conservative side were the Catholics, who relied on corporatism and a world view with God as the justification for all human action. The liberals, on the other hand, were composed of Protestants and exerted a secularizing influence. In all of the Latin American nations there then appeared an "integrating" dictator, who established a political nation-state though not a social nation-state. The unifying political developments were unaccompanied by proper social reasoning which could lead to social coherency. Consequently, the upper and middle classes soon split, a process still occurring in the least advanced Latin American nations.

Throughout the 19th century, Silvert explained, the Latin American counterparts to our Founding Fathers (who vulgarize political philosophy) developed a dominant set of political predispositions stressing the importance of the family structure, education, a secular legal system, and, finally, political factors. Economic considerations were virtually ignored by these thinkers. Instead, they impregnated each nation's legal system with the notion that a secular legal system with specially enriched persons at its head was the ultimate goal. In such a scheme, education's primary purpose is not to insure economic security but rather to enable the nation to govern itself and make social life bearable.

The dominant rationale of the 20th century, on the other hand, finds the economic infrastructure as the basis of society. From this infrastructure, according to Silvert, flows the need for education, since people need training

in order to produce. This orientation to production "fills up the middle class," creating a consciousness from which pressure groups and political parties develop. This pluralistic arrangement gives rise to a democratic and competitive society.

These two structures of thought, one emphasizing the primacy of political and the other economic factors, comprise the contradiction still present in Latin American politics. The 20th century model stresses the pragmatic and apolitical nature of things. As education enables the citizen to accumulate material goods, protection automatically becomes a concern. Thus, Silvert holds, power bases develop which compete for power. "The world is altered without man having to do it," Silvert explained, while in the 19th century model, "man was the creator of his own world."

The 20th century, according to Silvert, has discovered what the 19th already knew: that education cannot overcome class or determine one's chances for success. Only recently, in studies such as the Coleman Report, has it been understood that equality does not emanate from the classroom. Failing to understand this, we have constructed an elaborate meritocracy based on the assumption that education is the key to securing a place on the starting line. Unfortunately, Silvert lamented, "It really doesn't work the way we said."

"Next year," Silvert stated, "Latin America will spend 11 billion dollars on education." The percent of illiteracy has decreased drastically as Latin American universities expand their enrollment. "What does all this mean?" asked Mr. Silvert.

Education enables one to live with ambiguity, with unanswered questions, and with differing sets of estimations of each aspect of one's life. Silvert argued, "One is permitted, through education, to judge their own position across what they do. They exercise intellectuality and can take the positions of others." The classroom introduces them to an

open-minded, secularizing, and classless situation, one which is contrary to fascism, to the conservative, Catholic view of the world. The Catholic outlook obliterates ambiguity by tracing all things to a supreme being.

"Where corporatism was the Catholic answer to secularism, Marxism was the Protestant response. Catholicism binds it all together with Fascism and Protestantism with democratic capitalism."

Latin American nations, Silvert contends, are currently wrestling with the tensions induced by these contradictory impulses. Chile, for instance, in its recent "fascist coup" suffered a crisis of "overdevelopment" in which its institutions lacked the muscle to cope with its attempts at social integration.

State University College at Oneonta, New York, in cooperation with Hebrew University, Haifa University, and Bar-Ilan University in Israel, is offering its eighth summer academic program in Israel in July and August, 1974. The overseas program will be for a seven week period and will award nine semester hours of undergraduate or graduate credit to students completing the academic work satisfactorily.

Participation for both courses is limited to teachers, and undergraduate and graduate students who can meet the entrance requirements of the State University of New York, and who have a serious purpose for participating. There are no language requirements.

Persons desiring further information may write Professor Alexander at State University College, Oneonta, New York 13820. As only a limited number of enrollees will be accepted, early application is recommended.

No Students In Admissions

(Continued From Page Two)

that certain faculty members may attempt to structure the class or fill out their own departments."

The general opinion of the meeting, according to one representative, was that the job of admissions should be left to the professionals over in Hawthorne-Longfellow.

Chairman of the Committee on Admissions Frank Burroughs said he was "somewhat miffed" by the Council's attempts to interfere with the decisions of the committee, but felt that it was "probably misinformed on the whole question."

"I cannot understand," he said, "what seems to be a very naive assumption that admissions officers, who I assume are college graduates like the rest of the faculty... and who haven't had any kind of professional training in admissions procedures, are any more fit to make those kinds of decisions than the faculty."

The argument that admissions folders are confidential is irrelevant, Burroughs said, since the faculty has access to them anyway. Advisors, he said, are even encouraged to read their advisees' records.

Faculty participation in admission procedures is not "just one more intrusion of Big

Brother," Professor Burroughs argued, but an essential part of the entire process. "Who decides the success or failure of an admissions policy must logically be the faculty," he said.

"The essential purpose of this [ad hoc] committee," Burroughs added, "is to maintain open lines of communication between the Admissions Department and the faculty."

Professor Burroughs did not think that the Student Council's concern that the faculty on the Ad Hoc Committee might try to "structure" the incoming class was significant. "That kind of balancing is something the Admissions Department has to do anyway," he said.

The chairman said he felt "less strongly" than Dean Gresson about the dangers in permitting students to participate directly in admissions decisions. "As a practical matter, I don't have any objections to students doing this," he said. "As for the symbolic dimensions of the question I'm simply less sure."

The Committee on Admissions and Student Aid decided Wednesday to ignore the statement issued by the Student Council and go ahead with the Ad Hoc Committee, which will be composed of approximately equal numbers of faculty and admissions officers.

Letters

(Continued From Page Four)

An excerpt from the most recent Bowdoin College Catalogue concerning the selection of new students remarks: "The resulting class, the College hopes, is a stimulating set of individuals with a common pursuit: education and application" (p. 51). In defense of the pursuit of military science at Bowdoin, I submit that the qualities of self-discipline, self-confidence and leadership gained through association with the ROTC program would aid the student in applying his Bowdoin education to creatively participate in any community.

For the aforementioned reasons, I believe that a faculty vote expressing no confidence in the ROTC program would preface the end of the road for the vital concept of diversity at Bowdoin College.

Sincerely,
CDT Christopher Ferris '77

Ginsberg Encounters Nostalgia At Bates

by STEPHEN COOK

Allan Ginsberg, myth, magical, obscene, as he appeared at the Bates College gym, January 31, 1974. A fine crowd of eight hundred to a thousand different people. Certainly different than those of the fifties and sixties, the people for which he wrote *HOWL* (first collection of poems, 1956). I suspect the people at Bates were there to see Ginsberg for the same reason people flower at a performance of Sha Na Na, or see home movies of themselves as kids. Nostalgia is very popular these days; but this for Ginsberg is not a chance for box office readings, but an insult.

The success of *Howl* is a penetrating subject. World War II ends, prosperity expands, the influx to universities and colleges. Allan Ginsberg emerges, a struggling poet. Has written three books before *HOWL* is published. "The sky was turbulent, the woods dark, the moon bright, cry of the wolf, a symbol for the young, eager and together at school, a voice of all the things that were oppressing them in society." The affluence was killing them, Ginsberg taught and wrote; they gained pleasure from getting back at mom and dad. So launched Allan Ginsberg to international theater.

The voice and craft of Ginsberg rings loud in importance, only because of the insistent prophecies he eschews. The per-

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sonality of Ginsberg is his verse; knowing a poet's life is important to the enjoyment. Knowing the poet clarifies the words; the artist becomes mortal as the visions or moods in the poems are nothing but his own personal character. This is particularly true of Ginsberg; he is incapable of writing anything away from himself.

Something interesting, is that most poets are discovered when they are gone; it is most prestigious for their ghosts to be forgotten, and returned from the dead, as that of William Blake has returned. Ginsberg is an unusual case, celebrated with his first book at the age of thirty, (the same was true for Walter Whitman at thirty-six). The talk of *LEAVES OF GRASS* in 1855 was similar for *HOWL* in 1956. Whitman, lover of mankind, of body; Ginsberg the same with

deep insights and closeness to spirits such as that of William Blake.

The gym at Bates quiet, Allan Ginsberg begins with chants, songs, cross-legged on a pillow, with the usual glasses, famed beard and beads. High points of the reading was a song, "Spring", a poem, by William Blake put to music, sung wonderfully, is enchanting; your heart beats faster. "Spring", the repetition of the last line of each stanza, as a chant, with pure joy, love. Allan

sung, rocked, jumped in a childish expression while still seated. Chants, meditation, five minutes of silence which Ginsberg says is not nostalgia. *HOWL* read confidently, strongly.

Who got busted in their public beard returning through Laredo with a belt of marijuana for New York, (lines from part one *HOWL* 1956). Laughter. When Ginsberg read from *HOWL*, people laughed, screamed on lines like the above. Social impact; how society reflects, from Ginsberg, to

going to refer to domestic things that are going on? (Ginsberg) They're all going to be about death, only death; especially yours" (Quotation from exclusive interview with Allan Ginsberg, to appear in *MAINE EDITION*). I was a little disturbed with those words, though we all laughed them off.

Being in his presence, and definitely at his reading, you could feel something magical, like the last of a six pack; electricity is everywhere, you are being charged. He is a myth, or soon will be. Only a few will experience his magic powers, and those that do will make the myth.

Ginsberg is profoundly honest, a poet who might only be remembered for *HOWL*, its impact and what it did to a generation; the results are continuing. Ginsberg is Blake, is Whitman, with no other poets does he live. Perhaps the fame he now enjoys will die, as he will die. But I believe he will rise again; things are said by Ginsberg that few have noticed. His life force has been placed in verse, the Man,

"Who passed through universities with radiant cool eyes hallucinating Arkansas and Blake-light tragedy among the scholars of war" (lines from part one *HOWL*, 1956).

Allan Ginsberg's secret is himself; he writes the divine comedy to portray himself. Eight hundred to a thousand laughed. His poetry made me cry, I felt he died. I was mad at all those people, it was ironic, Allan Ginsberg was not.

HOWL is his greatest work; he has only read it two or three dozen times; songs and meditations at readings are only very recent, since 1968. This I believe is done for profit.

Obscenity, in his verse, no, I do not think so, but defined by the masses, yes, obscene, fortunately for him. The success of Ginsberg can be attributed to shock, a chance at rebellion, for all the war babies.

"Putting your ass on a toilet seat, and writing verse on toilet paper." He would say, "right on" I am sure. The language is not of an enduring quality, it's the truth in the man and if the people at Bates had realized this, they would not have laughed.

Nostalgia, a foolish question. If you read Ginsberg because you are hip, freaked, or a homosexual, you have enjoyed him wrongly; it's you that holds the nostalgia. But if the interest is deep, caress with your thighs, as a book of Plato should; you have found him.



"The gym at Bates quiet, Allan Ginsberg begins with chants and songs, cross-legged on a pillow, with the usual glasses, famed beard and beads.

A Belated Memoriam For Auden

by G. CYRUS COOK

"So an age ended, and its last deliverer died", the opening line of Wystan Hugh Auden's short poem *A New Age*, is strikingly appropriate as an epitaph to its author's own death. W. H. Auden was the finest living poet of the English language until we lost him late in 1973. In this century, the English born, American transplant Auden was only overshadowed by Eliot and Yeats, a back seat to which many poets of any previous age would graciously concede.

Slowly, many poets and critics, good and bad, are getting around to evaluating and/or responding to his life and work in their particular medium. In a recent article in the *Atlantic* monthly, poet/critic L. E. Sissman spoke of Auden as "a poet for all conditions and seasons, a man who could write plainly or elaborately, subtly or bluntly, in any given subject or occasion, and all in a flawlessly intelligent poetic diction and syntax of his own."

Auden was a highly musical poet. With contemporary verse reeking with the unappealing stench of a slipshod approach to an absurd world, Auden's voice is a fog horn cutting through the dense mist of literary confusion:

"Simultaneously, as soundlessly,
Spontaneously, suddenly
As, at the vantage of the dawn, the kind
Gates of the body fly open
To its world beyond, the gates of the mind,
The horn gate and the ivory gate
Swing to, swing shut, instantaneously
Quell the nocturnal rummage..."

Whether describing the waking of the human mind and body (as in *Prime above*) or in sympathetically treating more personal, political, or humorous matters, Auden succeeds profoundly. Professor Lawrence Hall called Auden "a poet of pieces... lacking a basic, underlying philosophy" that would tie everything together as we see in Wordsworth's work, for example. This comment was not meant as a criticism; indeed this is a chief reason as to why Auden was and still is an interesting poet. Professor Louis Cox, a poet in his own right, points out the great influence that Auden had on the poets of his acquaintance and generation. Auden "created a climate" conducive to young poets learning the craft, and subsequently, their verse showed an

"awareness," conscious or unconscious, of Auden's techniques and ideas.

Although critical opinion boldly asserts that Auden's work will live for years to come, there are, of course, critical gripes as well. Many speak of Auden as a poet too much detached from the feelings he portrays, passionless and cold. Some assert that the many revisions he performed on his poems are inferior to the initial creations with which he began. Cox even commented on Auden's own strange taste that went into his editing of the volumes of his selected poetry. And, like Frost, Auden's wit can be attributed as the cause of as many fine poems as poor ones. However, Auden's humor, whether evident in a healthy or sickly poetic specimen, always delights and "tickles our fancy".

A former teacher of mine once mentioned to me that he was greatly surprised that Auden had never won the Nobel Prize for literature. Auden achieved fame during his lifetime, but in an age in which the novel is the dominant literary form. Today, a poet is read for the most part only by students, teachers, writers, and critics of literature. Someday in the future, when the reading public rediscovers poetry, Auden will be one who will be read enthusiastically.

Lacking the sometimes overbearing, look-down-the-nose snobbishness of an Eliot or Pound, Auden engages our mind and our heart with lines in the language that fit the poetic occasion. Auden was also intensely aware of the poet's role in society and expressed this cognizance beautifully in his poem, *In Memory of W. B. Yeats*:

"For poetry makes nothing happen: it survives
In the valley of its saying where executives
Would never want to tamper; it flows south
From ranches of isolation and the busy griefs,
Raw towns that we believe and die in; it survives,
A way of happening, a mouth."

As Yeats was lost when he was needed most (in a time of crisis, 1939), so we lose Auden under a similar global atmosphere of malaise. The English tongue has lost its "mouth" in losing W. H. Auden, but there is still time to be touched by the greatness of what he has left behind.

HOWL, to the people the other night.

Is Allan Ginsberg a fake? A question that must be answered. A practitioner of Eastern Religion, high on drugs and wine, is he a hoax; if not a true believer in his professed philosophies? To be exact, look at his personality, the time. A recurrent poetry conference in California, someone was speaking of Nigeria beauties with free breasts, as you would expect there. Ginsberg, out of turn, quietly stepped up and removed all of his clothes.

When I asked him about death, "Are all your future poems going to be about death, or are you

Mixed Reactions To Kottke

by RICHARD JACOBSON

For a small and remote college community, Bowdoin has not done too badly in providing popular music to its proles. The schedule has been sparse indeed, but the quality of the performers has nearly made up for that. Thus, Bowdoin has actually been a good place to hear a concert — once every ten weeks anyway — as it was Friday last, when the Student Union Committee presented guitarist Leo Kottke.

In a bold move, SUC resisted the evil promoters who have burdened us with such groups as Swallow and Road Apples, and chose the back-up group from Bowdoin's own rich reserve of talent. Messrs. Creighton Lindsay and Dave Larsson gave a performance that would have been enjoyable but for the all too obvious fact that both were totally drunk.

Judging from sheer noise and applause, this occasional lifelessness had apparently disappeared with Leo Kottke's en-

trance. After the fact, though, some patrons confessed to a negative reaction to Kottke. His humor seemed childish, or his attitude toward the audience too cold. Some thought his music too repetitive. Well, one has to admire Kottke in a way. He could have done the easy thing, the popular thing. He could have played *Dueling Banjos* and captured the hearts of Bowdoin students forever. Instead he played mostly his own material, or his own arrangements of some standard folk tunes. He played them with such precision that no one, whether they liked him or not, would call him a mediocre guitar player.

The addition of the pedal steel guitar was surprisingly harmonious. Kottke was backed up by this usually corny instrument on a number of songs, including a beautiful rendition of *Living in the Country* — one of the greatest songs written for the guitar.



At 7:30 in Pickard Theater, Bowdoin College, The Museum of Art, and The Bath-Brunswick Regional Arts Council present Ayako Uchiyama, a Japanese traditional dancer, in a program of Japanese music and dance. The public is cordially invited.

Truman Biography

Miller Fails To Probe Surface

Plain Speaking, an Oral Biography of Harry S. Truman, by Merle Miller. Berkely Publishing Co., 1973. \$8.95

Barry Goldwater, the very symbol of Republican conservatism, has recently praised Harry S. Truman as the greatest of our Presidents. Dean Acheson, one of the "striped pants boys," an eastern aristocrat to his finger tips, has high praise for Truman in his autobiography. Most recent lists of great Presidents have included him. Yet during his presidency, New Dealers castigated him as a man too small to fill FDR's shoes (the anti-Truman jokes in 1945-48 were many and vicious). Republicans denounced him as the man who sold China down the river and was soft on Communism. Recent revisionist historians of leftist bent blame Truman personally for starting the cold war abroad and repression at home. Anti-

Vietnam war groups see Korea as prelude to Vietnam. And one can even trace the modern style of political corruption back to Harry Vaughan and the five-percenters.

That all these groups can find support for their views in the Truman years is evidence for the complexity of the period and of the man. Yet Harry Truman is a man whose surface was simple. It takes analysis to see beneath that surface. He was so like every one's cousin from Ohio, a sometime farmer, small (and failed) businessman, been in the army,

Obviously, there was more to Truman than the failed haberdasher from Independence, Missouri.

Yet one never finds out what it was from Merle Miller's labor of love, *Plain Speaking*, an oral biography of Harry S. Truman. The book consists almost entirely of interviews conducted by Miller with Truman, his friends and associates, in preparation for a TV show which was never completed. Here is only the surface Truman, HST as he would like to be remembered, but in fact revealing almost as little of the real man as his *Memoirs*, written by others almost deliberately to conceal.

The book is fun to read, and the language unsanitized. You do hear Harry. Why did he fire MacArthur?

"I fired him because he wouldn't respect the authority of the President. That's the answer to that. I didn't fire him because he was a dumb son of a bitch, although he was, but that's not against the law for generals..."

According to Truman, he never looked back, never regretted a decision (save perhaps founding the CIA), and remained his whole life, just plain honest folks, though better read than most.

It's valuable to have that Truman preserved, but there's more to the man than that, and Merle Miller hints, just hints, that he knows it. He notes that Truman, in one corner of his library, had every book ever published on The Bomb. At the end of one was Horatio's speech from the last scene of Hamlet, and Truman had underlined:

Let me speak to the yet unknown world
How these things came about:
So shall you hear
Of carnal, bloody and unnatural acts,
Of accidental judgements,
casual slaughters
Of Deaths put on by cunning
and forced cause,
And in this upshot, purposes
mistook
Fall'n on the inventor's heads

- Daniel Levine



worked in a bank, a little small scale politics. And although he worked himself up to the U.S. Senate, he was accidental President, a fact of which no one was more aware than he.

Yet this essentially small town boy, who called his wife "the Boss" and whose mother-in-law lived with them (convinced to the bitter end that her daughter had married down) was the man who ordered the dropping of the Atom Bomb, insured the formation of the U.N., initiated and carried through the Marshall Plan, intervened in Korea, started the policy of containment, backed the birth of Israel, fired General Douglas MacArthur and so on.

- Francis Littleton

Delius: Mystic And Fantastic Appalachia

FREDERICK DELIUS
Appalachia: Variations on an Old Slave Song and Brigg Fair:
An English Rhapsody
The Halle Orchestra
Angel S-36756 \$5.98

Frederick Delius (1862-1934) was a singular composer in music history. Although he wrote in a late Romantic or Impressionist style, he had very little contact with other composers of his time and it seems that the few and little known works of his must be thought of simply as outpourings of his soul. Such is the case with "Appalachia: Variations on an Old Slave Song for Chorus and Orchestra". The English-born composer spent much of his life in the Eastern United States and was, no doubt, deeply moved by the beauty of the rolling Appalachian highlands.

Like Dvorak's "New World" Symphony, the piece opens with a sunrise. However, the contrast in tone between the two pieces brings out clearly the nature of Delius' musical thinking. Mysterious to the point of haunting, his sunrise sounds like a fantasy. In many places, slow, strong bass

lines are combined with high chromatic melodies, usually with flutes or violins, to produce the mystical effect. This penchant for fantasy and the mystical is the hallmark of Delius' music.

The theme of the slave song is presented quite skillfully through repeated statements by several different instruments but the development of the variations is weak. We begin to wonder whether this sense of the mysterious may not be the extent of Delius' imagination. The strength of the opening statement is swallowed up in sweeping violins and rippling harps. Little of the successive tension and relaxation so integral to music is present. We also have the feeling that the composer has betrayed his subject matter. What has made the old slave songs of lasting value is the powerful emotions of hope and conviction that they exude. These songs are striking as products of the very real world and not the surreal.

However, things do pick up towards the end when, after a

forceful full orchestra sequence, we hear a series of stunning variations.

This piece is found on an Angel recording along with a shorter number entitled "Brigg Fair: an English Rhapsody". Here again, Delius gives vent to his limitless mystical imagination. But, this time we are given fair warning. A rhapsody can be described as a free form type of fantasy and "Brigg Fair" well fits that description. Unfortunately, the form is a little too free. There is no substance. The piece has none of the thrilling passages that entice the mind to remember it.

This recording is played by the Hallé Orchestra, one of Britain's finest, under the direction of the late Sir John Barbirolli. Famous for his boundless energy, Barbirolli bestows on the recording an interpretation that is certainly dedicated to the composer and his temperament. The artists cannot be faulted for the frequently uninteresting listening.

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SPORTS

Record 4-10

Hockey Hits: 4-2, Slips: 6-3

by MARK LEVINE

After an encouraging 4-2 win over a depleted Middlebury team, Bowdoin reverted to its season long form in dropping a 6-3 decision to Salem St.

The loss left the Polar Bears with a 4-10 record (4-6 division 2) and virtually canceled any and all playoff hopes. How the mighty have fallen!

Despite the score, the Middlebury game proved to be a relentless offensive show by the Polar Bears over a team which was forced to play its starting defenseless the entire game due to injuries. The score was kept down only by that, at times acrobatic but, always efficient goalkeeping of Larry Pearlman who turned away 49 shots.

Ah, but Bowdoin never makes things easy! Experiencing their let down early for a change, the

Polar Bears allowed the visitors to grab a 2-0 lead just as the fans were getting settled after the national anthem. Forced to play catch up, Bowdoin turned the aggressors but were foiled by both their own shoddy passing and the goal tending of Pearlman who robbed both Mark O'Keefe and Freddy Ahern on close up drives.

The Polars, aching for a win, (their last had been on December 27) came roaring out for the second period while Middlebury was in the process of standing around and admiring the hureculean efforts by Pearlman. Finally, Bowdoin broke the ice as Chuck Condos (playing his best game of the year) scored on a beautiful breakaway to make it 2-1. Moments later, Condos found Bruce Anderson all by himself at the red line and Anderson took the perfect pass and skated in un-molested to tie the score.

The third period was more of the same with the Polar Bears bombing Pearlman, while his teammates attempted to kill time. Bowdoin managed to get

the tiebreaker midway through the final stanza as Jeff Baker tipped home a John Vigneron drive, and managed to secure the win as Bruce Anderson scored his second goal on a deflection of a Bill Shanahan shot.

The Polar Bears may indeed have won the Salem St. game had it not been for the team's reluctance to initiate some offense in the first period and had not allowed Salem to skate around and through their defense. As it was, Bowdoin found themselves behind 3-0 at the end of the period and the game was almost out the window.

The Polar Bears looked a bit better in the second period, with Fred Ahern cutting the lead to 3-1 for a brief time. Salem however built it back up to three goals shortly afterwards.

Bowdoin came out growling in the third period as John Curtiss and Chuckie Carrigan combined on a pretty passing play (Carrigan got the goal) to make it 4-2.

Undeclared Cubs Glide: 10-2

by PETER BLODGETT

Last Tuesday afternoon, the high-flying Bowdoin J.V. Hockey Team demolished Bridgton Academy in a 10-2 victory in their first home game since semester break.

Grapplers Edged

by JON VAN HOOGENSTYN

The Bowdoin wrestlers split ten matches with Boston State, but an additional pin registered by State was the difference and consequently, the Polar Bears were nipped 24-21. It was a seesaw struggle for Bowdoin.

Two new Polar Bear wrestlers, Charlie Bouchard and Tom Tsagarakis, lost, but recently arrived Dave Barker was victorious. John Knecht, Steve DeMaio, Tommy Darrin, and Hank Bristol all won, with Steve winning an important extended decision. Yes, "Fuzzy" Nickerson was the only wrestler in Black and White to produce a pin and what a magnificent pin it was, tossing State's 6'4", 300 lb. heavyweight around like a sick walrus; still, Bowdoin went down in defeat.

Coach Soule made other changes besides adding two new wrestlers. John Knecht moved up to the first, usually empty match in Bowdoin's lineup (118 lbs.), and Tommy Darrin was forced to trim down to 158.

Bob Flaherty's leg injury is still serious and chances are he'll be out for the rest of the season, but luckily for Bowdoin, Dave Barker, his replacement, has been winning steadily.

Squash Looks To Nationals

by ROBIN SHIRAS

The Bowdoin squash team, drawing to the end of a fine season, lost a tough match to Dartmouth, February 6, but downed MIT in a rugged re-match, February 12, at home.

Dartmouth who has perennially been one of the best teams around, beat our Bears 8-1. Steve Felker was the only Bowdoin man to win his match.

Against MIT, the Bears tried

to better their previous 6-3 defeat of the Boston area team and succeeded, 7-2.

The team now has a season record of 10-4 and is looking forward to the Nationals, held at the

University of Pennsylvania on March 1-2. A break in the draw at UPenn would give Bowdoin a chance of again being ranked among the best college teams in the country.



Orient/DeMaria

Co-Captain Fred Ahern breaks through Middlebury defense and keeps goalie Larry Pearlman on his toes. Fred's shot was one of 53 taken at Pearlman.

Panthers, Bobcats Smack Hoopmen

by BOB BAKER

Last Saturday, the Panthers of Middlebury travelled to Brunswick to play the Polar Bears in a basketball game in front of a Winters Weekend crowd in the Sergeant Gymnasium.

Both teams started out in a good man to man defense as the scoring was sparse in the early going. Bowdoin was playing a tough game under the boards and allowing the Panthers only one shot from the outside.

With 13 minutes left in the first half, Bowdoin got a first look at the driving ability of the two Middlebury guards. The Panthers took a 12-7 lead at this point but the Bears came back as Vogt got a hot hand and scored Bowdoin's next 6 points. Midway through the first half the score was a respectable 20-15 lead for the Panthers.

Turnovers and poor shots were the downfall for Bowdoin for the rest of the half though as Middlebury took a 48-26 halftime lead into the locker room.

Middlebury opened up the second half with a quick jumper and Bowdoin's cause seemed help-

less. Vogt tried to spark the Bowdoin offense with quick jump shots from the outside but the Panthers kept their cool and maintained a constant 20 point lead. The Middlebury coach was now hurriedly putting in as many men as he had as they opened up a 64-35 lead with over 15 minutes to play in the game.

Goodwin extended a valiant effort for the Bears but to no avail. The Panthers started putting the first string in again to give the subs a rest and with 8 minutes to go, the only question was whether or not Middlebury would reach the century mark. To the Polar Bears' dismay they did and the final score ended up in a 103-69 rout in favor of Middlebury. Goodwin and Vogt lead the Bowdoin scorers with 11 and 14 points, respectively.

The following Tuesday, the Bowdoin Polar Bears played the Bates Bobcats in a game that promised to be a hard fought battle. The fans were not disappointed either as the game was nip and tuck throughout.

Bowdoin played its best defense of the season only allowing Bates to take long jump shots from the outside. Unfortunately, the Bobcats were also hot and took advantage of the Polar Bears by sinking most of those shots.

This offense proved effective as Bowdoin took an early lead 21-16 with 8 minutes and 43 seconds left in the first half. Bates closed in on the lead by halftime though, as Bowdoin took a flimsy 2 point lead into the locker room, 34-32.

The entire second half was a hard fought battle for the lead with the Bobcats taking a 54-43 winning margin midway through the half. The action then got hot and heavy for the remaining ten minutes as Geier converted a three point play after a steal by Goodwin. The Polar Bears only trailed at this point by a score of 59-58 with 4 minutes left in the game.

Then with 47 seconds left to play, Alexander hit a jump shot to put the Bears ahead for the first time since the beginning of the second half, 64-63. After the customary time-outs, Bates then literally threw up a desperate shot with less than 15 seconds left in the game. The ball somehow found its way into the basket and the Bobcats had just won their fifth game of the year by a score of 65-64.



Orient/DeMaria

Winter's Weekend crowd looks on as the Polar Bears battle the Panthers.

Track Robbed

Officials Sport Glass Eyes

by LEO GOON

Powerful U. Maine, in a superior team effort, took only 5 of the 14 first places, but used their outstanding depth to easily dominate the 6th Maine State Indoor Track Meet held last Saturday at Bates College.

The hosts, cheered on by a large partisan crowd, swept by Bowdoin into second place late in the meet, while Colby, as predicted, finished dead last. Team scores: 59-46½-38½-10.

Despite persuasive efforts by the Bowdoin, Colby, and U. Maine coaches, Bates' coach Slovenski demanded that the meet be held at Bates, as was his legal prerogative in the 4-school site rotation, though alternate sites are also legal. But although it was obvious why adamant Slovenski wanted his home site, consideration of the superiority of the Colby and U. Maine facilities for an indoor track meet

should have altered his view.

As a result, though first-class competitors were abundant, few new marks were set (none in the running events). And the crowded, cramped track area, further complicated by incompetent, doddering officials, produced the worst officiated meet in the history of Bowdoin track, as well as a few unpleasant situations.

Overall, the Bears turned in outstanding efforts, though mostly non-winning marks. The weight men were spectacular, especially Captain Larry Waithe who won the Weight throw and took 3rd in the Shot. Dick Leavitt, who tossed a new meet record of 52-2, won the Shot. Larry Carlson took 4th in the Weight as these two events continued to be Bowdoin's strength.

In the Triple Jump, a new indoor event initiated this winter, Archie McLean stepped 44-1½

for a record, although Ted Snyder, Colby's perennial outdoor state champ, was sidelined with tendonitis.

The outstanding field event of the day was the High Jump, last year won at 6'-2". The event experienced a surge of competition which elevated the record to 6'-6", as three competitors, including frosh Bill Elwell, cleared 6'-2", and the fourth flopper, Bates' Bill Bardaglio, wildly encouraged by the home crowd, soared 6'-6"!

The only other event which Bowdoin won was the 2-Mile Relay, comprised of Mike Brust, Fred Carey, Jeff Sanborn, and Leo Dunn. The race began inauspiciously as the first two legs, Brust and Carey, had only 45 minutes to recuperate after their races in the 1000, yet they stayed close to the pace. But with a 10-yard deficit, Jeff Sanborn took the baton in third and proceeded to blaze an estimated 1:58 half-mile and gave anchorman Leo Dunn a 5-yard lead which turned into a 30-yard winning margin, as Leo broke the tape in 8:08.5.

The highlight of the running events was the 2-Mile where Maine's Gerry LaFlamme unbelievably devastated the rest of the field with a wicked kick, burning up a 75-yard deficit in less than 150 yards to win in 9:32.9.

Turning to less believable events at the meet, we come to: The Jim Fecteau Story

Here we have your average hard-working high school hurdler, now up in the big time with Bowdoin College. Formerly of Cony High in Augusta, Jim decided to escape the anonymity of being one of the many "Cony kids" at Bowdoin, and moved to Lewiston, also the home of Bates.

How strange that there, Jim should get a fantastic start, run the best 45-yard High Hurdles race of his life in a state meet semi-final, take 2nd place, be clocked in 6-flat, a personal best, which would have qualified him for the New England, and yet not be credited with having run in that race at all because, out of the multitude of mostly-blind old officials (a reliable source states the youngest to be at least 60) milling around the finish line, not one judge picked second place. Consequently, the 3rd and 4th placers got into the finals. And to top it all off, Jim was spiked in the thigh after crossing the finish line.

Needless to say, Jim was disappointed.

After having toiled in the shadow of teammate and friend



Tom Getchell, Jim had beat "Getch" out of the blocks, and also beat Fiftal, from Colby, the eventual winner of the finals. And when he found that he had not been seen crossing the finish, Jim remained remarkably calm, and went to Coach Sabe for help.

But Sabe did not attempt to help Jim get into the finals, and it was the opinion of many that Sabe was glad to get the reputable Getchell into the finals. That may not be the correct analysis, but that thought passed the minds of many trackmen and spectators alike. And then Sabe proceeded to reprimand Getchell for a slow start!

But the fact remains that he who does his best in a test should get credit for doing it, and Jim Fecteau had shown that he had beaten the best under pressure, when it counted, but then he got shafted by the officials, and a seemingly indifferent coach.

Then the question arises: What's the sense of achievement in track, or any other sport for that matter, if you cannot get credit for what you do?

Oh, but the tragedy does not end there. One needs only to refer to the 45-yd. Dash where Bowdoin had entered soph Les Vaughn, and frosh Jim Soule and Archie McLean. All three had tremendous races, yet only Jim (2nd place) was picked at the finish line.

Les Vaughn had made it to the semis, and had seemingly won it; Captain Waithe gave him the double-fisted thumbs-up sign, and Les trotted back to the start to get his shoes with the finish tape still wrapped around his

neck. But to his amazement, he, like Fecteau, discovered that no judge had picked him as he crossed the finish, and that he had not even been noted as having competed!

Then Archie McLean, having won both of his heats, took 3rd in the finals despite a poor start, but again, no official claimed to have seen him run!

There appeared to be some anti-Bowdoin conspiracy developing. The law of averages entitles judges to one or maybe two mistakes per meet, yet the officials had picked incorrectly at least 3 times! Now this may seem like a tall tale conjured up by a losing team, but it is all true!

Now another question. The Bowdoin track team has the use of a video tape machine, which, if used during all practices, could serve the purpose that it was designed for, to help the field events men in their form and technique. And yet in a meet as big as the states, Sabe declined to bring it along.

Certainly there was enough manpower in the form of track assistants to help run the machine. And for the Pole Vaulters and Weight Men especially, as well as the jumpers, the invaluable knowledge of what you're doing wrong or not doing at all would certainly have been an aid.

I am sure that sprinters McLean and Vaughn and hurdler Fecteau would have liked to have seen their achievements recorded on tape. Maybe the disbelieving officials would have reconsidered, too.

So although Bowdoin cannot claim that they would have won the State Meet with better officiating, at least some individuals could claim: "We wuz robbed!"

Aquamen Splash Tufts

by KENNY SLUTSKY

Last Saturday, the varsity swim team upended Tufts by a margin of 63-50, however, the final score was not really indicative of the meet. Bowdoin, in winning eight of thirteen events, never had a behind.

Although none of the swimmers equaled or bettered their previous times, there were some highlights to the afternoon. Senior captain Mark Santangelo set a new Curtis Pool and College record for required diving. His score of 182.20 points shattered the old record of 180.30 set in 1972.

Also as usual, Jeff McBride and Dave Thurber were double winners. McBride won the 1000 yard freestyle and the 200 yard butterfly while Thurber captured the 200 yard individual medley and the 200 yard backstroke.

Following Jeff's two victories, he stated "these two meets

should help prepare us for what will probably be our toughest meet — Maine." Bowdoin will face Maine later this month.

The day proved an exhausting one for the Bowdoin swimmers because immediately following their victory over Tufts, they faced a strong Exeter Club — so strong that Coach Charlie Butt exclaimed "this was the first time we've really been pushed since our opening meet against Springfield."

Bowdoin, lacking enough swimmers to form a J.V. team, had to utilize members of the varsity to turn back Exeter 51-32. Rick Rendall was a double winner taking both the 50 and 100 yard dashes.

With the season approximately half-way completed, the Polar Bears appear in excellent position to make a strong showing in the New England Championships to be held in March.

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The Faculty Discuss Grades, Coffee Break, And Club

(Continued From Page One)

pressing the students to join ROTC.

Finally Professor Dan Levine, due to the confusion inherent in the report and a divergence of opinion from the committee members, said "I move that we refer the report back to the committee." Hall responded that a referral back to the committee "would do no good," and that "If you do not see the necessity for beefing up ROTC, then it is tantamount to phasing out the program." Professor Christian Potholm asked "How about a coup within the committee?" Soon after the motion to refer

was defeated.

Professor William Morgan called the question. In a voice vote, the report was not accepted.

Following rejection of the report, Professor Nathan Dane expressed strong feeling that the Faculty should agree with one report recommendation, namely that there be "agreement with cross-enrolled colleges Bates, Nason, and UMPG to allow individual decisions as to the merits of academic credit for ROTC." Acceptance of this point by the faculty would in effect negate an earlier measure voted by the faculty on January 17, 1972, which denied other colleges the

right to credit a non-credit Bowdoin course. Dane motioned that the recommendation be accepted. It was.

Finally Dean of the College A. LeRoy Greason moved a report recommendation which read that, "the Faculty recommends that the ROTC program be continued in its present provisional status for one further year, the Army being willing, and that by agreement with the Army and the college it be phased out thereafter if in June of 1975 the requisite number of commissions cannot be anticipated." The requisite number of commissions has been set by the army at 15.

and due to Bowdoin's low enrollment Bowdoin's ROTC is on probation. The ROTC program can be cancelled by Bowdoin or the Army with a year's notice.

Professor Denis Corish moved to amend Greason's proposal by deleting that part of the sentence which followed the words "one further year". The motion carried in this amended form.

In a direct effort to curb grade inflation, Levine made a motion from the floor which suggested percentage guidelines for grade distribution. The passage Levine sought to amend would have read as follows. "Grades in regular courses are recorded as High Honors (about 20% of those who pass), Honors (about 40% of those who pass), Pass (about 40% of those who pass), or Fail. . . The percentage is intended to be used for the college as a whole, and not for a particular course. Levine's addition to the original recommendation is that which is included within the parentheses, and the second sentence.

The results of a voice vote on Levine's amendment showed that three Faculty members were for the proposal, while a moderate no response was registered against the amendment.

Another recommendation of the Recording Committee called for the continuance of the traditional half hour break from 10 to

10:30 on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Professor Elroy LaCasce asked for a tighter schedule by eliminating the break and having classes begin at 10. Said LaCasce, "I am for classes continuing right on through the morning."

Shipman however went on record as being for the half hour break. "I would like to speak in favor of the coffee hour," Shipman commented dryly to faculty laughter, contending that students and faculty both enjoy the break. Many faculty members agreed with Shipman, but when it came to a vote the faculty decided to eliminate the half hour break.

Under new business Fuchs suggested that a Faculty club be established at the Alumni house with a "possible bring your own bottle on Friday afternoon" set-up. A straw poll showed hearty approval on the faculty's part.

During the meeting the reports of the CEP, the Committee on Environmental Studies, and the annual report from the Director of Student Aid were accepted and placed on file.

There being no further business, it was voted to adjourn at 5:40.

Student Council Discusses On-Campus Bar

(Continued From Page One)

complicated but proven procedure, it is hoped that a more effective allocation of faculty resources can be enhanced to the benefit of the students and the college.

In an attempt to rationalize the scheduled pay increases for the faculty as compared with the "Pentagonal" schools, the council also recommended that the Faculty Affairs committee equalize the faculty work load through the use of the index method and by assigning teaching responsibility for a fifth course to those instructors who presently maintain the lightest work schedule. The obvious benefits, as mentioned by President Bob Krachman, include the reduction in the present size of classes and expansion of the breadth of courses in the curriculum. The report acted as the spark to probably the most important and most constructive ambitions of the student council for the immediate future, and ends by asking if the Bowdoin Faculty is prepared to assume this responsibility and if the faculty is prepared to "confront with initiative and dedication" the decline in academic excellence accompanying Bowdoin's increased student enrollment.

The Student Council then moved on to discuss progress in obtaining an on-campus bar and it was reported that the chances for obtaining a license are "hopeful." Dan Carpenter added that the full ramifications and implications of such a facility should be kept in mind in order to establish the most practical and entertaining bar as possible.

Tom Little discussed recent negotiations with the library committee regarding extension of the open hours of the library to 1 a.m. He reported that it is possible that library hours might be extended again.

The Governing Board Policy Committee was reported to have met in December and has supposedly recommended a \$300.00 increase in tuition, a \$100.00 increase in Room and \$50.00 increase in board. Accompanied by the student council action of last fall to increase the student activities fee by \$10.00, Bowdoin students can pretty much expect to pay \$460.00 in total increases.

The Council also acted to form a committee to review the allocation and spending of the student activity funds. This move can be attributed to questions raised recently about the increase in the student activities fee blanket tax from \$75.00 to \$85.00 for next year.

Chris Hill of the communications committee reported that an effort has been underway to collect reports of activity from the numerous student council sub-committees. Stating that more help and cooperation is needed, Chris reported that the committee has been only moderately successful.

A motion to include students in

the review of admissions applications was soundly defeated as many students voiced objections to the lack of experience of students and the right to privacy of the applicants. Recommendations were made to increase the admissions capacity to deal with the rising number of applications.

The Student Council once again unofficially voiced concerns over the faculty's objections to a student-faculty evaluation procedure. A proposal will be brought to the Education committee again in hopes that some type of agreement in format and purpose can be reached.

After voting in a recommendation that previous class syllabuses and grade distributions be compiled and made available to the students for reference purposes, the student council closed

the meeting by unanimously urging that Chapel bells not be rung until 12:00 on weekends. Proponents of the measure stated that the college is faced with a problem of student morale and disturbing sleeping habits while the opponents were left alone snoring in the back of the room.

On Wednesday, February 20 there will be a film about Chile shown on campus. Entitled *Campaneros*, the film documents Allende's Chile before the coup. The time and place will be announced in the "Thymes."

Winners of the Class of 1975 elections were as follows:

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Robert E. Bernard of the Brunswick Fire Dept. presents \$3,000 grant from Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America to Professor John L. Howland of the Biology Dept.

Alumni Contributions Pass \$2-Million

(Continued From Page Three)

many alumni realize the fact that they would have never made it through the institution without some form of financial assistance. Ring added that these individuals, once making it in the outside world, have a tendency to repay the college many times over.

Mr. Ring added that many of the College's outside constituencies are afraid that without additional student assistance, Bowdoin will become a school solely for the very rich and the very poor. With a million dollar aid budget and approximately forty-five percent of the student body on some form of scholarship

aid, additional funds are necessary, and furthermore, without the appropriate endowments, "the whole nature of the College could change," something friends of the College desperately wish to avoid.

Other popular categories for the pledging of funds include faculty support, the physical education program, and the Hawthorne-Longfellow Library. Ring asserts that gift-givers are very interested in recognizing and "paying tribute" to outstanding members of the College's professional staff. Ring added, however, that no one has yet to endow a single academic chair. Also, hockey fans need not fret as

friends of Polar Bearsquads have placed their money where their mouths are and have already donated over one hundred thousand dollars for improvements in Bowdoin's athletic facilities. Also, the Library remains a popular tax shelter although no one has yet to contribute one cent for an endowed Librarianship or the Hawthorne-Longfellow Microfilm program.

PIRG elections will be held next Wednesday. From next year's junior class two students will be elected and 1 student from all other classes.

Library Filled Up

(Continued From Page Three)

that the President and he had spent three years at Oxford, where, as in many major Universities, none of the books are on open stacks. Mr. Robison called attention to the conflicting points of view on the library. The library staff refers to the increasing Hubbard Hall collection as being in "dead storage," suggesting that the materials there are never used. Mr. Robison prefers to consider the books in a "limited access" situation, which he and Mr. Howell found at Oxford, and which is no great hardship to the Bowdoin student.

To open up the Hubbard Hall stacks to students would involve the building of a tunnel from Hawthorne-Longfellow Hall. The main drawback to this plan is money, which cannot now be spared for the enlargement of the library. The oil prices and the new art building make the cost of approximately \$70,000 for the tunnel prohibitive; but it is seen as the most logical relief to the overcrowding of the library.

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WoodRose

By G. CYRUS COOK

Although the Bowdoin admissions policy has come under some criticism recently for its acceptance of a large number of "creative" students, many such students have become active in many meaningful and worthwhile ways. A prime example of a very exciting creative endeavor on campus is the contemporary music ensemble, Woodrose.

The average Bowdoin student may be only vaguely aware of Woodrose as "some kind of rock and roll band" that played a couple of times on campus last year and during fraternity rush this fall. Woodrose, however, is anything but the neighborhood Beatles we all danced to and maybe even played in during the 60's. Instead, this quartet's musical direction relies not on rock or any other singular mode, but rather in an amalgam of many different elements.

Talking to the three men and one woman who comprise the current band was not difficult, as I know them all fairly well. Yet even if we had not been so well acquainted, the immediate enthusiasms concerning their music would have put me at ease. Woodrose is in the midst of a very fruitful period; everything has been going well since the school year started. However, as Gary Cullen and Trampis Kennedy were quick to assert, things haven't always run so smoothly.

The nucleus behind Woodrose started two years ago when three of its current members were first semester freshmen. As an outgrowth of Professor Marion Brown's improvisation course, a unit roughly consisting of Trampis Kennedy, Gary Cullen, Alan Gouse, Paul Rice, John Coons and Al "Blind Baby" Kamen emerged. The sandering of Woodrose's rough edges would occupy much of 1972-73.

Starting out as a standard commercial band, the main objective early in the game was to get gigs to make money in order to buy better equipment. During the first year, Woodrose went through many frustrations. As Trampis Kennedy points out, "we went too far into the commercial thing," that is, of playing standard rock tunes rather than original material. The band was tight and restricted because of audience demands as well as having little chance to expand their own musical horizons.

Perhaps the most outwardly enthusiastic Woodrose member is Trampis Kennedy. Trampis spent much of his early youth in Europe, and it was there that he was exposed to modern jazz. At the age of nine he started playing guitar and credits his early vocal influences as emerging "out of the black music tradition," a tradition which produced such artists as Ray Charles, Otis Reading and Muddy Waters. But by the time he came to Bowdoin, Trampis was moving in directions other than twelve bar blues. Pharoah Sanders and John Coltrane are mentioned by him often and are typical of a more recent jazz orientation in his musical thought. A music major who can now read music competently, Kennedy "muddled" his way through theory classes. At this time, he is the most versatile member; playing the guitar, congos, synthesizer and handling most of the vocal work, Kennedy first strikes one visually as some kind of pirate; a Captain Hook complete with ear-rings. It is only when he starts talking or playing that you realize the nature of his true love.

A definite turning point came after playing backup to both Sha Na Na and James Brown's band last winter. It was at this juncture

that the group decided to comprise itself no longer. After the decision was reached, the search for a musical identity would take up the remainder of the school year and extend into the summer.

This fall, Woodrose appeared greatly revamped and streamlined, Bassist Paul Rice '73, indecisive about his career, is currently travelling in Europe and may still join the others in future months. Alan Gouse, a close friend of the band and previous saxophonist extraordinaire, departed due to problems of group compatibility, leaving his mark on the group as the originator of its name.

Jo Greene, arriving at Bowdoin a year later than the others, has quickly adapted to the Woodrose style, adding a great deal of classical knowledge and influence in her playing. Jo is the only member of the ensemble who has classical training, coming from a family with deep musical roots. Miss Greene could read music at the age of five and started playing the flute in the fourth grade. A member of all-state bands and frequenter of summer music camps, Jo had had her share of classical music by the time she reached Bowdoin. "I got tired of playing other people's stuff" she explains and looks forward to an opportunity to put her knowledge to creative use. Although her greatest influences have been classical artists such as Rampal, Baker, jazzmen Hubert Laws, Jeremy Steig and her father, who was a concert pianist, the new music of Woodrose is what involves now her talents.

Perhaps no member of Woodrose has traversed so many musical modes as Al "Blind Baby" Kamen has. "B.B." started with the piano in the third grade and has been playing ever since. Well

acquainted with the bar room and cocktail lounge scene, B.B. can slip into a fast polka quicker than most of his listeners can slip into a good stiff drink. His formal training is somewhat limited but like Kennedy, Jazz has influenced him greatly. Miles Davis and Herbie Hancock earlier engrossed B.B. but he has recently become fascinated with the music of Chick Corea. B.B., along with the others, singles out Marion Brown as helping them "change what our whole concept of jazz was."

Sitting behind a mass of drums, Gary Cullen rounds out the quartet. Although Gary began playing standard rock and roll, he is descendant of Gene Krupa's in that he sees the drums as more than just a background rhythm instrument. Cullen was early influenced by the Who's Keith Moon and of late by Mahavishnu's Billy Cobham. Although I have referred to Gary as a drummer or percussionist, he is very reluctant to bear that title. Instead, he would prefer to be recognized as a musician rather than a practitioner of any one musical instrument. Like the other members, Gary's goal is to become multi-medium musician. He is currently involved with the group's new synthesizer.

All four single out three basic aims of their work: 1) a technical and instrumental growth together and as individuals; 2) a sense of spiritual growth, and 3) artistic communication to their audience. Gary is also quick to add another concern, that being with working towards making Bowdoin more artistically alive and giving future artists who may come here exhaustive opportunities in their fields. The Woodrose experiment may indeed be the first of many more in the future.



Members of Woodrose Trampis Kennedy, Gary Cullen, Jo Greene, and Al Kamen.

To Do Movies And Plays



Lectures

Saturday, Feb. 16:

Bowdoin Afro-Am Center presents: New College Students, current curriculum and classes — obsolete or relevant and student-faculty relationships, 1:00 p.m.; Bowdoin's Afro-Am Society presents a discussion: "Are Bowdoin students functionally illiterate?" in the Lancaster Lounge, 7:00 p.m.

Friday, Feb. 15:

Film: "Before the Revolution", Bertolucci; "Colored Relations" by Spinello, 7:30 p.m. at the Lovejoy Auditorium at Colby; Play: "You're a Good Man Charlie Brown", 7:30 p.m. at the Robert Loft Theatre at Colby.

Saturday, Feb. 16:

Play: The second performance of "You're a Good Man Charlie Brown", same time, same place; Film: "Repulsion", 7:00 p.m., at the Bates Shaffer Theater.

Sunday, Feb. 17:

Film: "Night and Fog", at Colby's Lovejoy Auditorium at 7:30 p.m.;

Art

Bowdoin: Walker Museum of Art, "The Tradition of Zen", and at the Moulton Union, Drawings, Watercolors and Sculptures by Edwin Gamble; Colby: The Bixler Center, a Calligraphy (Bring your Bic Banana) exhibition; and at the Roberts Union, paintings by Ann Bourassa; Bates: The Treat Gallery; exhibition of New England redware and stoneware.

Music



Saturday, Feb. 16:

Wentworth Hall, 8:00 p.m., A Plateful of Food with the Munchettes and Bob Lawson; Folk Mass at Bates in the Garnett Room, 4:00 p.m.

Sunday, Feb. 17:

Bowdoin's Dept. of Music presents a student recital in Wentworth Hall, 3:30 p.m.; Folk Mass at Bates, in case you missed the first time, 8:00 p.m.; Bates Concert Lecture series presents Martin Bess, singer and lute player at the Chapel; Walker Museum of Art presents Ayako Uchiyama, a Japanese traditional dancer, 7:30 p.m. in Pickard Theater.

Thursday, Feb. 21:

B.B. King in concert at the Lewiston Armory.

Edited By Joanne Golden

Sports



Friday, Feb. 15:

Williams Winter Carnival, all day men's skiing; Windham Winter Carnival, all day women's skiing at Laconia, N.H.; Colby's Community Service Fair in Runnal Union at 7:00 p.m.; Bowdoin hockey at Amherst; Bowdoin's Women JV basketball at Bates; Bowdoin Freshman basketball and wrestling vs. Maine at 3:30 p.m.

Saturday, Feb. 16:

Bowdoin basketball at Trinity; Bowdoin hockey at U Mass; Bowdoin swim-

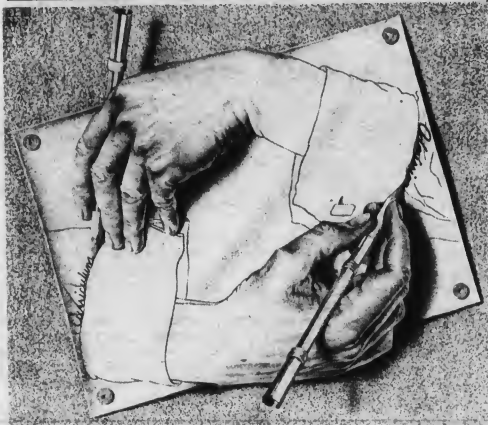
ming at Amherst; Bowdoin track Easterns at Tufts; Bowdoin JV hockey vs. UMPG at 4:00 p.m.; Men's skiing at Williams' Winter Carnival all day; Women's skiing at Windham all day.

Sunday, Feb. 17:

Bowdoin Alumni basketball games at 2:00 p.m. and at 3:30 p.m.

Monday, Feb. 18:

Freshman basketball at Bridgton; JV Bowdoin hockey vs. Harvard Frosh, 4:00 p.m.; Women's JV basketball vs. Husson, 4:30 p.m.



Admissions Policy Explained

Forum Contemplates Writing Woes

by PETER PIZZI

The impression one could gather from the Af-Am's forum on student illiteracy held last Saturday night is that the majority of students and faculty want no vast changes in admissions policy to eliminate the presence of deficient writers at Bowdoin. With the exception of Professor Hazelton, few appeared startled by Richard Moll's pronouncements concerning the mix of "commodities" sought for each class. Instead, the focus of the meeting shifted to the responsibility of the College to meet the needs of deficient students.

In their opening speeches, the four panel members — Mr. Moll, Professors Hazelton, Coursen and Rossides expressed their various positions with regard to the problem of deficient writers at Bowdoin. Coursen stressed the "diservice" inflicted upon incompetent students when they are admitted to Bowdoin. Citing examples, he deplored the pressure on such students to pass their courses while still competing in the sport which helped them gain entrance to Bowdoin in the first place. English professors, "trained to deal with literacy," are "incompetent" to help such deficient students, according to Coursen.

Moll, in an explanation of the current admissions philosophy, displayed a frankness which gratified some and shocked others. Asserting the validity of the "classful of differences" theory, Moll stated, "Bowdoin's admissions policy is committed to having great unevenness. We could get anything (any type of student) if we wanted; Our applicant pool is large enough."

These students, some with better preparation than others, are "exposed to the fine Bowdoin curriculum with the thought that everyone will catch up." In Bowdoin's "unpatrolled" curriculum the advising system, according to Moll, is the College's insurance that a student's deficiencies are worked on. "Unfortunately," he lamented, "the performance of the advisory system is very uneven."

To aid in the detection of bad writers, Bowdoin next year will introduce a writing sample to be administered in a controlled situation by an applicant's English teacher.

The impact of such an additional screening device on the number of "risk" students at Bowdoin remained uncertain to many at the meeting, in light of the admissions priorities currently in force. "For our Capital Campaign drive which is supposed to net fifteen million dollars," Moll explained, "we need winning teams... and we'll also be generous to kids whose fathers have gone here, to legacies. This is not my personal policy but is handed down to me."

To this enunciation of admissions policy, Professor Hazelton responded with amazement, "I'm astonished that we cater to alumni in this way," he said. "I find it downright dismaying that we're interested in athletes because we think it's a way of passifying some alumni."

Mr. Hazelton's outrage, though, appeared quite singular, as no one else complained similarly in the dialogue which followed the panel members' opening statements. "Has this policy ever been brought before the fa-

culty?" he asked almost rhetorically, apparently convinced that it would never condone such directives.

Mr. Moll candidly specified the categories which one could apply to each Bowdoin class, asserting that "there are plenty of labels on you all." First in the five categories is the "brilliant" student — usually in the top 3% of his class with seven to eight hundred college boards. "Bowdoin has far too few of these," he admitted.

The second classification includes those students with "special talents," normally comprised "essentially of athletes... though everyone tends to dwell too much on them."

Third is the student whose father attended Bowdoin.

The "international good guy" composes the fourth group and is the one "into which most of Bowdoin's applicants fit." He is "interesting, a 'leader of men,' academically well-rounded but with no handle on any particular field."

Finally there is the group whose admission is influenced by the College's "social conscience," including Blacks, Puerto Ricans and those raised in unfavorable circumstances. "We are going to build into each class minority representation," Moll stated. "I can only hope that a faculty committee to those goals will help bring such students up to our levels of academic competence."

"The problem with this 'democratic' rhetoric," Professor Rossides remarked pointedly, "is that we have an 'elitist' cur-

(Please Turn to Page Two)

Nevins To Head Prep Talks

(BNS) — George S. Nevins, Jr., Headmaster of the Oldfields School in Glencoe, Md., will take part in two informal discussion programs on the Bowdoin College campus Wednesday and Thursday (Feb. 20 and 21). The public is cordially invited to attend.

Mr. Nevins, a member of Bowdoin's Class of 1949 who is on leave from his duties at the Oldfields School during the current semester, will lead a discussion of "How to Get a Job in Private Schools" at 1:30 p.m. Wednesday in the Daggett Lounge at the Bowdoin Senior Center.

Mr. Nevins will be one of several educators who will discuss "Issues in Independent Schools" at 4 p.m. Thursday in the Daggett Lounge.

Other participants will include William Cox, former teacher, Alumni Secretary and Director of Development at Phillips Exeter Academy and currently a consultant for independent

schools; John B. Grant, a member of Bowdoin's Class of 1958, former guidance counselor at the Oldfields School, former Headmaster of the Helen Bush Parkside School in Seattle, Wash., and now Director of Guidance at Lincoln Academy in

Newcastle, Me.; Mrs. Samuel ilbourne, retired head of the Lower School and Assistant Headmaster of the Buckley Country Day School in Roslyn, N.Y.; and Professor Paul V. Hazelton, Chairman of Bowdoin's Department of Education.

Mr. Nevins, a native of Boothbay Harbor, Me., and a graduate of Fryeburg (Me.) Academy, served in the U.S. Army from 1946 to 1948. He was awarded an M.A. degree by the University of Vermont and has held various teaching, administrative and sports posts in private schools from New Hampshire to Florida.

Advocates Student Unionization, Collective Bargaining

by NEIL KLOTZ

(CPS) — While newly-formed faculty unions battle with their administrations, students nationwide have found themselves left out in the cold on bargaining that will determine their class size, curriculum, tuition and academic freedom.

Declining enrollments, a poor job market and tight university budgets have put many professors out on the picket line, fighting in a new way for their academic lives. The faculties of more than 212 institutions have been organized into some kind of collective bargaining arrangement.

Student bargaining units have not grown proportionally. Only the independent student union at Stockton State in New Jersey has remained viable for any length of time. That union recently negotiated a contract with the American Federation of Teachers local to protect students during a threatened strike by New Jersey professors.

Much of the problem stems from the fact that neither stu-

dents, faculties, nor administrations have been entirely clear on their roles in a framework traditionally more suited to industry than academia.

"Some hold that universities and unions by their very nature are incompatible," commented a faculty union leader at the State University of Buffalo. "A university operates on a collegial model, while a union is based on an adversary model with management and staff set against each other."

If students are to fit into this traditional adversary model, many have asked, whose adversary are they?

Students at the Fitchburg State College in Massachusetts were allowed to participate as a third party in faculty-administration negotiations. However, the students found that both the faculty and administration wanted them to bargain against the other party.

The issue was somewhat clearer when in 1970 teaching assistants at the University of Wisconsin bargained as princi-

pals in negotiations with the administration over length of appointment, job security, work load and class size. The same year part-time student employees at the University of Oregon were legally recognized as a bargaining unit in a dispute over working conditions.

Some have seen the student's role more as that of a consumer — one who should be able to contract for a quality education at a reasonable price. However, labor relations experts have expressed fears that the precedent set by such a student-faculty-administration bargaining

gaining, William McHugh, professor of Law at American University and an expert on collective bargaining, stressed in a National Student Association (NSA) publication.

"[Negotiations] require a fine sense of timing," wrote McHugh. "The presence of students throughout negotiations but with only a limited self-interest in the negotiations could seriously impair, if not destroy, the process."

McHugh says the "most practical" avenue of participation for students was a "problem-oriented consultative" role after administration-faculty bargaining is over.

Most students feel this is not enough. This was expressed at the "Colloquium on College Student's Role in Collective Bargaining" held recently in New York. There, student representatives worked on defining exactly what the "community of interest" at their campuses was.

Although there was not much talk of forming independent stu-

(Please Turn to Page Two)



American Federation
of Teachers



National Education
Association

Yet in both of these cases, students negotiated primarily as employees, a stipulation that most labor relations statutes require to authorize collective bargaining.

might spread to the industrial sector with consumers claiming a third party interest.

Students must have a clear conception of their interests before entering into collective bar-

Lobbyists Learn Art Of Negotiating

(Continued From Page One)

dent unions along the lines of Stockton State, students were "brought up to date on the state of the art of negotiating," according to one participant — former National Student Lobby (NSL) Executive Director Layton Olsen.

"Collective bargaining is a pretty tough game to play," said Olsen. "People are just starting to get through the rhetoric stage. The feeling was that you have to start organizing; with the conditions you have in your state rather than from a national perspective."

Olsen thought that individual organizing would be hampered by lack of financial backing for some time to come.

"Students are going to find it hard to find resources to do the Stockton State thing," he said. NSL is currently working on amending the National Labor Relations Board law to include students, and on developing information-position statements that would help students get a

handle on the national legislation.

In California last year, significant legislative maneuvering was done by the University of California Student Lobby. For the first time the Lobby was able to tack onto a teacher union bill the stipulation that 1) students may be present at all written agreements and transcripts, and that 2) prior to any final agreements, the negotiators must consider a report on the "educational impact" on students prepared by the student representative. The bill passed the legislature but was vetoed by Governor Reagan.

On another level, the Union Task Force at Temple University in Philadelphia has been working to organize and strengthen bargaining organizations on a state-by-state level. Originally formed at the NSA Congress last year, the Task Force has been largely self-funded by interested Temple students, according to coordinator Randy Miller.

Miller said that the Task Force was working to help start statewide student organizations as a preliminary to organizing bargaining units. In states that already had such strong organizations, committees to lobby for student rights with legislators and the state office of education should be formed, he said. The Task Force plans to report on its progress at the next NSA congress in August.

NSA, meanwhile, has been

plagued by the same financial problems and lack of interest in unions that characterizes student attitudes toward collective bargaining in general. At its congress last summer, NSA resolved that it would become "the national collective bargaining agent on campuses subject to the approval of each individual campus."

NSA's plans for such national unionization as well as those for

the preparation of "model contracts" between students and their schools have fallen through, according to Drew Olim of NSA, to a large extent for the lack of any good models.

"Until the faculty unionizes, the students don't react," he said. "And once collective bargaining is instituted, students are left out."

If students are indeed left out of the bargaining structure

within the university, Olim believed that student-power organizing tactics from the mid and late sixties would probably have to be used to exercise leverage.

"I have a hunch it's going to get pretty hot as the economy deteriorates even further," he said. "The whole question of job security is going to be a prime one for faculty members."

Writing Sample Instituted Aimed At Effective Selection

(Continued From Page One)

riculum." "As it is now," he added, "we should take only qualified kids who can pay full tuition. Things would work out much better that way. If we're going to pursue this democratic admissions policy, we should make a commitment to the students when they're here."

Attempting to clarify the predicament of the English department, Mr. Coursen maintained that Mrs. Spaulding, currently the English tutor (not an English professor), "is trained to deal with illiteracy," and therefore is uniquely capable of teaching the remedial writing sorely needed by risk students. Mrs. Spaulding, whose light manner provided the meeting with some refreshing moments, stated that she had no special qualifications enabling her to work with deficient writers. "I have a master's in English

and no courses in education. All I have is a commitment." When asked about the effectiveness of her efforts she admitted, "I'm not running it most effectively since students carrying a full load can't spend much time with me. I would like a set program."

Challenged to explain why credit is not offered for an obviously needed writing course, Dean Greason described Mrs. Spaulding's remedial work as a "supplement to the English seminars, not a separate course." "For the next year," he went on to say, "we're trying to find a way to give more basic level preparation and offer credit if a student, who

is working with Mrs. Spaulding, makes sufficient progress to merit it. A set of his papers could be reviewed by the English department, for instance, and they could decide if he deserved credit."

Most of the meeting appeared to favor some sort of a credited remedial course, despite some strongly dissenting voices. The problem, Mr. Hazelton maintained, centers on "who is an appropriate risk and who is an inappropriate risk for the College. The disadvantaged and the minority student are obviously appropriate risks. Jocks are inappropriate risks."

The 38th Student Written One-Act Play Contest And Its 40th Anniversary

19 plays were submitted; the largest number to date.

The play-reading judges, Professor Redwine, Professor Lauren, and Mr. Cerf, have selected the following plays to be produced in the following order at the contest, Monday and Tuesday, March 18-19:

1. *The Porno Shop*, Richard Tuttle
2. *Last Day in the Park*, Dennis Levesque
3. *The Harvest*, Peter Bing
4. *The War between the Mustard and the Mayonnaise*, Sammie Robinson

Chapel notices

Monday, February 25: Monday Prayer led by John Chapman '75. 10:00 Bowdoin Chapel

Wednesday, February 27: Morning Chapel led by Associate Professor Thomas Cornell. 10:00 Bowdoin Chapel

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Hearty Country Cooking Graces Bowdoin's Table With A Plateful Of Food



Plateful Of Food members pictured above are, from left to right, rugger Kevin McCarthy, former frat furor Dave "Load" Larsson, quick witted John Riley, and aspiring English professor Creighton Lindsey.

by SUSAN E. BEROZ

During Creighton Lindsey's opening set at the recent Leo Kottke show one member of a young couple sitting next to me turned and asked, "Does he go to Bowdoin?" "No, I don't think so," I replied. I didn't know Creighton Lindsey then; I do now. Although this talented performer has not played much here until recently, he is gaining a progressively larger following, and with good reason.

This acoustic guitarist and songwriter has been involved with music for most of his life. Back in Fly Creek, N.Y., Creighton, at an early age, fell under the influence of the ukulele — a family instrument. His repertoire at this stage consisted of folk and ragtime tunes. Eventually he became interested in guitar and plucked away "using ukulele chords for a long time, that is, playing only four out of the six strings," he wryly commented.

While a sophomore in high school, he attended a folk music school in Buzzards Bay, Mass. where Happy Traum was teaching. With a bit of luck and plenty of talent and skill, Creighton accepted Happy and another lad for private lessons. Every Sunday for a year, they took a Greyhound bus to Woodstock, where their teacher lived. "We went once a week and we had to spend the whole day at Woodstock because the bus didn't come back until late. But it was a marvelous experience and I learned probably more technically from him than from anyone else."

At this point in time, Creighton played with one or two friends. His music was deeply influenced by Pete Seeger, Spider John Koerner and blue grass music. "When the Beatles came up it was a different story. I was very affected by English, what they call, the mercy beat kind of sound. This was probably the first time I thought of getting an electric guitar and emulating that kind of music." About this time he, along with another friend, began seriously to compose music.

During his high school years, he played with three other fellows, in a semi-professional group that played gigs all around New York state. The group was called The Rainbow — a remembrance of the psychedelic era in music. They finally separated after a year and a half, Creighton recalled, with a half-smile, "That in the first place, it got in the way of my studies as far as high school. I was playing 2 or 3 times during the week and would get in at 4 or 5 in the morning and have to go to school."

Creighton transferred from Boston University last winter. It was during his college years at Boston that music started taking a secondary role. His academic education was, and still is, where his major interests and concerns

reserved with a smile occasionally crossing his face. This shyness may have been exaggerated due to his "just waking up from a nap" prior to the interview.

Dave Larsson has a hearty laugh, quick wit and an easy smile. He sings and also plays the electric piano and guitar.

John Reilly is the confident showman of the group. Being the drummer, he is the one member whose sense of humor (happy beats?) relaxes the other members.

Together the four Bowdoin students have come to enjoy each other's company — both on and off the stage. The group received its name from John Reilly's former band which has now separated. At this point, Creighton has written most of their original



lie. When his studies became more time-demanding, his musical career suddenly went through a dormant period. Here at Bowdoin, he is majoring in English with hopes of entering the teaching profession at the college level. "I don't really want to be connected with music as far as any kind of academic institution is concerned."

Creighton is now a member of the group A Plateful of Food. The four students involved in this musical venture are musically complementary, but opposite in personality.

Kevin McCarthy, the bass guitarist, is unusually quiet and

work, but the rest of the group is now beginning to compose music on their own, including an instrumental written by Dave Larsson.

The group really came together after the Talent Contest last spring. Dave and Creighton both lived in Hyde Hall and were briefly acquainted, after meeting at a party there. John, Dave and Creighton played separately at the show, and each admired the other's performance. Creighton recalled his first meeting with John. "He popped up to my room after the talent contest to say that he liked me and I thought that was nice. I told him I liked him and it was sort of a natural coming together."

Kevin was someone they had all heard of, but hadn't spoken to. One day he was "cornered" to come and practice with them at Gibson Hall. Last year they met several times to practice, but nothing serious came of it. They broke for the summer with a resolution to perform as a group this year.

Although they are technically dissatisfied with their music at the present time, they all derive great pleasure and are very enthusiastic for the future. The hardest obstacle to overcome is to find the time to practice. A Plateful of Food is now doing an independent study in music, which will eventually result in a tape of their original songs.

At one point they had visions of trumpets and other musical instruments joining the group. Now they use the Munchettes — Marcia Masters, Ellen Siebert, Kitty Silver and Nancy Collins, to sing back-up for the group. Nancy Collins is an alcoholic.

Although A Plateful of Food now plays for money, the enjoyment of performing in front of an audience is still the major attraction. As Creighton tactfully remarked, "Without enjoyment, we wouldn't play. Probably without the money, we'd still play."

MASQUE & GOWN

To celebrate its seventieth anniversary, the Masque & Gown will present Oliver Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer* next weekend. The play will be performed in Pickard Theater on February 28, March 1 and March 2 at 8:00 p.m.

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BOWDOIN ORIENT

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Commitment

Slowly, Bowdoin has begun to move toward a solution to the problem of student illiteracy. The first step, general recognition that the problem exists, has been taken. Last Saturday's panel discussion at least demonstrated that a consensus now exists that the issue is genuine and that action must be taken to meet it.

Predictably, though, different parties suggest conflicting answers. At least one student spoke Saturday night in favor of a more strictly intellectual approach to admissions: eliminate illiteracy by screening out the illiterates. In the terminology of Dan Rossides, this would mean creating an elitist admissions policy to complement the present elitist curriculum.

Most students, however, preferred to place emphasis on the question of the College's commitment to the student who is admitted despite deficiencies in his command of the language. The *Orient* stands with this group. There is always grumbling about admissions policy: the Director's one-man show, the vagueness of the policy (at least until Moll's recent burst of frankness), and the very tensions created by the diversity of the classes admitted naturally have led to complaints, and, as well, to an entirely desirable questioning of the process. But although it is important that the College constantly reexamine its admission policy, the *Orient* believes that the best solution to the illiteracy problem lies beyond the realm of that department. It has been determined that illiterate students can be placed in three basic categories: blacks, graduates of progressive high schools, and athletes (principally in the "visible" sports). The College's willingness to admit students from the first two categories is important and justifiable; our commitment to athletes may be less noble, but the chances for change are negligible. The students who constitute the problem group will, and in most cases should, continue to be admitted.

Consequently the burden of responsibility falls on the faculty and administration, not on the admissions office. The College admits students who cannot read with comprehension or write with precision in their own language, and it will continue to do so. Given this, for the College to admit these students and then set them adrift in our elitist curriculum is not only unfair but destructive. On the other hand, to offer floundering students a non-credited, unofficial fifth course in remedial English is unrealistic: a student who cannot handle four courses will not do better with five.

Equally unrealistic is Richard Moll's most recent innovation. Henceforth, applicants will be required to sit down for forty-five minutes with college advisors and write for forty-five minutes on a predetermined topic. Inevitably, some advisors will cheat; others will not wish to spend the time. And this suggestion is in itself the sort of screening process that Moll has elsewhere sensibly opposed: a policy that strictly adheres to such a sample would eliminate able candidates who lack, for whatever reason, facility in writing and reading. In other words, it would block capable but poorly trained applicants from substandard ghetto schools or high quality, experimental schools.

The *Orient* recommends that Bowdoin continue to admit its annual "classful of differences." Once admitted, let all freshmen take a mandatory examination in reading and writing. On the basis of the results of this examination, deficient students would be required to take a credited course on the basics of reading and composition. Sure, they should have had it in high school; but if they did not, let them not be penalized after they have become Bowdoin students.

The *Orient* does not assert that literacy is the only object of education. There is great value in many fields of endeavor that do not require literacy. But we believe that no student should graduate from a college of Bowdoin's caliber without an ability to read with comprehension, to write with clarity, and to speak with precision in the English language. To demand a rebirth of commitment to this value is entirely conservative; to flee from the issue because it is controversial would constitute an academic compromise of the most despicable sort.



On the stump is Harrison Richardson, one of four remaining Republican candidates for governor. He is known for his strong stand against the influential pulp and paper industries in the sensitive issue of Maine public lands.

Taking A Chance, Candidate Supports Controversial Bill

by PAUL DENNETT

Harrison Richardson is a moderate Maine Republican who has begun to take totally inappropriate stands on the touchy issue of Maine public lands.

Richardson, a state senator from Cumberland, has squared off against the influential pulp and paper industries of northern Maine. The Republican gubernatorial candidate intends to return some 400,000 disputed acres back to public control, a move that has placed his campaign for the seat in Augusta in immediate jeopardy. As chairman of the state's Public Lands Committee, Richardson intends to push for the adoption of his controversial Grand Plantation bill even though his continued support will probably result in the loss of paper industry money for his GOP bid in November.

With the June primary a short four months away, Harry Richardson will face Sen. Wakine Tanous, Augusta mayor and Republican Stanley Sproul, and former Attorney General James Erwin in the contest for the Republican nomination. Pulp and paper lobbyists, outraged over Richardson's move to relinquish their public lots cutting rights, have threatened to withdraw their support for the Richardson campaign. In a UPI article this week Richardson was quoted as saying about these rumors, "I am convinced these statements are true."

Pulp and paper management are hardly likely to throw their support to a Democratic candidate — Mitchell or Brennan — but could substantially damage Richardson by diverting funds to GOP candidate Jim Erwin before the June primary.

Richardson began his campaign for the Maine governor's position over a year ago. In an announcement for his own candidacy, Richardson spoke in general, fuzzy terms of support for "the Maine I know, with her great natural beauty, her beautiful and unspoiled coast, her hard working people." With the Grand Plantations bill Harry Richardson seems to be moving from that realm of fuzzy generalities to hard-hitting specifics which, by necessity, involve political risks

as well as public relations.

The Grand Plantations bill is designed to terminate cutting rights on over 400 unorganized townships and territories in the northern part of the state. The simple designation of this Maine wilderness area as "organized for plantation purposes" could apparently put a sudden halt to the timber industry's claim to this hitherto public acreage. Predictably, Maine timber lobbyists have started to work overtime to abate this piece of legislation. Also predictably, the Grand Plantations bill has placed Harry Richardson under the warm glows of the environmental spotlight. Unpredictably, Richardson now finds himself in the familiar squeeze between two irreconcilable Maine interests, and wants desperately to be governor of both.

As John N. Cole put it in last week's *Maine Times*, "Harry Richardson becomes the one man leading the fight to end the pulp and paper industry's claim to the land of the people."

Harrison Richardson may also be one man who is willing to chance political suicide for an old issue whose time has come.

ROTC At Colby To Be Phased Out

Colby College announced Wednesday that its AF ROTC program will be phased out because of decreasing enrollment. Like Bowdoin's program, the Colby ROTC unit has been unable to attract enough cadets to remain viable.

At this June's exercises, only one cadet will receive a commission at Colby. The entire unit currently has an enrollment of only 23, made up of one senior, eight juniors, six sophomores, and eight freshmen.

Established in 1953, the program reached its peak in 1955, when 23 cadets received their commissions as officers. The number of commissions had dropped to 16 by 1967, and reached an all-time low this year.

What will happen to the cadets already enrolled in the program was not specified.

Letters

18 February, 1974

Dear Sirs:

As an elected representative to the Bowdoin Student Council, I feel compelled to respond to the opinion expressed by John Hampton in your last issue entitled "Council Skirts Real Issues."

In communicating with a variety of students, I am convinced that the student council is faced with a few unrecognized but very serious problems — namely, a crisis of confidence, a crisis of effectiveness and a crisis of creativity — resulting in a student council that does little more than discuss, a council that is not respected by the students who are aware of it and ignored by those who aren't, and a council which in spite of its over-emphasis on broad "representation" is very separated from the student body.

It is no wonder that most students wouldn't mind abolishing this expression of self-government. The others are happy feeling that they are being represented — an apathetic student council representing an apathetic student body. Whether these feelings are justified or not, they do exist, and only constructive action by the council can alleviate them. Here are some suggestions:

The problems are the result of a system. I do not intend to single out any individual and I include myself in the criticism. The Constitution is too wordy and complicated — and basically insufficient to meet the realistic demands on the council. Because of the enormous size of the council, it is hard to generate a spirit of enthusiasm and accomplishment. Most of the investigations and innovations are restricted to the executive offices, not because they are power-hungry mongrels, but because the council cannot effectively assume that responsibility. Non-members are selected for committees but the

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On The Road With Drew And Ada

by DREW HART

We were en route to the Brunswick Golf Club for a leisurely cross-country ski. The car was functioning admirably. Sunlight shimmered on the unblemished road, reflected off the snow in the yards we sprinted by at a conscientious thirty-two miles per hour. It was such an afternoon as one might find in a bio-drama at the American Museum of Natural History.

Yet this euphoria was not to last. While traveling up a delightful undulation in the road, we encountered something that was distressing. All felt the impact of the curiosity equally; had we been hooked up to emotional seismographs, the registration of the impact would have been a most precise 6.749 points, evenly distributed among us.

First we spotted the house. As the image raced along the optic nerve, it was impossible to calculate the significance its arrival would have. Soon, however, we all knew.

Ada Louise Huxtable dropped the book she was reading, "A History of the Jackhammer."

Pope Pius IX, (or was it Pope Pius VIII?), fumbled with his rosary beads in a most audible fashion.

Ralph Waldo Emerson choked on the pit of a Concord grape he had suddenly swallowed.

I immediately focused on my rear-view mirror, expecting to see the ambulance that never did come into sight.

Ada Louise wondered whether prefabricated homes of this sort were gaining popularity, and whether the design would be compatible with others in the Manhattan skyline. She decided not in both cases, and concluded that Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill would have agreed with her.

The Pope, whichever one he was, attempted to imagine the way the house would look when viewed from an elevation of sixty-thousand feet. After establishing a conception of this somewhere in the region immediately beneath his miter, he determined that the house would have looked rather small.

Ralph glared at the house momentarily, shrugged, and then went back to pondering the meaning of the phrase 'better living through chemistry'. It had been puzzling him for some time now.

I drove onwards, visualizing a scene that occurred inside this house a while ago. I recall the house very well, yet I am not sure of the surroundings; they somehow look different to me now. At any rate, here is, a murky reenactment of what happened:

...The house resembled various other constructions. It could have been compared to, among other things, two bowling alley gutters turned upside down and crossed over one another. And if the Baltimore Harbor Tunnel was dropped on the Lincoln Tun-

nel so as to form an x-shaped interchange, this would have borne a similarity to the house. Yet the house was much smaller than the tunnels, and could not have created tidal waves in New York Harbor. It was, in essence, a molded fiberglass shell; four semi-circular tubes with glass ends converged in a center room.

From this central vantage point within the house, one could see through windows to the north, south, east and west. Paul and Phyllis were standing amidst some packing crates, staring into the west that their departing moving van was currently receding towards.

"Well," he said, "it has character, don't you think?"

"I suppose it does. I just hope it will be comfortable."

He looked at her reassuringly. "Don't you worry. When we get settled, I think you'll be quite at ease with it."

A few minutes later, the doorbell rang. Paul answered it, perhaps a bit flustered at the fact that someone else was already conscious of their residency. He opened the door to what seemed to be two smiling neighbors bearing a metal pot.

Letters to the Editor

(Continued From Page Four)

committees themselves meet too sparingly, if at all, to accomplish anything. The problems have essentially cut-off the body of the council from the real issues, forced the executives to assume all responsibility, resulting in a student council that is divided from its leaders, alienated from taking any decisive role in decision making, which in turn projects an ineffectual image over the student body in general. In meeting this problem, I propose the following solutions:

- 1) Drastically reduce the number of representatives.
- 2) Enforce strict attendance by the new membership.
- 3) Meet every week in the same location at the same time, unless otherwise agreed in the previous meeting by the body.
- 4) Create an effective communications committee that will solicit, encourage and involve the opinions and enthusiasms of the student body.
- 5) Distribute a fairly consistent student council newsletter and questionnaire to every student enrolled in the College.
- 6) Review, revamp and/or re-write the Student Council Constitution.

I am not going to cut down the mis-accomplishments and lack of accomplishments of this year's student council since I am not concerned with what student council is as opposed to what it can be. It is not my desire to slander or attack or attempt to destroy a weak student council but rather my interests, and I believe the interests of the students, are

in supporting and working cooperatively with a strong and effective student council. Only if we recognize the present problems that prohibit effectiveness, breed distrust and alienation and block communication can we even hope to work to solve them. The reforms listed above are only my suggestions — I welcome more.

Respectfully,
Keith D. Halloran '77

Dear Sirs:

The article on the rise in tuition in last week's *Orient* has President Howell quoted as saying, "the college doesn't push anyone out for financial aid reasons..." The major reason I graduated early this year was because I could no longer afford going to Bowdoin and the Financial Aid Department refused to increase my aid.

Bowdoin is rapidly turning into a school for the very rich or the very poor. What is being squeezed out is a group of people who comprised the intellectual and creative heart of the College. Bowdoin is being touted these days as "creative" — it is anything but that. Artsy? Yes. Trendy? Very. Artistic? Not on your life. Gone are the Frank Gaveets, the Al Wrights, the Vinny Dicaras. All that is left is solid cultural mediocrity. Perhaps the New World may change that.

I must sound to some like a hateful old crank. To those I simply say — Bite my hateful old crank.

Sincerely,
Richard Lustig '74

Seasoned Recording Artists Show Ebb Tide Effort In Oceans, Waves

Bob Dylan, Planet Waves (Asylum, 7E-1003) \$6.98

The return of Bob Dylan in 1974 has caused as much uproar as was to be expected. Dylan, that prophet, poet, musical messiah and elusive legend who over a decade ago told everyone where his head should be has reappeared looking as scruffy and natural as he did the day the wind blew him into Greenwich Village for the first time.

Many have spoken of Dylan as the symbol of the idealistic, questioning and revolutionary youth of the 60's. Dylan appealed to us all the way no one else could. Someway or another, the total was much greater than the sum of the parts; musically, we were both repelled and attracted to Dylan's voice, guitar, harmonica and lyrics.

Certainly no white man has ever sung the blues as well as Dylan did in his youth, nor penned as acid, compelling and memorable lyrics. But times have changed and so has Dylan — basic facts no one can deny, yet facts to which many (including Dylan himself) seem oblivious. To think that the 60's spirit can be rekindled and to think that Bob Dylan is going to be the one to do it is utter foolishness.

In coming out of exile, Dylan had three options; excel by exploring yet another musical area, continue to refine the music of his past, or fail by showing us that he has grown stale and uninteresting in his old age. Sadly, he has chosen the latter in giving his followers a crusty new album, *Planet Waves*.

PW is loose and rough, but not "rough" the way Dylan's earlier gems have been. There are a handful of average songs, but why should we accept this from such an above-average performer? Much of the album is full of barroom ballads and light

raunch and roll (a la "Dirge", "Tough Mama" and "Hazel"). Dylan is looking back to his past life in Duluth, Minnesota, providing us with conventional, tough, and occasionally smutty lyrics rather than creating an original, fresh and sometimes unconventional response to the world which we could always expect from him in the past.

This is not to suggest that the loss of Dylan's lyrical ambiguity and profundity is the cause of my discomfort and disappointment; rather, the sense, strength and emotion of Dylan's lyrics and music have evaporated considerably in PW. The musical precision of John Wesley Harding (his finest work) and the lyrical simplicity of the later albums *Nashville Skyline* and *New Morning* show Dylan at his most basic and satisfying best.

PW fails essentially for several key reasons. One is the use of the Band as back-up musicians — a group that is the folkie equivalents to the heavier, equally as bad British band, the Faces. The Band members are limited and sloppy musicians and arrangers. They may be part of Dylan's past and the dearest of friends, but they do not provide him with the accompaniment that people like

lieved that this often made their music sterile and devoid of feeling.

Those problems arise on this album, but for different reasons. In the quest for an epic work, Yes has run into the same problems that plagued *A Passion Play*, conceived by Ian Anderson of Jethro Tull. Like Anderson's work, *Tales* contains a preponderance of overblown lyrics and flawless but sluggishly played music with a redundancy of expression.

Tales is a concept album based on the four part Sbastric Scriptures of Hindu thought which cover religion, social life, the arts and the sciences. The four pieces comprising the album were predominantly written by two of the members and it is only their feelings that come across. The rest of the band seems to be detached from the concept, and like *A Passion Play*, the music suffers from it. The execution and feeling needed to interpret this type of work is not there.

Yes' strong point has always been its ability to take simple, pretty melodies and tastefully embellish them. *Tales*, however, tends to come off as mostly embellishment. The effective melodies found in their previous



Charley McCoy, Kenny Buttery and Al Kooper supplied.

The album was also recorded in only three days, which I think has something to do with the repetitive sameness that carries over song to song. The cover itself seems to represent the messy, crude primitivism that pervades the album. Even the best songs on the album ("Going, Going, Gone") and the side one version of "Forever Young" are inferior to virtually of Dylan's past material.

Whatever blunders Dylan makes in the future (hopefully this is the last and only one), his reputation as one of this generation's supreme talents will always stand. But it will be unfortunate if we will have to speak of him as we look back as being "so much older then" but "younger than that now".

- G. Cyrus Cook

Yes Tales From Topographic Oceans Atlantic SD2-908 \$9.98

Yes' latest effort, a two-album set, is a most frustrating work. Frustrating because the band seems to have become trapped upon the inspirational and expressive foundations which have brought them to their present height.

Yes, and others of their ilk, (King Crimson, Genesis, Gentle Giant), have repeatedly given rock music a welcome shot in the arm, applying technical proficiency with classical, jazz, and electronic musical ideas. Yes' preoccupation with technical exactness has often brought criticism from those who be-

albums are missing.

Side one, "The Revealing Science of God-Dance of the Dawn," sports all of Yes' trademarks: the lush instrumentation, sweeping mellotron, and lyrical fragments. It and side two, "The Remembering High the Memory" come off as little more than a rehash of *Close to the Edge* with the same progressions, changes and overall feeling. Side three, "The Ancient Giants Under the Sun," begins with some interesting percussion and some different tempos and rhythms which, although not especially well-played, are a refreshing change.

Side four, "Ritual, Nous Sommes Du Soleil," is the best of the four sides and shows some new ideas. It showcases the excellent bass work of Chris Squire and an interesting but limited percussion section by Alan White.

Hopefully, this album will serve as a transitional point in Yes' career. Much of the effectiveness of any ensemble, especially in this context, is an ability to coordinate and interpret the music as a whole with total involvement of all members and complete utilization of all their inspirational talents. The most unfortunate aspect of this album is the fact that these objectives were not reached, especially when the group has so admirably demonstrated its ability to do so in earlier works. *Tales From Topographic Oceans* is not a progression, but it isn't a regression either. Yes has too much talent to remain stranded for long in a sea of stagnation.

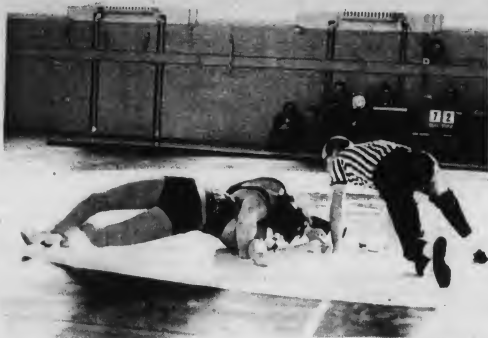
- Gary Cullen

SPORTS

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

SPORTS



Orient/DeMaris

Grappler Tom Tsagarakis is seconds away from pinning his opponent from U. Maine in the 167-lb. class. Charlie Bouchard and Mark Nickerson also pinned their rivals as the Bears defeated U. Maine-Orono in a close match, 24-18.

Tufts, Trinity Top B-Ball

by BOB BAKER

On Wednesday, February 13th, the Bowdoin Polar Bears took on the Jumbos from Tufts at the Sargent Gymnasium. Bowdoin has been struggling all year and a win against a strong Tufts squad would have been just the medicine the Polar Bears needed.

That was not to be, though, as Tufts brought back memories of last week's Middlebury game. The Bears started out in a full court zone press which stymied the Tufts players for awhile. Eventually, Tufts started to hit shots from the outside and kept the Bears from the boards as they took an early 18-8 lead with 14 minutes left in the first half.

Tufts then started a full court zone press which worked much better than the Bowdoin press and the Polar Bears' offense started to deteriorate. Tufts did have trouble with fouls in the first half as Bowdoin slowly crept to within 8 points, 44-36, with 3 minutes to play in the first half. Turnovers and mental errors allowed Tufts to widen the gap at halftime, though, as they took a demanding 51-38 lead at the intermission.

Mike Whitcomb opened the second half with a jump shot for Bowdoin as the Bears decided to go into a stall. That didn't work either as Tufts ran away with a

72-49 lead midway through the final half.

Dave Totman played a good game for an otherwise discouraged Bowdoin quintet and ended up with a game high of 10 points, tied with Jeff Lee for the Polar Bears' scoring honors.

For the second time in three games, Bowdoin's defense gave up over 100 points while the offense was held to under 70 points. The game ended with Tufts on top, 102-67.

The Polar Bears then travelled to Hartford last Saturday to tackle the Bantams of Trinity College. Trinity started off quickly and the Bears had little chance to make up for the deficit in the second half. Bowdoin took over three minutes to open up their own scoring as the Bantams widened the lead to as much as twenty points in the first half.

After Trinity cleared its bench midway through the second half, Bowdoin started on its comeback surge. However, the lead was too much to overcome as the Polar Bears lost their 10th game in 11 outings, 58-52.

Scoring honors for the Bears went to Danny Vogt who ended up with 10 points. Jeff Lee led the Bowdoin rebounders pulling in 11. Incidentally, Dan Vogt is ranked nationally in foul shooting for his incredible .833 percentage.

Cubs Lose To Harvard

by NICK GESS

Undefeated in 12 games, the Bowdoin JV hockey squad finally met their match Monday as the crimson of Harvard defeated them 5-3. To date the team had beaten such clubs as Port Huron, Mich. J.C.'s, Andover Acad., and a 19-0 wipeout of the Colby Baby Mules.

Bowdoin tallied first as starting wing, Tom Ufer scored on an assist from defenseman, Doug D'Ewart at 3:24 of the first period. Harvard came back at 6:55 to soon even the score.

The second period belonged to Harvard. The Crimson Frosh tallied at 3:13 to go ahead and scored an insurance goal in the final minutes at 18:24.

The third period saw Bowdoin trying valiantly to come back and win as they scored quickly at 3:19 when Mike Bradley took advantage of a hole in the Harvard defense and converted Mark Stevens' pass. Behind by only one, it looked as though Bowdoin might pull it out. A momentary lapse at 15:15 though, allowed Harvard

to go ahead by two once again.

Lo and behold at 17:21, Doug D'Ewart, easily the most consistent player on the ice for the game, took a poor angle slap shot which slipped past the Harvard goalie. With just over 2 minutes to go, Bowdoin had the impetus to tie the game up, but once again, a defensive lapse occasioned by the furor to score allowed Harvard to put the game out of reach with only 18 seconds remaining.

Bob White played a great game, stopping 23 shots for a save percentage of 82%. Brian Petrovek played in the Harvard net and turned away 36 Polar Cub shots for a percentage of 92%.

The spectator support was of great help and the team really appreciated the near 2000 fans who turned out both from the College and the town to cheer them on.

The Polar Cubs play home only once more, February 27th, when they face a strong J.V. squad from Boston College.

Record 7-10

Bears Slap Jeffs, U. Mass.

by MARK LEVINE

There must be something about the Orr rink at Amherst College that appeals to the Bowdoin hockey team. Perhaps it is the sight of the less than mediocre Amherst sextet or maybe it is the appearance of the U. MASS cheerleaders. Whatever it is, the Polar Bears came away with weekend wins, over Amherst 3-2 and U. MASS 5-2, making it seven wins in a row in the dingy arena.

The Amherst game was a less than inspiring affair, a leisurely skating exercise for the Bowdoin team who played just well enough to win. The Polar Bears pattered about for a large portion of the first period, occasionally finding the impetus to test goalie Jeff Fine who more than met the challenge. That is until the 17 minute mark of the period when a Bill Shanahan roller from the blue line somehow escaped a maze of sticks and skates and settled in the net.

The same trend continued into the second period with Bowdoin allowing Amherst to stay close and the hosts not taking the hint. The line of Bruce Anderson, Chuckie Condos, and John Curtis had several opportunities to increase the margin, but evidently sympathized with the Amherst record of 2-11. Particularly galling was one rush when Condos had Anderson alone in front but instead he elected to work the puck in by himself, only to be stopped by Fine. Shortly afterwards, John Clinton stole an errant pass by Bill Shanahan and beat John Cross to the short side to tie the score.

Not amused, the Polar Bears aroused themselves from their

slumber enough to score two quick goals as the final period started. The first came off the stick of Jeff Baker (his second big goal in a week) while the second came from Mark O'Keefe who took the puck off a defenseman's stick in front and shoved it underneath Fine. Amherst came back to score a later goal but the issue had been settled.

Ah, but Saturday night was a different story. Playing with enthusiasm and long lost skill, Bowdoin handily defeated U. MASS 5-2. And the game wasn't really as close as the score indicated.

The Polar Bears broke from the gate quickly for a change and got an early goal from Freddie Ahern (8 shots on net in the first period alone) to lead 1-0. U. MASS began to unwind to take control of the later stages of the period and eventually tied it at 1-1. They may have even taken the lead had it not been for some fine work by goalie Freddie Green who eventually wound up with 37 saves in a strong comeback performance.

The second period was one of those free wheeling sessions, with both teams skating up and down the ice and putting good pressure on the goalies. It was the U. MASS goalie who cracked first, beaten on a drive by Bill Shanahan.

The hosts however wanted the game too, tying it up shortly thereafter. Late in the period, Dana Laliberte got what proved to be the game winning goal, deflecting a Bob Quirk shot from the point.

Oh, and did the Polar Bears put it together in the third period! Forgetting about the con-

cept of everyone trying to play by themselves, Bowdoin played 20 minutes of solid two way hockey, moving the puck, playing defense, and taking advantage of a few opportunities, which combined to completely halt U. MASS' attack.

Scott Blackburn, who perhaps was the most impressive player on the ice, scored into an open net after some good forechecking by Sean Hanley to make it 4-2. Ahern then scored his second goal of the night after taking a perfect pass from Bernie Gal-lacher.

Shushers Second

by BOB TURNER

Last weekend, the ski team journeyed to Norwich to participate in the ECAC Division II Championships.

The Norwich meet was the most important of the season. Not only would it determine the Division II champion, the winning team would also be entered in the Division I Championships. Even a mediocre performance in the latter would place the team permanently in that division, which is comprised of the top ten teams in the east. Four of these, U.N.H., Dartmouth, U. Vermont, and Middlebury are rated in the top ten in the country. In addition, any individual skier who finished in any of the top five positions would automatically qualify for the Division I meet and a chance to go to the National Championships.

In the cross-country event, run over an icy, nine mile course, Bowdoin placed second, only a few points behind the host Norwich. Co-captains Hank Lange and Bob (Shadow) Turner placed second and fourth in a field of fifty. Senior Brent Jepson, who broke a ski on the tricky course, and freshman George Edman tied for tenth spot.

The alpine events were held on a very steep and icy trail at Killington, Vt. In the giant slalom, sixth and seventh place finishes by freshmen Gig Leadbetter and John McGoldrick put Bowdoin into first place after two events.

However, the championship was destined to be won or lost in the slalom, and Bowdoin lost. A combination of bad luck and failure to perform in the clutch resulted in four Bowdoin crashes. Kel Tyler, skiing very well despite a chipped elbow, caught a tip in the last gate.

John McGoldrick, third after the first run, had his binding release unexpectedly three gates from the finish. Only freshman John Menz, skiing from the last seed, finished, placing twelfth. In the meantime Norwich skiers had placed first, fourth and sixth, giving their team a commanding lead.

Bowdoin stayed close to the cadets in the jumping, held on Norwich's fifty meter hill, but could not regain the lead. Leadbetter was fourth, Bill Jensen ninth, and Turner eleventh. The final teams standings were Norwich first, Bowdoin second, Colby third M.I.T. fourth, Keene State fifth, Windham State sixth, Lyndon State seventh, Franklin Pierce eighth, St. Michaels ninth, and Yale tenth.



Orient/Cram

John McGoldrick conquers the Giant Slalom.



Big Dave Totman goes in for two against the young alumni in last Sunday's Alumni Game.

Orient/DeMaria

Oldtimer Hoop Classic Recalls Great Bears

by TOM DeMARIA

Last Sunday, some of Bowdoin's all-time basketball greats returned to the 'campus in the pines' to participate in the second annual Bowdoin Alumni Basketball Double-header.

The Morrell Gymnasium was the site for this memorable event. The first contest pitted a team of recent Bowdoin graduates (average age was 26) against Coach Ray Bicknell's current varsity squad. The game turned out to be a hard fought battle with both teams playing quite well. In fact, the winning basket was scored with only 10 secs. remaining as the varsity won it, 61-59.

The "Young" Alumni roster included: Bob Patterson '68, Captain of the 1967-68 squad, who scored 1,007 pts.; Ed "Bobo" McFarland, Jr. '59, Captain of the 1968-69 team, who holds a number of Bowdoin basketball records, including the career

scoring record of 1,356 pts.; John Mackenzie '69, who holds most of Bowdoin's rebounding records; Andy Neher '69; Ken Rowe '69; Steve Carey '71; Steve Theroux '72; Bill Smyth '69; Steve Woodman '72.

The game opened with the Varsity winning the tap; however, Big John Mackenzie sunk the contest's first basket at 19:25. The Varsity drove down the court and tried to match the score but Mackenzie pulled down the rebound and pumped in two more points for the Alumni, giving them an early lead.

The Post-Grads were moving the ball quick, playing aggressive offense and a superb defense. The first half ended with Andy Neher scoring on a driving lay-up, keeping the Alumni in the lead, 29-25.

The second half started fast with both teams trading buckets. Co-Captain Bob Jackson hit the hoop at 15:17, putting the Var-

sity in the lead, 37-36, for the first time in the game. The lead changed hands five times until Dan Vogt got the hot hand, sinking four shots in a row, increasing the Varsity's lead to seven, 57-50, the game's biggest lead.

The "Big A" quickly came back, tying the score, 59-59, with 2:56 on the clock. The Varsity then childishly froze the ball for 2:46, feeding Steve Alexander (wide open) under the basket with 10 secs. left. Steve easily converted the attempt as Coach Bicknell and Company savored the victory, 61-59.

John Mackenzie was high scorer for the Alumni with 13 pts. and an impressive 16 rebounds while Steve Carey tossed in 12 pts. followed by "Bobo" McFarland with 11.

The second game matched the Bowdoin freshmen team, coached by Mort LaPointe, against the older Alumni (aged between 35-40).

The "Oldtimers" line-up consisted of Elford Stover, Jr. '58, Captain of the 1957-58 team, who scored 1,144 pts. while at Bowdoin; Mickey Weiner '53; Harry Carpenter '57; Marty Roop '58; Dick Mersereau; Chris Potholm; Phil Godwin; and a few "youngsters" from the first game: Carey, Theroux, Smyth and Woodman.

This game seemed to be a carbon copy of the first. The action was very quick and lively with both teams playing aggressively. Tim Casey was performing well for the "Cubs" as Steve Carey and Chris Potholm paced the Alumni in first half action. The "Oldtimers" took the half time lead to the locker room, 28-26.

The second half also started quick with both teams fighting hard for the lead. It seemed as though the Frosh were trying to run the older men hoping that they would tire out. Instead, the "oldtimers" kept running as the Frosh began to fatigue. In fact, the Alumni bench was heard shouting encouragements such as, "Let's run 'em out there!", "Run 'em!", and "Let's show those young whipper snappers!"

Nevertheless, the game progressed in the same neck-and-neck battle for the lead. But at 11:57, Marty Roop hit a long, outside, jump shot which gave the Alumni the lead, a lead it would never relinquish. The game ended with freshman Bob Demont sinking a long shot at the buzzer, making the score, 64-61, in favor of the predecessors.

Steve Carey led the scoring

with a total of 17 pts. followed by Steve Theroux with 10 pts. Both had 10 rebounds each.

The Alumni sunk 80% of their free throws and out rebounded the Cubs 46-33.

The following companies will be coming to Bowdoin for recruiting purposes next week.

Feb. 26 New York Life

Feb. 27 Sears Roebuck

Feb. 28 Andover Insurance



Orient/DeMaria

The "Oldtimers" warm-up for a match against the Bowdoin Frosh. Alumni won 64-61.

3-1 Record For Squashettes

by ROBIN SHIRAS

On February 9th, the women's squash team traveled to Trinity to participate in a tri-team match involving Trinity, Radcliffe and Bowdoin.

The team made up of Jill Bubier, Betsy Hanson, Robin Shiras and Debbie Robertson played their first match against a very experienced Trinity team and lost, 4-0.

The Polar Bears did a number on the Cliffs though, and downed them 3-1.

The women then finished off their season February 13 with a solid defeat of a young Philips Exeter team.

Each member of the team won

her match 3-0, while the over-all score was 7-0. The squash team is looking forward to next year when more matches can be scheduled.

As it stands this year the women Polar Bears reaped a whopping 3-1 record.



Orient/DeMaria

Susan "Silly" Silcox keeps her eye on the ball as she serves to her Exeter foe. "Silly" won 3-0.

Trackers Run 4th

by LEO GOON

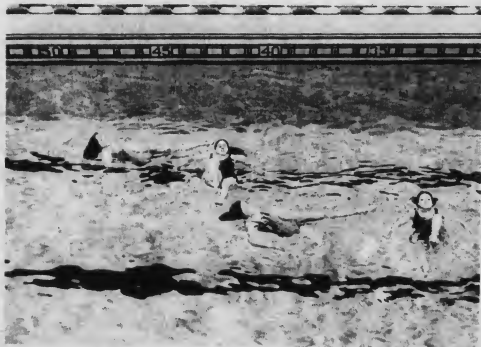
After last week's unusual occurrences at the Maine States, the Eastern Small College Meet held at Tufts was relatively without incident, where Bowdoin finished 4th out of 15 teams.

The Bears were beat out for 3rd by Bates, but still well behind winner Springfield and runner-up Coast Guard. Surprisingly, the Bears edged out favored Brandeis and Providence squads. Team scores for the top four: 50-34-26-194.

Though the Tufts synthetic track was fast, only Leo Dunn (1:55 2-Mile Relay anchor leg), Mike Brust (2:19.8 1000 yds), Jeff Sanborn (4:23.5 Mile), and Joe LaPann (4:33.5 Mile) clocked outstanding times.

But the big impressions were made by Shot Put winner Dick Leavitt's 54'-10" throw, and Larry Waithe's 3rd place 55'-5" heave in the 35 lb. weight, both also personal records. Archie McLean took 5th in both the 50 and the Triple Jump, while the 2-Mile Relay took 3rd in 8:03.5.

The meet's outstanding performance was by Bates' Bill Bardaglio as he once again leaped to a new High Jump record, this time up to 6'-8".



Orient/DeMaria

Girls: Synch or Swim

by BILLIE-JEAN NEBESKY

The Bowdoin College Athletic Department, with the addition of girls, has been extremely cooperative in responding to their diverse sports interests. One of the new groups established was synchronized swimming which came to Bowdoin for the first time last year.

The four girls participating in the sport included B. J. Nebesky, Sherry Knopp, Beth Trechsel and Karen Regnante. B. J. and Sherry, both exchange students at the time, had both had previous experience in synchronized swimming—B. J. as a member of the Wheaton Tritons and Sherry from the Mount Holyoke swim team.

This aquatic sport, also known as water ballet, involves various strokes, stunt formations and floating patterns that are executed on and below the water surface. Strength, water skills, rhythm, timing and creativity are the elements required to make synchronized swimming successful.

The intention of the swimmer is to synchronize the stunt formation and patterns to music. The coordinated aquatic movements, then, are in agreement with the rhythmical accompaniment. Rather than placing emphasis on competition this aquatic sport provides the opportunity for aesthetic expression.

This year the Bowdoin Synchronized group expanded to seven, adding Candy Schuller, Destry Wyckoff and Bobbi Bascom.

The intention is to incorporate diving and swimming exhibitions from Bowdoin in the show. The girls are choreographing their own compositions to specific musical arrangements. The music selections will vary and the show will include a trio (involving three people), a duet, a solo and a finale. Rather than having a central theme to the show the swimmers are arranging the music to fit individual skills so that each number expresses its own character.

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Quebec Carnival

Moves Americans To Consider Canadian Graffiti

by JOHN HAMPTON and
SUMNER GÉRARD



Toboggan in tow, I struggled up the snowy slope, spurred on by the sight of other toboggans as they whizzed noisily down the track. My toboggan seemed heavier than usual; I was getting tired. A small boy noticed my rapid breath breathe and said compassionately, "Zee toboggan eez very hard to pull, non?"

As we drove into the city of Quebec the first thing we noticed were the crowds that jammed the streets. Everyone had a stocking cap (touque) with a Canadian symbol — representing a maple leaf. Some had knit hats emblazoned with "Joyeux Carnaval." Snow suits, furs, snow mobile boots, gaiters, parkas, mittens, scarfs, all were slightly different, slightly novel. Rally horns blew everywhere showing the way to the giant snowman, symbol of the Winter Carnival and center of the excitement.

At the hub of the carnival, a large castle built of huge blocks of ice rubbed by thousands of hands dominated the square just outside the wall which separates the old city from the new. Lit from inside and out, the happy place had a slide, several walk-in snow monsters, and higher up, two huge paper-maché beasts with working mouths, and foreheads with an illuminated "20" standing for the twentieth year of the carnival.

All around, people were dancing and laughing, drinking, and never standing still for long — it was too cold for that. Vendors

were peddling 50-cent lottery badges, small stands sold ten varieties of bouillon. Most busy of all was the candy man. Pay a quarter and you get a brown, caramel toffee on a stick.

Quebec was a city of flasks. The traditional wineskins, plastic bulbs with rubber stoppers slung around girls' necks, fancy glass and leather bottles carried in aristocratic pockets, all took second place to the special carnival canes. Designed to give support at the same time they take it away, these hard plastic sticks were hollow, with a snowman head that unscrewed for easy access to the potent potables inside.

On the Grande Allée, the street which leads from Carnival Square to the Chateau Frontenac, a chain of tottering Quebecois teenagers wound through the crowds. Someone in the middle of the chain slipped, pulling down four or five others. Lying in the snow, they laughed and slowly got up to the cheers of their friends.

Outside the Chateau Frontenac, main hotel and most structure of the old city, horse-drawn cars, brightly painted and one loaded with furs, waited patiently for outlanders to show interest. We looked at the congregation of stomping, snorting horses and a driver yelled, "Messieurs! A tour de zee ceetee. Ten dollars, oui?"

While the crowd revelled in the streets, many of the older people took refuge in bars (le Bulldog) and restaurants. We ate dinner at a crowded little restaurant called Cafe de la Paix, which served French food in an atmosphere too elegant for our dungarees, boots, and heavy sweaters. The Quebecois, who like the French pride themselves for their neat dressing, had relaxed the standards for carnival-goers. The waiters preferred to speak French, but could understand English if they had to.

"Zee toboggan eez very hard to pull, non?" the boy persisted as I continued up the slope behind the Chateau.

The Citadelle, snow-covered



Ice choked water provides trouble for those entered in the carnival canoe competition.

and imposing, holds the highest ground in Quebec City. Stronghold of the marquis de Montcalm in the famous eighteenth century battle on the plains of Abraham.

Still garrisoned by Canadian troops, the fortress affords the best view of the city. The evening we climbed up the earth works of the heights we saw discarded horns and canes lying crushed in the hard-packed snow. Music from Carnival Square drifted up to us, mixed with far-off strains of "Alouette" and the strange buzz of a crowd carrying on in a different language.

Looking out over the lights shimmering in the valley below, we could make out the wide grey and black band of the Saint Lawrence River, where the famous canoe races over the ice floes would take place the next day. Just thinking about that reminded us how cold we were.

Quebec provides accommodations for 1000 stranded travellers in the basement of the Church of Saint John the Baptist for \$2.50 a night. We would have stayed there but for all of the drunks who would most likely end up right there on top of us. Instead, we managed to find a couple of rooms where the landlady didn't mind our camping on mattresses, five to a room.

Many Quebecois understand and speak a little English, but

they were more cordial when addressed in French. Without French, negotiations for our rooms would have been impossible, and even with French we sometimes had difficulty getting our way. Try ordering scrambled eggs outside of town — they are unknown.

We rode the Ascenseur from the base of the Chateau down the face of the cliffs into the lower city. Although quite small, this part of Quebec was picturesque with its steep, curvy, cobblestone streets and dated buildings. The Chateau dominated the horizon; glazed with snow, it looked like a Ludwig Palace in Bavaria.

Zee toboggan eez VERY HARD to pull, non?" he giggled. I looked back — his toboggan was hooked onto mine. The laughter of those in line behind me merged with the general revelry of the city.

A prize of \$300 will be awarded this year to the student who writes the best essay on the subject of "service." The award was made possible through a fund established by Katherine Wood Dunlap, in memory of her husband General Robert H. Dunlap.

A typed copy of the essay should be submitted to Mr. Chapko, Banister Hall, on or before April 8.

To Do

Art

Bates — New England Redware and Stoneware, in the Treat Gallery; Bowdoin — The Tradition of Zen, Walker Museum of Art; Drawings, Watercolors and Sculpture by E. Gamble, in the Moulton Union.



Movies And Plays

Friday, Feb. 22

Bowdoin's Student Union Committee presents, "Superman" in the Smith Auditorium at 7:00 and 9:00; Colby's The Best of the New York Festival of Women Films in Lovejoy Auditorium at 7:00.

Sunday, Feb. 24

Colby's Best of the New York Festival of Women Films at 7:00 and 9:00.

Monday, Feb. 25

"Bwana Toshi" will be presented in Bowdoin's Wentworth Hall at 7:30.

Tuesday, Feb. 26

"Mau Mau" will be presented.

Sunday, Feb. 24

Colby Morning Worship — Chaplain Thorwaldsen in The Chapel Lounge at 11:00 a.m.; Mass with Father Coughlin in Colby's Chapel Lounge at 6:00 p.m.

February 23-24

The International Snowshoe Congress in Lewiston at The Lewiston Memorial Armory. A parade, mass and banquet.

Sunday, Feb. 24

Bowdoin's Afro-Am Studies Program Presents in Wentworth Hall, Mildred F. Jefferson, M.D., Boston University School of Medicine. Lecture is entitled, *For Love of Life*, at 7:30; Bowdoin's Readers Theatre Guild Presents, "Gertrude Stein's Birthday Party," a collection of works by Stein and Alice Toklas in the Main Lounge, Moulton Union at 7:30.

Monday, Feb. 25

Bowdoin's International Club Presents a Debate: "Why Allende's Government Fell, Two Interpretations of Chile 1973," Dr. Charles Miranda vs. Assistant Professor David S. Palmer, in Wentworth Hall at 4:00.

Edited By Joanne Golden

Music



Friday, Feb. 22

The Colby Trio in Concert in Given Auditorium at 8:00; Noonday recital in Given Auditorium at 12:30 p.m.

Saturday, Feb. 23

The Lloyd McNeill Quintet in Colby's Given Auditorium at 8:30; Colby's Student Arts Festival Crafts Fair at Runnals Union at 10:00-4:30 p.m.; Mass — Father Coughlin in Colby's Chapel Lounge at 4:30 p.m.

Sports



Friday, Feb. 22

Men's Skiing at Middlebury Winter Carnival, All day; J.V. Bowdoin Hockey at Harvard.

Saturday, Feb. 23

Bowdoin Basketball at Norwich; Swimming at M.I.T.; Freshman Basketball at North Yarmouth Academy; Track — New England at Connecticut; Hockey vs. Vermont at 7:30; Men's Skiing at Middlebury Winter Carnival, All day.

February 22-23

Varsity Bowdoin Wrestling will participate in the New England at The Coast Guard Academy in Connecticut.





Bowdoin's land acquisitions include a chunk of Marlboro Country.

Manifest Destiny

College Acreage Continues Rise

by JOHN HAMPTON

Bowdoin College is the owner of a 990 acre breeding Cattle Ranch, 50 miles north of San Francisco, California, worth \$2.2 million.

Bowdoin College is the owner of about 75 acres of strategically located land in rapidly growing Fairfax County, Virginia.

Bowdoin College is the owner of an \$800,000 apartment complex and a 350 acre farm in Brunswick, just minutes from the campus.

The Capital campaigns of 1962 and 1972 have attracted a lot of attention with their flashy cash totals and substantial monetary pledges by wealthy alumni. Behind the publicized dollar signs lies the lucrative area of real estate, one aspect of investment in which Bowdoin seems to be doing well without making much of a fuss.

Mr. Wolcott Hokanson, Vice President for Administration and Finance and Mr. Charles Ring, Vice President for Development, have the task of overseeing the College's properties, and claim they deal with property in two ways. First, land is purchased, in the words of Hokanson, "as a hedge against long time future needs should the College want to expand." The other, said Ring, includes "Drabs and drabs of land given to us and sold like stocks and bonds."

Mr. Ring classified the Brunswick apartments on Maine Street as an example of "... good money management." By buying the apartments at a cost less than building new housing, he said, the College assures itself of readily available expansion room as well as a present return (rents) on the investment. The Mayflower apartments are already serving the College in this capacity.

The College also owns between 15 and 20 faculty apartments

and houses in Brunswick primarily on Bath and Cleveland streets. Young faculty can live in these residences until they make an investment in a more permanent house or move on. Bowdoin's major interest, however, is control of the land, assured Hokanson.

The well-known Coleman farm, just three or four minutes drive out Middlebay Road, was nearly the last major unimproved tract of land near Bowdoin when it was acquired in 1968. Although the farm house and four acres have since been sold, the 350 acres remain an area of potential expansion. A chicken house, 16'x300', is still

(Please Turn To Page Three)

\$ Move The Mail

This is the last week your eight-cent stamp will mail a letter by itself. Starting midnight March 2nd, postal rates will be raised to compensate for rising costs in mail delivery.

The postal increases, scheduled for introduction on January 1st, were delayed for sixty days by the Cost of Living Council.

The increases for first class mail and air mail are as follows: FIRST CLASS LETTERS rise from 8c to 10c per ounce, and first class postcards are increased to 8c from their present 6c.

AIRMAIL, LETTERS rise to 13c per ounce over the present 11c and airmail postcards are up to 11c from 9c.

The rate changes will go into effect promptly at midnight March 2. Any mail incorrectly posted after that time will be charged to the receiver of the letter.

The Postal Service announced that the price increases will not raise the quality of service presently offered, but are needed to maintain present service.

Activity Fee Committee Proposes Increased Student Voice, Control

by SUMNER GERARD

If some recently proposed reforms for the Student Activities Fee Committee (SAFC) are approved by the Student Council and the Faculty, students will at last have gained a majority voice in deciding how some \$60,000 of their money will be spent next year.

Students on the committee plan to present several proposals at the next Student Council Meeting, including a suggestion that the faculty membership on SAFC be cut from five representatives to three, at the same time increasing the number of student representatives by two. This would give students a six-to-three majority.

The proposed reforms are the result of growing dissatisfaction on the part of both students and faculty over the committee's performance last fall, when it was plagued by fluctuating attendance and faculty foot-dragging.

One of the most influential committees on campus, SAFC holds the purse strings for the Afro-Am Society, Jewish Club, Cheerleaders, Band, Orient, Student Union Committee, and the other student-run organiza-

tions at Bowdoin. It handles each year more than three times as much student money as its nearest competitor, the Student Union Committee.

Each spring the committee receives budget requests from each of the student organizations. It then holds hearings at which the officers of the organizations and their faculty advisors are invited to appear before the committee to justify their proposed budgets. On the basis of these hearings the committee draws up tentative allocations.

In the fall, after receiving a report of the funds available from Mr. Granger, the College bursar, the Activities Fee Committee meets again to make changes in the tentative allocations where necessary, hears appeals when requested, and draws up a final report to submit to the faculty for approval.

Reducing the number of faculty on SAFC, it is argued, would give students a more responsible voice in deciding their own affairs. At the same time, the move would release some faculty from what they consider to be a boring and irrelevant task.

Earlier this school year, there

was even talk of making SAFC an all-student committee. "It's students' money; why should the faculty be involved?", A. Myrick Freeman, Chairman of The Student Activities Fee Committee, told the Orient last November.

Although the Administration has indicated it will not oppose the new membership proposal, to be presented to the Student Council by Fred Honold '74, President of the College Roger Howell reportedly told Honold and other student members that some faculty would have to remain on the committee for legal reasons.

"In order for the College to collect the student activities fee by putting it on the term bill, there have to be faculty members on the committee," Honold explained.

Aside from legal reasons, it is speculated that the Governing Boards would not approve of an all-student committee on any grounds.

The trend toward growing student participation in the allocation of student funds is not a recent nor a radical development. Since 1951, when the first three students were appointed to the committee as full voting members, students have assumed more and more responsibility in the committee's decisions. In recent years, the student representatives to SAFC have been charged with producing the actual allocation figures, which the faculty committee members merely reviewed, approved without major alterations, and sent on to the faculty senate for final approval.

Other proposals to be brought before the Student Council include a new committee questionnaire requiring detailed description of each organization's activities and membership, and a provision whereby the committee would break up into groups during the hearings. These proposals are designed to streamline the committee's procedure, which in the past has been extremely time-consuming.

Gruliov Will Visit Bowdoin: Specialist On Soviet Affairs

(BNS) — Leo Gruliov, Moscow correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, will arrive on the Bowdoin College campus March 4 for a five-day stay as a Woodrow Wilson Senior Fellow.

He will be the second visitor at Bowdoin under a new million dollar program designed to bring the campus and the non-academic world closer together. The project, initiated by the Lilly Endowment of Indianapolis, places representatives of business, industry and the professions on college campuses as visiting professors.

Bowdoin is one of 59 private liberal arts colleges throughout the nation which have been selected to participate in the program. It is administered by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation of Princeton, N.J., which in the past has brought administrators, poets and teachers from abroad to American institutions of higher learning.

Mr. Gruliov will participate in Bowdoin seminars and classes, hold individual conferences with interested students, and be the guest of honor at a faculty luncheon in the Moulton Union at noon March 7. Among the Bowdoin courses in which he will serve as a guest lecturer are "International Relations," "Urban Economics," and "Comparative Political Economy."

Mr. Gruliov, a native of New Jersey, joined the staff of the Christian Science Monitor in 1972 after four decades as a dis-

tinguished journalist and specialist on Soviet affairs.

For five years immediately preceding World War II, he worked in Moscow for an English-language newspaper published there. During the war he worked with Russian War Relief in New York and from 1943 to 1945 he was the U.S. representative of that organization in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Gruliov lives in Moscow with his wife, Agnes, and his daughter, Rebecca, a teenager who is attending a Russian public school. The Gruliovs' son, Frank, is at the University of Besancon in France.



Leo Gruliov, a correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor, will spend a week at Bowdoin beginning next Monday. His stay is financed by the Lilly Foundation and will consist of a series of lectures, class visits, and discussions.

The CAB Announces Youth Fares To Fly Away In May

by BOB COLBY

The airline youth fare discount, which has been slowly declining recently, has finally been given the death sentence. The Civil Aeronautics Board, the government agency regulating airfares, flight locations, air corporation expansion and growth, ruled after a court hearing that

the youth fare discriminated against people over twenty-two by charging them more than students for the same services.

This youth fare, first initiated by American Airlines gave as much as a thirty-three and one third discount on domestic air flights. Because of increased costs, especially that of fuel, sec-

urity measures, and a lack of expected passenger increases, the major airlines have gradually cut this discount to the present eight to ten percent offered. Now, following the Civil Aeronautics Board ruling, it will be discontinued entirely on May thirtieth of this year.

The youth fare for international travel has also been discontinued, following an agreement last year between the International Air Transport Association and the C.A.B. This means that international airlines such as TWA and BOAC are not allowed to offer the youth fare even if they should wish to do so. A representative of one of the major airlines said that it was doubtful with the fuel crisis, economic problems, and the many other problems in the industry that discount should be reinstated in the foreseeable future.

Many of the major airlines seem unhappy with the ruling,

bemoaning the potential loss of appeal to the youth market. A representative of American Airlines said that they were sorry to see the fares go, because the youth fare generated business for the future. Most of the airlines see the fuel crisis as the major reason for the elimination of the fare.

Along with the youth fare, the discount for military standby fares will be eliminated and the military reserve discount will be reduced. These measures are in accordance with the larger economy scheme of most airlines. Most of these have drastically reduced the number of flights flown, both domestically and internationally. In their campaign to reduce flights with many empty seats, several airlines have put a number of their 747 jumbo jets in mothballs until such time as it becomes profitable to use them again.

Because of these discount reductions and the rapidity with

which rates are changing, it is recommended that a price watch be kept, and that reservations be made early. Clint Hagan of Stowe Travel Agency in Brunswick said that "People should check carefully on airfare rates. Because of the cutbacks, it has become terribly important to make reservations. Planes are flying out of Portland sold out, and the only seats available are in first-class."

But there is still some hope for Bowdoin students using air transportation. Final exams are scheduled to end May thirtieth, so if those flying home leave immediately, they will still be able to use the old youth fare rate.

The following companies will be coming to Bowdoin in the near future for recruiting purposes:

March 5: U.S. Marines
March 8: Norton Grinding
March 21: Liberty Mutual

College Elects To Join IES; Students, Faculty To Benefit

by LESLIE REIF

Upon invitation, Bowdoin College recently decided to participate in the Institute of European Studies, a program which maintains centers for study in seven European cities. Along with general membership, Bowdoin received standing on the Academic Council of the Institute, a factor which will enable the College to aid in directing the program's educational policies and standards.

Several advantages will be available to students and faculty at Bowdoin as a result of this affiliation. Students will be given preferential treatment for admission and financial aid upon applying to one of the program's centers of study, and application fees will also be waived for interested students. Faculty members may become scholars-in-residence at these centers when they are on sabbatical or leave of absence; and if they would prefer not to assume such a role, members of the faculty at Bowdoin

may expect assistance from these centers in such matters as securing a place to stay, getting to know the community and finding research sources.

Centers of study are in Durham, England; London, England at the London School of Economics; Freiburg, Germany; Paris, France; Nantes, France; Madrid, Spain; and Vienna, Austria. Although there are courses for language beginners in Paris and Nantes, the programs in Spain and Germany require knowledge of the native tongue. Courses are taught in English at the center in Vienna.

Professor Brogyanyi will serve as the Coordinator of the Institute programs for the College. Students will be able to participate in the program for an academic year, a semester, or a six-week summer term. Endorsement of a student's major department and the Recording Committee is required for the approval of all applications.

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What is the status of financial aid to minority groups?

Do athletic scholarships really exist?

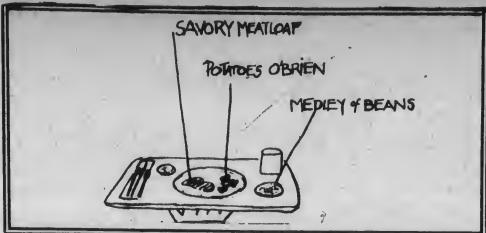
What effect does the current rise in college cost have on financial aid?

How are your family's financial status calculated, and just how accurate is the estimate?

Other policies and procedures of Bowdoin's Student Aid Program will be discussed.

Sunday, March 3rd—7:30 P.M.

Main Lounge, Moulton Union



College Cops Western Land

(Continued From Page One)

drawing rent as well. Said Hokanson, "This present site (the campus) is pretty much hemmed in. The reason the Senior Center went up instead of out is because of this restriction. . . that building holds enough students to fill four regular dorms — try to think where we'd put four more dormitories . . ."

The second kind of properties, the 'lots-for-sale, are an important money item for the College but need constant attention.

Take for instance a five acre lot near Wilmington, Delaware; the College was given the land in December 1972 and sold it two months later for \$8,000 an acre. Holding the land any longer would serve to lose interest on the money it would bring in if sold and would cost more in taxes than any appreciation in value would defray.

The Cattle Ranch in Sonoma County, California, has a life tenancy clause which permits the donor's widow to live on the estate as long as she desires. Its value has not soared, as first expected, \$5 million due to zoning regulations and pressure on area industry from active environmentalists. Nonetheless, the tract forms the biggest single item in Bowdoin's real estate portfolio.

Several territories of 20 to 30 acres in the growing Fairfax County, Virginia, are held, according to Hokanson, for capital appreciation. As these are sought by expanding commercial enterprises, they will be sold.

The Mt. Desert Isle land, one of Sir Harry Oakes' old estates, was sold as was a tract of 213 acres in Litchfield (\$25,000) because of prohibitive costs of maintenance and taxes.

Crowe Reviews Dining Dilemmas: Where Has The "Love" Gone?

by STEVE MAIDMAN
The Bowdoin College Centralized Dining Service (CDS) is probably one of the most controversial organizations on the Bowdoin campus and its director is Myron Lewis Crowe.

Crowe's two biggest problems are the high cost of food and the variety of meals served by The President and Trustees. With food costs skyrocketing, CDS has become more and more restricted in the types of meals it can provide. "Our problem is variety — We have to constantly come up with something new and different." Needless to say, Crowe was also quick to add the term "affordable variety".

Ron noted however that in general, communications between the Centralized Dining Service and the college community have improved substantially over previous years accompanied by a rising awareness of the problems imposed by the high cost of eating.

One topic often discussed on the campus is the difference in dining quality between the Senior Center, the Moulton

Union, and Bowdoin's nine fraternity dining rooms. As of this week, the Union feeds 262 patrons while the College's adventure in dining, the Senior Center, is currently handling 235 satisfied customers each week. The frats hold the remaining board bills, ranging from a low of 35 to a high of 70 customers at any given house.

Each student holding a full board bill at the college is allotted \$23.50 for meals wherever he or she eats on campus. \$.70 is apportioned for breakfast with \$1.25 and \$1.65 for lunch and dinner respectively. Crowe explains differences in quality and style between the various dining emporiums as a function of economies of scale (remember Economics I) and "differing personalities" behind the counter at the various facilities.

When questioned about the extremes between the College's two major eateries, the Union and the Center, Crowe argued that there is little difference in quality between the two units but major differences in "dining philosophy".

Crowe claims that the push at the Union is on variety, with heavy financial emphasis on breakfast and lunch and less on dinner. When asked who formulated and approved this "dining philosophy", Crowe stated that "it seems to be what the students want."

When asked where Bowdoin's managerial elite dines, Crowe stated that most of the Hawthorne-Longfellow crowd regularly samples the Union's cuisine.

One of Crowe's chief gripes with his customers is the amount of food normally wasted. Conservatively, each student regularly throws out at least a dollars worth of food each week. Crowe added that the problem is rapidly becoming more expensive as the Consumer Price Index climbs. The Director stated that he is combatting the problem by more internal control over portions and other related measures. Crowe concluded by noting that he would personally prefer to serve the dollars rather than watch them go into the dumpsters.

But the real "philosophical" differences between the various eateries are not found in emphatic menus or "where elite meet to eat" dining habits. Chef of the Alpha Rho Upsilon Fraternity, Ms. Emily M. McMahon, contends, and perhaps rightly, that the difference between her kitchen and Crowe's is simply that "I put more love in mine."

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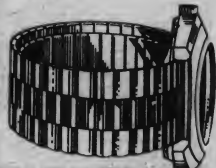
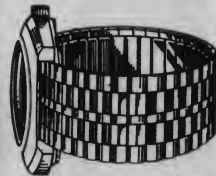
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THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Older Community Published College Works on the United States

Volume CIII

Friday, March 1, 1974

Number 15

Academic Efficiency

We note with interest that the faculty has voted to abolish the ten to ten-thirty a.m. break between classes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings.

Although we applaud its interest in increased academic efficiency, we do feel that further, perhaps more effective steps could be taken by the faculty to reduce any waste of tuition and other monies.

One way to begin might be to increase faculty teaching loads from two to three courses per teacher per semester.

Certainly such an increase would create some problems which would have to be dealt with. It is to the advantage of teachers to have a great deal of time to prepare for their classes; presumably, the fewer courses with which a faculty member is charged, the better job of teaching he or she does.

The problem of faculty research must also be taken into consideration. What about professors such as John Howland or Herb Coursen, who have recently published important results of long hours consumed not with teaching, but with research?

Despite the potential difficulties involved with increasing the faculty course load, the Orient feels that the benefits of such an increase would by far outweigh its detriments. Increased course loads would result in more classes and smaller class sizes. A wider variety of courses could be offered; the intimate class gatherings touted by the admissions department might become a greater reality. Of course, discrepancies would exist; departments with already small enrollments would use the change to provide more courses, while more popular departments might tend to concentrate upon effecting smaller class sizes. Both, however, are desirable improvements, particularly now that the faculty size has been frozen.

Empirically, it does not seem that the majority of the faculty spends thirty-four hours per week preparing for their weekly six hours of class time; neither does it seem that the balance of this (presumably) forty hour work week is entirely spent in research.

Perhaps some adjustment in scheduling could be made for those professors heavily engaged in research. Bowdoin should remain, however, an institution at which teachers primarily teach; research should be a secondary consideration.

Inflation is making demands upon everyone; parents are being asked to pay increased tuition fees, the administration has embarked upon an extensive campaign to bring additional funds to the college, and students are faced with larger class sizes and higher book prices than ever before. The faculty should tighten its belt as well.

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Older Community Published College Works on the United States

Letters To The Editor

Understanding

To the Editor:

I would like to say a few words (hopefully in a literate manner) in defense of two groups which have taken considerable abuse lately — namely, Bowdoin students and the members of the Admissions Office.

To begin with, I, along with many others here at Bowdoin, resent and regret the bad press we've been getting because of the supposed "illiterate problem." Part of this is simply due to irresponsible journalism, as witnessed, for example, by a *Portland Press Herald* article which began by stating flatly, "Illiteracy is on the rise at Bowdoin College." But it is also the fault of those faculty members who saw fit to make unfortunate and derogatory remarks about certain categories of Bowdoin students. I cannot believe that Bowdoin is any worse off with respect to illiteracy than other colleges, so why have we been getting all the attention? Is Bowdoin going to be held to an unfairly high standard just because Hawthorne and Longfellow went here?

In my opinion, the most constructive part of the Afro-Am's panel discussion on illiteracy was when Mr. Moll urged that we "stop blaming the victims." There may indeed be students here who have serious difficulties with reading and writing, but calling them names is certainly not going to alleviate their deficiencies. If Bowdoin's English Department was logical, as well as literate, it would "lower" itself enough to work out an effective, accredited remedial reading course to help those who need help; Bowdoin students are

paying \$5,000 a year to learn something, not to be insulted.

Moreover, illiterates are not the only students who are criticized at Bowdoin; one hears a lot of grumbling against jocks who are "dumb," blacks who are "separatists," Music majors who are "weird," Maine students who are "hicks," Alumni sons and daughters who "got in just because their father went here," etc. And since the Admissions Office is responsible for letting in such "well-rounded classes," it in turn is criticized for supposedly "destroying everything Bowdoin once stood for." It is true that something has been destroyed at Bowdoin — its old elitist policy of drawing its students almost entirely from those who were white, male, Protestant, prep school graduates from the East Coast.

I support the general thrust of Bowdoin's present Admissions policy and hope it will be continued, not only for the obvious reason that 5 years ago a woman from Nebraska like myself wouldn't have been here, but also because I happen to believe that we can best serve society by giving a wide variety of students a chance for the type of education Bowdoin offers.

This is not to say that I like everyone I've met here or that the Admissions process couldn't be improved. I do feel, however, that the great majority of students at Bowdoin are decent and talented people of the finest kind, and I'm glad to be here with them. We are trying to make the new Bowdoin work by living and learning together in good humor, in spite of the inevitable tensions that arise from cultural differences, and in the face of rising tuition, heavy workloads, cold rooms, flooded sidewalks, and

crowded classes.

I think it's time for an end to arrogant and pointless criticism of Bowdoin students — how about a little more encouragement and understanding for each other?

Karen L. Schroeder
Class of '76

Recognition, Please

Dear Sir,

We the undersigned are most concerned about a very noticeable omission in your recent "Plateful of Food" article. This concerns none other than Craig Buffinton, trombonist and space captain, emeritus. By omitting any mention whatsoever of Mr. Buffinton, the Orient has at last exposed itself as a patron of the superstars, leaving the working class hero to fend for himself.

To mitigate this unconscionable omission, we would like to submit a brief synopsis of Mr. Buffinton's musical career. Born unto an impoverished fur trapper in Columbus, Ohio, Buffinton first began to manifest his natural musical talents by triple-tonguing chords, mimicking exactly riffs from old Charlie Christian recordings. To achieve this effect he employed an obscure biological phenomenon known as "Persistence of Hearing." His local fame and notoriety drove him to move to the East Coast. The farthest he got, however, was Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. In Shrewsbury, Buffinton kept developing his musical prowess until one day he nearly reached infinity, but stopped when he felt his body begin to dissolve. He was so shaken by this experience that he put down his horn for two years. During

(Please Turn To Page Five)

Respect Yourself

Alumnus Questions Commitment Of Faculty

by JOSEPH GAULD

"Illiteracy At Bowdoin Irks Professors" read the Press Herald headline. It seems the profs blame progressive high schools for compromising basic skills like English composition in "... bending toward social sciences, the fun and the relevant." The article implies a threat to screen out such poorly trained undesirables.

Well, before we high school educators put away our sandboxes, colleges should understand we are equally as concerned about basic skills. But colleges left education in shambles in the '60s by letting their institutions be prostituted by business, government and the military. Kids often were exploited and left without self-respect. They showed their contempt for this system by burning down buildings or going on strikes.

Now we are trying to build new programs to help students respect themselves as individuals. I wish we could trust that those English profs when they ballyhoo basic skills, were sharing our purpose, rather than feathering their own nests.

When one professor moans about kids who "... if they had anything going for them, it was that they were jocks," and another asserts that, "The Ivy League can absorb a hundred knuckleheads, we can't," it's hard to believe that secondary school teachers are not being made the fall guys in a power struggle between Bowdoin's athletic and academic departments.

But what really bothers me is how teachers can so incredibly insult students. I've called kids worse names, but I'm committed to them as individuals, so they know I'm only nailing their attitudes — like a Black can call another Black, "nigger" without insult. But these profs use "jocks" and "knuckleheads" to describe current students they want separated from their college. If those students really try, can they trust their potentials will be respected?

One cost of this elitist attitude is the isolation of

Joseph W. Gauld, '51 is the Headmaster of the Hyde School in Bath. His article originally appeared in the Maine Sunday Telegram.

blacks. In the '60s, many northern educators broke both legs going south to make those illiterate racists integrate their schools. They came back and fearlessly committed their own student bodies to be 10 per cent Black.

But now Blacks and Whites are completely segregated even on the Bowdoin campus. Why? Because you at Bowdoin expected Blacks to change without sharing a commitment to change yourselves. If they open up, can they really trust their potentials will be respected?

I was a Bowdoin "illiterate," being accepted only after a summer school trial. But President Sills' wife "Edie" greeted me as if Bowdoin had just been waiting for me to get there. I made poor grades, but real professors like "Herbie," T. Means, and "K.C." Sills made me feel respect just because I was in that community.

I remember also the creative writing course I couldn't hack. When I finally mustered up the courage to write a story from the heart, the professor called it my finest work and without further comment, marked it C. So I concluded I couldn't write, not realizing then he was only interested in exploring abilities like his own and not potentials like mine.

That's the nub of the real problem. Too often the college teacher is selected for his scholastic achievements, so he looks to his own growth for further achievements. The true teacher thrives on the many potentials of his students, so his own growth is the result of his students' growth.

If true respect is not given to students, it never is gained by a faculty. Probably no area in history has been so crammed with great minds and knowledge as today's Harvard Yard. But the sad commentary is that people secretly nod to the guy who said, "I'd rather be governed by the first 2,000 names in the Boston telephone book than by the Harvard faculty."

Still, having been saved by the relentless discipline of a pre-college English teacher, I bow to the professors' criticism. I tell you what. Let colleges teach some basic skills of respect and tolerance, and we'll take care of the grammar.



Orient/Richardson

The Redhouse Circus performed in Wentworth Hall last Wednesday night. The group, composed of a family and a few neighbors, played Renaissance music and used classical instruments.

Letters to the Editor

(Continued From Page Four)
this latent period, Buffinton entered Bowdoin College. Almost immediately he regained his confidence and charisma. It was then that he began to integrate and synthesize all of his experiences into a new, higher-consciousness form of music. The rest is history. He now enjoys an occasional solo or two wherever "Plateful of Food" performs.

We feel that the entire world should hear about the genius of the "Buffman", but we'll settle for the Orient for now.

Respectfully yours,
Gary Merhar '74
Roger Pasinski '74
Neil Cashman '74
Members of the 4th floor
Hyde Alumni Association

Yeah, Yeah . . .

Dear Sir:

I read with great interest your recent editorial concerning literacy. I was particularly encouraged to see that "The Orient does not assert that literacy is the only objective of education."

Having watched Editor Tim Poor, alias Poor Poor, struggle mightily this summer with the complexities of Xeroxing and marveling at his persistent inability to punch three holes properly in each sheet, I can well appreciate this sentiment. Looking over the departmental inventory of jammed staplers, broken scissors and dried-out magic markers after his departure,

some of us wonder whether or not a simple dexterity test is not also in order for incoming freshmen:

Yours very truly,
Chris Potholm
Lord of the Tower and
Kha Khan of Harpswell

(Or at least some Pepto-Bismol for those 90 minute lectures on "The Happy Africans." - Ed.)

\$1500 Fellowship Given Schwartz

Professor Elliott S. Schwartz, a prize-winning composer and member of the Bowdoin College faculty since 1964, has been awarded a \$1500 fellowship grant under a new program established by the National Endowment for the Arts.

Dr. Schwartz, whose works have been performed by many of the leading orchestras and chamber groups in this country and abroad, is one of 11 New England composers who received individual grants in a program designed "to recognize the importance of creativity in our national life."

He will use his grant to compose a large chamber work for instruments and electronic tape.

Professor Schwartz has just returned to the Bowdoin campus from the College of Creative

Studies at the University of California at Santa Barbara, where he held a month-long residency jointly with Professor Marion Brown, Jr., also a member of the Bowdoin faculty.

Dr. Schwartz was recently named Chairman of Region I (New England) of the American Society of University Composers. He will be a visiting composer, lecturing and supervising concerts of his own music, at the University of North Carolina and the University of Calgary this spring.

Classical Review

Hindemith Organ Sonatas: Light And Clear

Anton Heiller *Hindemith; Harvard Square Records; DGR 73-3 \$5.98*

I have never been particularly fond of that massive musical machine known as the organ. But, in a bit of foresight, I decided to open my mind a little . . . "just in case". My first challenge came from the 3 Hindemith organ sonatas on a new recording by Harvard Square Records and I must confess, having explored this music somewhat, I am quite pleased.

The organ, the "king of instruments" as it was once called, is not a simple contraption. Manuals, pedals, stops, scads of wooden and metal pipes that scrape the rafters and a bellows system hidden deep in the bowels of the church all add up to an elaborate way of making music. But what it lacks in convenience, the organ makes up for in grandeur and variety of sound. The size of the instrument allows for a full, commanding sound unparalleled by anything musical short of the symphony orchestra.

In addition to its power, the organ is impressive for the many different tonal qualities that can be brought. By use of the stops at the fingertips of the skilled artist, the organ timbre can undergo metamorphosis into that of a trumpet, a flute, and even a violin. No doubt, the huge array of buttons to be pushed and pulled adds to the fascination with this intricate instrument. God (and organists) only knows what a nazard is or that superoctave doesn't belong in your gas tank.

As for the music itself, the

Hindemith pieces bring out both the grandeur and the variety of the organ. The opening movement of the first sonata shows us the full range of this powerful instrument. But there is none of the incessant heavy-handed rumbling that is obtruded into many modern works for organ. Whatever the volume, every note is clear and it is this clarity that renders the music so great. On an instrument as grandiose as the organ, the melodies and harmonies of Hindemith's counterpoint shine forth free from a garbled mass of sound.

The rest of the sonata further demonstrates the versatility of both the instrument and the composer. The second movement is music of shifting moods—passages full of agitation as well as those slow and serene. The transition from one tempo to the other is always skillfully wrought. In the third movement, we find ourselves wrapped up in a "phantasie" to which the strange and sombre tones of the organ are well suited. The final movement contains, in its peaceful resolution, a warmth that is rarely heard in the literature for the organ.

Although not quite as dynamic as the first sonata, the second and third both exploit the full tonal capabilities of the instrument. Throughout these pieces, Hindemith uses the organ, an unlikely, but effective choice of instruments, as a vehicle of great introspection. These moments of introspection offer us a closer look at Hindemith, the man.

However, the composer cannot

be given all the credit for the clarity and the almost intimate nature of his music. The recording was made on the C. B. Fisk organ recently built at Harvard University. In constructing the organ, the designers seem to have had clarity as a top priority. On listening, one is immediately convinced of the success of the undertaking. Along with his reputation as an artist, the organist, Anton Heiller, is also known to have been a close friend of Hindemith. The thoughts and emotions that were so meticulously set down by Hindemith can best be revealed to us by one who was acquainted with these thoughts and emotions.

Hindemith's organ sonatas are certainly the type of music that demands concentration. Easy listening would be an injustice and so, because it is not forceful itself, the music asks that we make the effort to follow its lead. If we do that with ears wide open, we will be well rewarded.

—Francis Littleton

Auditions for this spring's musical production *Celebration* will be held Monday and Tuesday evening, March 4 and 5, at 9:00 p.m. in Pickard Theater. The original Broadway cast recording will be played at 3:00 p.m., Sunday, March 3, in the Experimental Theater. All those planning to audition are encouraged to attend this meeting to familiarize themselves with the audition procedure. For further information, contact Eddie Simeone at 5-8213.



Orient/Richardson

Debbie Mann, Dick Tuttle, Peter Bing, and Kate Turpin star in "She Stoops to Conquer" which will be presented in Pickard Theater on Friday and Saturday nights. Tickets can be picked up at the Moulton Union.

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Tourney Hopes Frozen

Vermont, B.C. Cool Icemen

by JOHN HAMPTON
and MARK LEVINE

Richie Smith, highly-touted center from Boston College scored a hat trick and Net Yetten, the Eagles goal tender was ejected from the contest in the second period for fighting with a referee in Feb. 27th's 8-4 win over the Bowdoin icemen.

The Bears, without the services of Fred Ahern, nearly overcame an early deficit only to fall to a three goal onslaught in the third stanza.

Steve Sozanski, who fared well despite the high score, was tested 28 times by the Eagles. Yetten steered aside 16 shots before vacationing and his replacement, Bill Wilkens, nullified 17 more for a team total of 33.

The skaters spent half of the first period gliding in and out of the zones, driving hard only on offensive charges. Both netminders kept breaking wings from paydirt until Joe Fernald rifled a slapshot between two charging Bears that perforated Sozanski's stick side at 11:22.

Thirty seconds later, Sean Hanley sped down the right side, faked a defenseman and sent a screaming slapshot off Yetten's pads that Jeff McCallum blasted into the open corner for the 1-1 tie.

Taking advantage of Sozanski's split defense, Bob Ferriter sent the tie breaker between the Bowdoin netminder's

legs at 13:48 with an assist from Harry Yandle.

The teams traded ends until 15:44 when Yandle slipped away down the left side and passed to Mike Powers who put the puck in uncontested, bringing the score to 3-1.

Near period's end, Ray D'Arcy skated toward the Bowdoin cage with the puck and was ridden out of the play by Tony Leonardo; or so it looked until he somehow managed to curl a shot behind him that inched passed a snoozing Sozanski.

Bowdoin came out hustling in the second period and put intense pressure on Yetten. But slapshot went wide and tip-ins were a little off and the Bears could not tally until Bruce Anderson sent a deflected Curtiss shot through a crowd at 10:27 on a powerplay.

About a minute later, Yetten took a hard shot on the shoulder and fell to the ice. The puck rolled behind the net, and a Bowdoin skater curled around the cage and shot on the still-prorate Yetten. As the whistle sounded to stop play, the Boston College goalie lept up, furious at what he believed to be a slow call. He pushed players indiscriminately in his persistent attempts to pursue the referee who promptly saddled him with a five minute major penalty.

He took a few swings at the official on the way to the penalty box and once inside, struggled

with a Brunswick Police officer to escape. Upon exiting from the penalty area he was thrown out of the game for fighting.

So with another player serving out Yetten's major, the Polar Bears went to work on Wilkens. The new man made some fine saves but Scott Blackburn put an easy one into an open net as the substitute goalie found himself trapped behind the cage and Bowdoin was down 4-3 at 14:19.

The Eagles retaliated just 20 seconds later as Smith beat Sozanski as the center curled around the net. The Bears continued to keep the action down in BC's end and Curtiss tallied on a hard drive close in with just three seconds left to cut the edge to 5-4.

The third period was a sloppy conclusion to a well-played contest. Bowdoin drew five minor penalties and were down two players for four minutes as BC ran up the score. Smith hit for two more, one on a powerplay at 12:15 and the other at 16:22. Ferriter added a cushion at 19:19 to ice the win.

The game was Bowdoin's last home encounter of the season; the team's record stands at 7-12.

Injuries are a sad part of any sport but wouldn't it have been nice if Vermont's Willie Mackinnon hadn't recovered from an early season shoulder separation in time to face Bowdoin last Saturday night? As it was, this classy center was healthy



Orient/DeMara

Players celebrate Soph Scott Blackburn's goal vs. Vermont.

enough to score four goals in leading the Cantamounts to a convincing 7-4 decision over the Polar Bears, their third straight win over their main rivals for Division 2 hockey supremacy in recent years.

Bowdoin skated well for a large portion of the first period, keeping Vermont bottled up in their own zone for much of the first ten minutes, while nearly capitalizing on the few good chances that they had. Freddy Ahern who as usual played a strong game, just missed on one chance while the Polar Bears were shorthanded, and was later foiled by a nice skate save by Cantamount goalie John Kiely.

Vermont got untracked as the period progressed, with some help by the Polar Bears who

played raggedly in their own zone. (Forwards as well as Defensesmen.) The Cantamounts scored their first goal as Bill Spence picked up a loose puck and beat Freddy Green with a shot to the glove side.

Mackinnon then scored his first of the night as he accepted a bad pass by Jon Vigneron and shot it into the open side. Vermont then made it 3-0 as Fred Green misplayed a shot from the red line by Ted Yeates.

Things were much better for Bowdoin in the second period. They closed the gap to 3-1 as Scott Blackburn converted a rebound. Vermont got it back up to a three goal lead, however, as Mackinnon scored his second of the night.

Backcourt Bearettes Stuff Colby Coeds

by DEBBIE SANDERS

The Bowdoin Women finally have a basketball team! Experience was a problem this year though, as several of the girls had little prior knowledge of the game. Team spirit and the willingness to learn made up for the lack of experience.

The 2 wins-3 losses record is no indication of the improvement that took place during the season. After a loss to a fast Brunswick High team, 38-24, the girls came back and beat the Bates JV, 34-30. The Husson Varsity, boasting a 9-0 record coming into the game against Bowdoin, beat them 52-23, while the Bowdoin girls also lost to the Colby Var-

sity at Colby 35-27.

The last game of the season against Colby (at Bowdoin though) proved to be a pleasurable surprise. The Bowdoin girls played a fast moving, unified type of offense, and used a man-to-man defense effectively to shut down Colby's scoring drive.

The teamwork was fantastic, and the girls proved that they could play in varsity competition and win. The final score was 46-20, and Captain Debbie Sanders set a Bowdoin Women's scoring record, tallying 30 points in one game!

The future looks bright for women's basketball, and they are hoping to become a varsity team

next year. The prospects for a larger schedule containing more varsity teams, and a bench with greater depth are definite possibilities.

Coach LaPointe is also hoping that her ten experienced players from this year will return as the nucleus of next year's team. The members of this year's squad are Juniors Ellen Baxter and June Smith; Sophomores Sue Roy and Karen Schroeder; and Freshmen Laurie Brooks, Nancy Forrester, Heather Williams, Jayne Grady, Martha Field, and Captain Debbie Sanders. The girls would like to give special thanks to Mrs. Sally LaPointe and to Mr. Dick Mersereau for their fine coaching throughout the season.



Orient/Tucker

The Bowdoin girls battle it out with Brunswick High.

Record 2-11

Hoopers Bounce To Beat Norwich

by BOB BAKER

As all things eventually come to pass, this was the week that the Bowdoin basketball team broke its losing streak of 11 straight losses. However, we must first set the stage for this historic event.

The Polar Bears fell to the Black Bears of Maine last Wednesday in the Sargent Gymnasium. U. Maine came to Brunswick with a much bigger team overall and dominated the game throughout.

Bowdoin tried to keep the scoring down by stalling the ball early in the game. Three turnovers by the Polar Bears allowed Maine to take an early lead of 6-0, though, before Jeff Lee could hit for Bowdoin at 15:57 of the first half.

This game was plagued with personal fouls, over 50, and Bowdoin shot miserably from the foul line hitting on only 6 of 13 in the first half. Maine took a demanding 43-28 lead into the locker room at halftime.

Dave Totman was the only Bowdoin player to crack the double figure with 10 points followed by Danny Vogt's 6. Peter Goodwin came down with a game high 10 rebounds for the Polar Bears. Bowdoin lost its opportunity to stay with the Black Bears by ending up with a poor 52% shooting average from the foul line. Bowdoin was just no match for the strong Maine 5 as they lost 88-56.

Last Saturday, however, the Polar Bears showed that they were not all bad as they travelled to Northfield, Vermont to play

Norwich University. With Bowdoin being 1-11 and Norwich playing to the tune of 3-16, it looked like it could be an interesting game.

Bowdoin turned its foul shooting percentage around as they hit 15 of 21 from the line. Bob Jackson paced the Polar Bears with 13 points while Vogt and Goodwin also broke the double figure barrier with 12 points apiece.

Bowdoin was losing by as many as 9 points late in the first half before they closed the gap to one at halftime. The game remained nip and tuck for the remainder of the match with Bowdoin taking an 8 point lead late in the second half.

The final score was Bowdoin 63, Norwich 58.

Runners Top Colby, Please Sabe

by LEO GOON

Wednesday, February 20, the Polar Bears trekked to Colby for a dual meet and when they returned, having won every event except the 1000 yd. run, Sabe was beaming. "We accomplished everything that we wanted to do." This included qualifying the 2-Mile Relay team for the New England, setting good marks, and winning the meet, 89-29.

There were a lot of good times on the fast Colby track, such as winner Jeff Sanborn's 4:24 and Joe LaPann's 4:32 Mile, Leo Dunn's 1:13.9 (first place) and Francis Littleton's 1:16 (second place) in the 600 yd. run, Billy Wilson coming back with a triumphant 8:47.2 for two miles, while both relays were clocked at seasonal bests of 3:29.0 for the Mile (Littleton, Les Vaughn, Ed Small, and Tom Getchell) and 7:54.2 for the 2-Mile (Mike Brust, Fred Carey, Sanborn, and Dunn).

The Bears swept the 60 yd. Dash, with Archie McLean, Vaughn, and Jim Soule, and took first and third in the 60 yd. High Hurdles, with Getchell and Fec-teau.

Another sweep in the Shot Put, with Dick Leavitt, Larry Waithe, and Bill Clark, was complemented by first and third in the 35 lb. Weight, with Larry Waithe setting a new personal best of 56'¼", and Leavitt picking up 3rd.

Soule also won the Long Jump, hopping 21'1", while McLean and Getchell took first and second in the Triple Jump, Archie winning it at 44'8". Thirteen feet was a good common height in the Pole Vault as Andy Stamp and John Littlehale flew for first and third places, as the High Jump found Bill Elwell and Ross Kimball on

top, first and second.

All in all, against the weak Colby team, Sabe was able to juggle his personnel around to stack a fresh 2-Mile Relay, and put Ed Small in the first 1000 yd. race of his life, where he took 3rd in 2:24.2. No big surprises, in a meet predictably decided beforehand on paper. Colby, after the last 5 years of dismal track will have to recruit some more.

At the New England, held at U. Conn., against top-flight competition, there were many good

marks but the only placers were Dick Leavitt (52'4" for 4th in the Shot) and Leo Dunn (1:16.4 for 5th in the 600 yd.). The 2-Mile Relay unit of Brust, Carey, Sanborn and Dunn turned in a fine 7:52, another seasonal best.

Big Northeastern University won the affair, with host U. Conn in the runner-up spot. Although the Bears did not place very well, it was the meet experience and pressure that was most valuable, since every member of the track team will be coming back next year.

Mermen Remain Undefeated

by TOM DE MARIA

On Wednesday, February 20, the Bowdoin Varsity Swimming team chalked up another thrilling victory, defeating New Hampshire in a real nip-and-tuck battle which was decided by the final event.

Bowdoin was able to capture first place nine times out of the possible thirteen, but New Hampshire had a good combination of second and third places along with the remaining first places to keep the score close.

Then came the final event, the 400 yd. freestyle relay, and nobody at the Curtis Pool had to be reminded of the situation. The swimmers hit the water and, with an overwhelming determination to win and the support of a "now on its feet" screaming crowd, the Polar Bears wound up victorious, thus preserving their undefeated season.

Last Saturday, Coach Butt and Company continued on their winning ways, defeating MIT,

66-47, at Cambridge. In this meet, Freshman Jeff McBride incredibly won three events!

The first of McBride's triumphs came in the 1000 yd. freestyle, where he won easily with a fine time of 10:27.5. Then McBride was clocked in 2:12.5 as he won the 200 yd. butterfly. To wrap it up, McBride swam freestyle for another 500 yds. and his time of 5:07.6 happened to beat everyone else's, so again, victory was his.

Other Bowdoin winners included Steve Potter (200 yd. freestyle), Rick Rendall (50 yd. freestyle and 100 yd. freestyle), Dave Thurber (200 yd. individual medley and 200 yd. backstroke), and the 400 yd. freestyle relay unit.

The team travels to U. Conn. tomorrow for a dual meet and then has the New England's following week. But the big meet the swimmers have their eyes on is the NCAA meet held in California at the end of March.



Soph Andy Stamp vaults up and over during track practice in the cage.

Wrestlers Falter In Finale

by PETER EMMONS

The termination of the 1973-74 wrestling season finally arrived last weekend with the New England Wrestling Tournament. This tournament marked the finale of a winning season for the Bowdoin Polar Bear Grapplers.

The New England Wrestling Tournament is composed of all the colleges in the New England area: this includes over 90 wrestlers. Bowdoin sent six individuals to compete in the tournament: Tom Darrin, Jay Van Tassel, Mark Nickerson, Dave Barker, Henry Bristol, and Steve DeMaio. Of these six, only Steve DeMaio was able to acquire a sixth place in the 152 lb. weight division.

Coach Phil Soule stated that it was "unfortunate that we were

not able to do as well as previous years." He went on to explain that "Steve DeMaio wrestled well; he knocked off the third place finisher, the captain of the M.I.T. team, but during that particular match Steve hyper-extended his elbow causing further trouble in his following matches." Thus, Steve lost his consolation match giving him a sixth place finish.

Overall, the weekend in Connecticut was relaxing. The team may now commence to "chow down" a few meals and begin to look forward to next year.

Chapel Notice

Monday, March 4 at 10:00 a.m.: Jeffrey D. Wilson '76 will lead Morning Prayers.

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Mrs. Spaulding Dismounts

Reading Tutor Jockeys Her Way Into Bowdoin Community

by SUSAN E. BEROZ

Mrs. Nancy Spaulding is definitely not the stereotype of a reading tutor. Small and lithe, her dark eyes sparkle with excitement when she tells a comical tale; she has many such tales to tell.

Somewhere along the way, the college student who had glorious ambitions of becoming a veterinarian became sidetracked. Organic chemistry played a major part in this decision. Thus she declared her major in English while attending Penn State and decided to become a jockey instead.

After receiving her M.A., Mrs. Spaulding realized that she didn't want to continue her schooling for a Ph.D. "I decided a year into the Ph.D. program that I wasn't Ph.D. material. I just wasn't going to be able to sit around in the library all day and argue about tertiary sources to people in tweed coats." Free from the structured educational world, she entered the professional world of horses — a world for which she now realizes she was completely unprepared.

While growing up in Maryland, horses had always played an important part in her life. Her family had always enjoyed the sport; she started officially riding at the age of four. At a private girls' boarding school, tennis and reading, as well as horseback riding, occupied most of her free time. Lacrosse was also a major interest.

Missed Chance

Taking the "pre-vet" program, she met a veterinarian for the U.S. Olympic equestrian team. He was able to find her a job as a groom to replace a girl who was in the hospital due to a slipped disc. Three weeks before the team went to compete in Tokyo, the original groom was discharged and accompanied the riders. Mrs. Spaulding wasn't really upset that she couldn't go on the trip, even when she heard that the girl she was to have replaced slipped her disc permanently while working at the sta-

bles in Japan.

Upon graduation she applied for a job exercising horses at Mrs. Randolph's hunting stables in Virginia. The owner decided that she needed more experience and sent her to work for her trainer, Mickey Smithwick. This

is how the little English major ended up at Belmont, N.Y., grooming race horses. "My calling was to be a jockey at Belmont. The first Puerto Rican who pulled a knife on me down at the stable scared me spitless and I left there thinking this was not

Yet higher aspirations had to wait. She was desperately in need of money and finally found a job back home at the telephone company. Promptly she signed the contract "to be some kind of ridiculous thing like a service representative and call up people to find how their phones were working."

Before starting her new job, she came to Brunswick to visit an aunt. All she arrived with was "two skirts, a turtle neck and a couple pair of ski pants." Upon her arrival, she found a position

member of the teaching assistance program which required her to teach three courses a year and in return gave her financial help. High school teaching was entirely different compared to college. "The people came in and sat down and opened their notebooks, went to sleep or something that was reasonably quiet. Here I walk into a class of unbelievable people who were all worthwhile as individuals but more bent on being individuals than learning anything in English or civics."

When Prof. Nate Dane went on sabbatical for half a year, Mrs. Spaulding substituted for his wife at the high school, thus firmly entrenching herself in the secondary educational level. Originally she was not qualified to teach and was sent to take the National Teacher's Exam since she would be teaching on a permanent basis.

The test itself was "just a joke" in her opinion. "I shudder to think what the people are like who don't do well on it. Questions that are asked are like what to do if Johnny throws a fit. It's not what I think is indicative of anyone's ability to teach." Passing the exam with flying colors, she received five years of certification. "I was now a member of the teaching establishment at Brunswick and spent the next four years trying to get out of it."

Bowdoin Arrival

Two years ago Dean Early sent word to her husband, head of the reading department at Brunswick High School, asking him if he could tutor a foreign student in reading. The problem turned out to be one with the English language, not just reading. Mrs. Spaulding minored in English as a foreign language during college and was able to help her husband. Last year when the same request was made, Mrs. Spaulding took the job as a contract for individual students. This past year she was asked by Dean Nyhus to take a year's

leave of absence from the high school to tutor full time at Bowdoin. Just recently her contract was renewed for two more years and she subsequently resigned from the high school.

She doesn't mind leaving the high school. In fact one could say that she enjoys her new job tremendously and does not want to return to the secondary level. "I like the teaching, but I didn't like refereeing the food in the cafeteria. I also don't like setting up an "us — them" kind of situation where one is the power source and the others pawns. It's hard to establish a rapport between people who really feel you have some power over them. It eventually began to upset me at the high school level, especially since every year I found myself becoming more dictatorial and more like everyone else who had been teaching there for 30 years."

The purpose of her reading course is to improve the fluency, speed, and comprehension of readable material. Students individually volunteer to use this program and do not receive grades or credit. The time of the course is up to the individual.

At night she retreats to her 150 acre farm located between Lewiston and Augusta. She owns two horses and is now in the process of schooling (training) other people's horses. Mrs. Spaulding still likes to jockey, but now does it as a favor to the owner. She and her husband enjoy cross country skiing as well as horseback riding.

Lately there has been much talk about the "illiteracy" of the Bowdoin students. "I think this business about illiteracy is totally blown out of proportion. There is no one at Bowdoin who cannot read or write. The problem is some of them cannot read or write to the standards of certain college courses, and the standards, believe me, differ from college course to college course."



really my calling." As she looks back upon the experience, she realizes the difference between the horse world and the race world, the latter in which she now has no desire to participate.

"About six months out of my life was a yo-yo." Mrs. Spaulding returned to Baltimore. "The people at the graduate school were dull in one way and the people at the barn were dull in another. I was really looking for something in between."

at the Brunswick High School. "I fell into the job at the high school because some woman was fainting in the hall and they (the administration) thought there was something medically wrong with her. But it turned out that she was so disgusted with her classes that she was physically affected."

Becomes Teacher

The only classes she had ever taught were freshman composition and literature courses at Penn State. There, she was a

To Do Movies And Plays



Friday, March 1

In Bowdoin's Smith Auditorium at 6:30 and 9:00, S.U.C. will present McCabe and Mrs. Miller; Bowdoin's Mask & Gown presents *She Stoops To Conquer* at 8:00 p.m. in Pickard Theater; In Bowdoin's Wentworth Hall at 7:30, *One-Fourth Of Humanity*, Edgar Snow's film of The People's Republic of China.

Saturday, March 2

She Stoops To Conquer, final performance at 8:00 p.m.

Sunday, March 3

Bowdoin Art Assn. Films, *Tristana* and *The Life And Death Of A Hollywood Extra* at 6:45 and 9:00 p.m. in Smith Auditorium; Colby presents *Go West* with the Marx Brothers and *The Battle of Elderberry Gulch* by D. W. Griffith at 7:00 and 9:30 p.m.

Monday, March 4

7:30 p.m. in Smith Auditorium, the second showing of Art Assn. Films Bowdoin's Department of Government, Senior Center, and International Club present a film *Sambizango*, dealing with police oppression in the Portuguese colony of Angola at 7:30 p.m.

Friday, March 8

S.U.C. presents Action Theatre — An international experimental traveling theatre troupe at 9:00 p.m. in the Experimental Theater. Admission \$1.00 to Bowdoin students and \$1.50 to others.

Lectures

Sunday, March 3

Meeting on Bowdoin's financial aid policies and procedure presented by

Walter Moulton, in the Main Lounge of the Moulton Union at 7:30 p.m.; Colby's student council presents a Prose Reading in the Dunn Lounge at 7:30 p.m.

Tuesday, March 5

"Brazil's First Decade of Economic Development and Political Authoritarianism" will be discussed in a lecture in the Senior Center's Wentworth Hall by Dr. Riordan Roett of the Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies.

Wednesday, March 6

Leo Gruliov, Moscow correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, will speak at Bowdoin College Wednesday evening at 7:30 in Wentworth Hall. His topic will be "The Soviet Union Today." Mr. Gruliov will spend a week at Bowdoin as a Woodrow Wilson Senior Fellow.

Music

Sunday, March 3

Portland Symphony String Quartet in Colby's Given Auditorium at 3:00 p.m.; The Coffeehouse presents Marion Brown in concert at 7:00 p.m. in Wentworth Hall of the Senior Center. There will be a small admission fee.

Edited By Joanne Golden

Art

Student Art Exhibition in Wentworth Hall in the Senior Center, sponsored by the Student Union Committee. Cash prizes will be awarded on May 10th, at 3:30 p.m. in the Center. The exhibition will open March 4; Bates Treat Gallery — Recent Paintings and Drawings by Donald Lent; Bowdoin's Walker Art Museum — Images Of New World Natives; Moulton Union — Drawings, Watercolors and Sculpture by Edwin Gamble.

Sports

Friday, March 1

Bowdoin Hockey at Lowell Tech.

Saturday, March 2

Bowdoin Hockey at Hamilton; Bowdoin Swimming at Conn.; Bowdoin Track ICYA and AAU meets; Bowdoin Freshman Basketball vs. Colby, 5:30 p.m.; Bowdoin Varsity Basketball vs. Colby, 7:30 p.m.; Women's Skiing Championship at Pico Peak (Green Mt. Championships); Varsity Squash will participate in the squash nationals at Univ. of Pennsylvania on March 1-2.



Aid Office Meets Student Needs, Yet Sees Problems

by PETER PIZZI

For the first time ever, Walter Moulton of the Student Aid Office reports, every student who applied for aid and showed a real "need" was granted an award by Bowdoin which met his or her calculated requirements. In its annual report, the Student Aid Office revealed considerable success in helping Bowdoin cope with the economic woes of the nation while maintaining a financial commitment to students unable to pay their way through Bowdoin.

Despite its commendable record, some problems with the financial aid process remain.

The burden of financing education continues to strain the economic status of families in the \$10,000-\$20,000 annual income bracket. According to Mr. Moulton, the College Scholarship Ser-

vice, which devises the methods to arrive at the "need" figure for a family, has been too hard on this income bracket and consequently, "fewer students from such families have been applying for aid in the last year or two." Bowdoin and similar institutions have been priced out of their range.

Similarly, as the cost of a Bowdoin education increases, the higher income levels, which in the past have had no need for aid, are now beginning to appear on financial aid application lists. Though their awards are usually insignificant in comparison to those with incomes below \$10,000, some funds this year went to families with incomes above \$30,000. As in the past, nearly half (48%) of our money has gone to 35% of an aid population with family incomes less

than \$10,000. Mr. Moulton estimates that this last figure is "high for private, eastern colleges."

The rationale behind



Bowdoin's financial aid policy, Mr. Moulton explained in a discussion on the subject last Sunday night, is that "aid is supposed to be supplementary to the parents' ability to pay for the education." How much aid is granted a student depends solely on the calculated "need" of the family, assuming that Bowdoin has the money in the first place. No athletic or academic scholarships are given at Bowdoin. The cost of a Bowdoin education — about \$5,250 next year — is subtracted from the family's available resources to arrive at "need". It is also assumed that a student will contribute about \$800 towards his own education. An aid package, then, includes a loan, guaranteed by the College, to cover the first \$500 of need and a grant to cover the rest. Where need is small, as in the upper income

brackets, only a loan is provided.

The question of who gets aid, assuming a valid need exists, is answered by the Admissions Office, in their process of selection. The Student Aid Office places no controls on admissions policy and in fact reviews applicants for aid only after they have been admitted. "I follow the admissions office," Mr. Moulton stated. "I let them admit the class they want." In light of the successful matching of aid requests with grants allotted last year, Mr. Moulton suggests that "we don't need controls placed on who we admit."

After the Admissions Office chooses its class, the Aid office begins a "second admissions process." Only at this point is it conceivable that a student's ability

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THE



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Dr. Cole Delivers Lecture: Black Oppression Reviewed

by ADRIENNE E. PRICE

Sixty-percent of the women in America's prisons are black. Why? Thirty-percent of the jobs of black women involve working in the white woman's home. Why? A Puerto Rican woman has been incarcerated for 39 years, longer than any other political prisoner. Why? These were some of the issues raised by Dr. Johnnetta Cole, a black anthropology professor from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, in her lecture Tuesday night in the Afro-Am, entitled "Sisters in the Struggle". Dr. Cole explored the position of women in society, the relationship of women to the conditions in society, and perhaps, most important, the struggle of ordinary, everyday black women, and indeed all women of color, in the continuing fight for freedom.

Dr. Cole emphasized a belief that in order to know the condition of society, it is first necessary to understand the condition of women. She stated that the position of women can be visualized as concentric circles; the outer representing American women, the middle symbolizing Third World women, and the inner reflecting black women.

"American women do get jobs,

but," she contends, "these jobs involve no authority, no substance, and no creativity." Those are the jobs that are usually reserved for men. Even though the situation for American white women is bad, it is far worse for black women.

"Black women are at the absolute bottom of the wage scale," said Dr. Cole. They are unable to acquire good paying jobs and as a result of such oppressive conditions facing black women, some are forced to commit what she termed "survival crimes." These are crimes such as a woman selling herself to make enough money to pay the rent, or stealing from a store in order to feed a hungry family, or in other words, doing whatever necessary to stay alive.

The system then continues to aggravate the plight of black women in such forms as degrading welfare programs, and inadequate and inefficient government sponsored day care centers, both of which only serve to destroy morale and mind. As a result of these conditions imposed on black women by society, they must face, as Dr. Cole labeled, "triple jeopardy". This triple jeopardy

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Two Hour Bomb

Council Ponders Identity, Ecology, Faculty

by KEITH HALLORAN

After a month-long pause, the Student Council met last Tuesday night for a two hour marathon session — complained of by members as being "the most time consuming of the year." During the meeting a motion was made by one student Council member to stop the meeting and table any left-over items after nine o'clock, citing an hourly exam for the next day. The motion was debated and defeated, and the meeting continued.

President Krachman announced that the Faculty Affairs committee has referred the Faculty Work Load proposal to the faculty for its comments, and Vice President Honold warned that the proposal might be postponed indefinitely. The proposal calls for an equal distribution and allocation of Faculty resources which would hopefully be conducive to reducing class size and a broader course offering. However, there is unofficial concern that most faculty members would oppose having to teach five courses a year, or its equivalent.

The next order of business included consideration for Constitutional Amendments. The Council decided to increase the ratio of representation from 1 representative for every thirty students to every 38 students. They also voted to institute a primary Presidential election in case 4 or more candidates run for the office in April in order to reduce the field to 3 candidates for the final general election.

Other amendments included legalizing write-in votes for executive elections, the establishment of a Forum for candidates to speak before the election, as well as an amendment allowing the removal of elected officers of student council "for due cause" by a 3/4 vote of the membership. Still another amendment insured that any Bowdoin student enrolled at any college at any time may participate in the election. An additional measure allows Council members to petition the President

for a meeting 48 hours in advance.

Vice President Fred Honold reported that the Blanket Tax Committee is in need of reorganization, and expressed his desire to increase student membership on the committee.

The music group Woodrose appeared before student council requesting support for the Student Union Committee's bid for \$700 to the Blanket Tax Committee in order to sponsor the group to the Notre Dame Jazz festival to be held at South Bend, Indiana this spring. The Council after debating whether it had the authority to do so, moved to also submit a bid for funds to sponsor the group, as well as offering strong support for sponsoring the group by the College.

Ross Kimball capped off the meeting by voicing concerns over the ecological problem caused by cars at Bowdoin. Specifically mentioning the lawn in front of the infirmary, he stated that the college environment is "being ruined" by cars parked everywhere — in mud, on lawns, on sidewalks, etc. He then presented a list of possible solutions which included putting curbs around all grassy areas,

raising the price of parking permits from \$5 up to \$100, guarding each gate of the campus to prevent cars from entering, and disallowing cars for freshman. While favoring the first solution, he presented the others "merely for consideration, though the drawbacks are many." A committee was formed to meet with Dean Nyhus to discuss measures to reduce the problem. On that note the meeting was adjourned at 9:30.

Throughout the meeting, the Student Council displayed a reluctance to act because of an insecurity as to what the role of the Student Council really is. Some members said it was a political body, others said it merely as the official voices of students, still others saw fit to sponsor activities, while some saw that as the Student Union Committee's role. In the weeks ahead we can expect some more heated discussion as the Council attempts to establish its own identity. President Krachman announced during the meeting that he expects to meet every week to finish up the work of the year.



Tractors of the Davison Construction Company started work on the new art building last week. The project, which includes renovation of the Walker Art Building, is to be completed by the fall of 1975.



Black Women Seek Rights

(Continued From Page 1)

represents race, which is black, sex, which is female, and class, which is poor. It is a constant reality that black women must struggle with every day in their lives.

However, Dr. Cole added that even though black women in America are oppressed, other Third World women face a type of oppression unknown to most American blacks. She stated that "you must understand the Spanish and migrant labor system, and work in the fields for 25 cents a day, before you can talk about oppression."

Dr. Cole did not emphasize names of well-known black women who fought for freedom, such as Harriet Tubman, Mary McCloud Bethune, or Sojourner Truth. Her reason was that the struggle for freedom from oppression can be found in ordinary everyday women. She cited such examples as a black woman who is working in the South to unionize domestic workers, and Cuban women who fought alongside men like Che Guevara and Fidel Castro in the revolutions that occurred in that country. These are women who are involved, or who have been involved in the active struggle. The strength of these women

against their oppressors is organized and effective.

Even though both Third World women and black women are oppressed, Dr. Cole said that "we must come to grips with the concept that there is something which binds together women of color." Commenting on the possibility of "sweeping, automatic, inevitable sisterhood" among women, Dr. Cole stressed the fact that just because a woman is black, or any other color, it does not mean that she is sincerely involved in the same struggle. She said, "I can't doubt the color, but I can doubt the nature of her struggle."

Guest Lecturer

Russia: A Country And A Cause

by LIBBY WOODCOCK

"There are no experts on Russia, only varying degrees of ignorance."

— British Correspondent

Thursday evening, Leo Gruliov attempted to lessen the degree of ignorance about Russia in his lecture on the "Soviet Union Today." As a Moscow correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor*, Mr. Gruliov has witnessed Russian development in the 1930s, during the war, in the 50s, the 60s, and the 70s.

Suggesting that the Russian dream was to create an "advanced communist scare in a semi-feudal country," Mr. Gruliov described the hardships of pre-World War I Russia and traced the thread of development to modern times.

After World War I, two revolutions staggered the Russian people. The war had taken more than its toll, and Revolution, famine and typhus sapped the nation's strength. In addition, Russia had lost fifteen times the land the Germans lost at Versailles. The Western powers kept their fingers in the Russian pie; troops in Siberia, the Black Sea, and the Northern parts put the fear of the West in Russian

hearts. The Revolutionaries sought to bring a country, which boasted a 70 percent illiteracy rate, — just better than that of Bowdoin College, — into the modern world. They hoped to bridge the gap between their dream and reality by changing reality and adapting their ideals. Thus, Mr. Gruliov pointed out, Russia became not only a country but a cause.

After eight years of war, Revolution and civil upheaval, there was a four year rest known as the New Economic Policy. The N.E.P. tried to take an exhausted country and establish security, not only for the new ideals but for the country itself in the fear that the Western world might prevail. This new policy to turn strip farming to tractor agriculture took place in a "new age of science." Many peasants resisted this change and they were placed in the prison camps described in Solzhenitsyn's latest book. It was primarily the fear of the greedy Western powers that drove Russia on this course, for the West had surrounded Russia with a belt of countries.

Stalin played on this insecurity during the thirties, warning the Russians that they would indeed be invaded and defeated again if they did not catch up with the Western World. Gruliov, who was in Moscow during the thirties, saw droves of peasants flock to the city to build subway stations of marble and ten lane highways. Western observers were mystified by these activities when the traffic to fill such highways did not even exist. And subway stations were built better than city housing. Ten years later, Russian tanks rumbled down the highways to the front and the people of Moscow huddled in subway stations during the air raids.

In the mid-thirties, the Russian government embarked on a second five-year plan. Rationing came to an end and production increased. Gruliov described the feeling of "buoyancy," tempered by fears of an armed Germany and a greedy Japan. Stalin began a new series of purges which caused one Russian girl to remark, "If our own leaders turn out to be

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This mahogany bow-front chest of drawers, made in Maine in the early 19th century, is among the works to be shown in "The Art of American Furniture" exhibition at the Art Museum from April 7 through May 12.

Spotlight U.S. Furniture

(BNS) — The artistic evolution of American furniture through several periods and styles will be examined in a series of lectures in April at Bowdoin College.

The lecture series, featuring four of the most outstanding authorities in the field, is being sponsored by the Bowdoin Museum of Art in conjunction with its upcoming exhibition, "The Art of American Furniture".

The exhibition will open April 7 and continue through May 12. Its centerpiece will be the famous Thomas Dennis armchair, given to the Bowdoin Museum in 1872

by E. Wilder Farley, a direct descendant of the maker. The chair has been called the greatest produced in America during the 17th century.

Examples of furniture from all periods will be shown, as well as their European prototypes and designs which formed a link between the European and American products.

The exhibition will be open to the public without charge during the Museum's regular hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday, and 2 to 5 p.m. Sunday.

(Continued From Page 1)
to pay might become a factor in determining whether he will attend Bowdoin. "If you can't make any distinction between student A and student B," Mr. Moulton explained, "and A can pay and B needs \$5,000, you have to choose A. But this is hardly ever a problem."

Instead, the aid office attempts to predict the number of applicants who will attend Bowdoin needing aid. If, in screening the six hundred admittees, the Aid office finds the demand for aid greatly exceeding its funds, then some coordination between the Admissions and the Aid office will be necessary, in the form of target quotas, for instance. According to Moulton, Bowdoin, unlike many eastern colleges, is nowhere near such a situation. "Our financial aid funds come from endowed sources," he stated. "Only Williams and Bowdoin, among eastern colleges, have the security of having a high percentage of their aid coming from endowments."

Families with incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000 per year still remain in a bind when it comes to financing their son or daughter's education. To calculate the need of such a family, the College Scholarship Service assumes that a "moderate" standard of living is available with an after-tax income of \$10,300. Each child represents \$1150 worth of maintenance costs for nine months. Thus when a student applies for aid at Bowdoin, it is assumed that \$1150 can be

paid by the family, since the costs of maintaining the student will be undertaken by the College for nine months out of each year.

The obvious fallacy in the CSS calculation, Moulton complained, is that not all costs to the family are automatically eliminated by the student's absence from the home. Indeed, this is only one of several problems which aid officers find in the CSS system.

The CSS, Moulton contends, demands too much of families in the \$10,000-\$15,000 bracket and will soon have to reassess their calculations or risk losing many member colleges.

An indicator of the success of Bowdoin's aid program is the sparsity of students who leave college for financial reasons. At the beginning of this semester, one student was forced to leave when, because of a chance in his family situation, a \$500 gap appeared between the College's assessed "need" for the family and its willingness to pay. Mr. Moulton explained his position:

"When I arrive at a figure for a family's responsibility, I use the standard calculations I use for all families. I can't change standards according to each student's situation. They must apply to all." Refusing to make available to the student an additional grant, the Aid office would only offer to the student a loan. Because he was already considerably in debt to Bowdoin in financing his previous years, the

student decided to leave school and earn money to enable him to return next fall.

Residency Laws Hits Tuition Rates

(CPS) — The Supreme Court has ruled that a one year residency law for tuition purposes in the state of Washington is constitutional.

The decision further clarified the issue of residency requirements for tuition purposes.

The Washington decision resulted from a suit brought by a group of out-of-state students at the University of Washington. The high court upheld a lower court ruling that a student must remain in the state for one year before claiming residency for tuition purposes.

The actual constitutionality of charging higher tuition rates for out-of-state students was affirmed last June in a Connecticut case. The majority opinion asserted that a state can establish reasonable criteria for in-state status "as to make virtually certain that students who are not in fact bona fide residents of the state, but have come there solely for educational purposes cannot take advantage of the in-state rates."

However, that case also ruled that permanently assigning non-resident status to student who had applied for admission while residing out of state was a violation of the due process clause of the 14th Amendment.

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THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Older Community Published Weekly in the 1 and 2nd Years

Volume CIII

Friday, March 8, 1974

Number 16

A First Step

The time has been long overdue for the Afro-American Society and the respective fraternities to open up verbally with each other. Communications between Black and White at Bowdoin have hardly been audible in the past but thanks to Afro-Am, the situation has taken a turn for the better.

Wednesday night, representatives from the nine fraternities got together at the Afro-Am house for an informal, introductory discussion. The respective ministers of Afro-Am opened the forum by explaining their role as an educational and cultural organization serving the Bowdoin community, both Black and White. Seeing the fraternities as unfamiliar yet strong groups, Afro-Am has made the initial effort in associating with the houses in order to break down the racial barriers and to hopefully promote educational, social and service oriented functions which will benefit the entire community.

Although basically a discussion of a general nature, members of the group did bring up various specific activities that would perhaps be successful. Campus wide parties, streaking, fraternity-Afro-Am get togethers, joint lectureships and co-sponsored community activities were a few of the significant thoughts that came out of the meeting. One fruitful idea was that of a guest night, when the ministers of the Afro-Am would join the members of a particular fraternity over dinner with a discussion or presentation afterwards.

The most important achievement of the meeting was that it made obvious to all present the often astounding lack of mutual understanding which characterizes black-white relations at Bowdoin. Many of the fraternity officers entered the Afro-Am for the first time that night and more than one black spoke of his ignorance concerning fraternities — their function, the differences between each house etc.

Clearly though, the fraternities must make the next move. The Afro-Am's energetic and forthright steps to sooth black and white tensions and to improve communications through several Open Houses and discussion forums as well as through last Wednesday's meeting all but embarrassed the fraternities. The lack of initiative on the part of most houses may well betray their enlightened intentions, but the Afro-Am's optimistic efforts must soon be met with similar acts of concern and interest by the fraternities.

The real hindrance to better relations is less a mutual distrust or suspicion than a mutual ignorance and timidity. This ignorance and uncertainty, will not necessarily be overcome by more formal discussion, educational programs or cultural exchanges, however valuable these efforts might be to their own ends. The void in black-white relations at Bowdoin manifests itself most glaringly in simple social intercourse. Though the races often exchange ideas in classes or formal discussions, their divergence surfaces most abruptly in how they spend their Friday and Saturday nights. Blacks party at the Afro-Am; Whites cram themselves into all campus parties.

The Orient believes that the most rewarding and the most direly needed form of interaction is that which could occur at a party between the Afro-Am and a single fraternity. (Nothing ever happens at all-campus parties, even if the Afro-Am were to attend.) Such affairs, while simple and inexpensive, would allow for easy conversation in an informal atmosphere familiar to both the fraternity and the Afro-Am. At last Wednesday's meeting, it was suggested that such an affair needed an educational or cultural purpose to attain the end of a better black-white understanding. Though the Orient finds such purposes thoroughly worthwhile, they should be considered as secondary to that of improving the social relations between blacks and whites at Bowdoin. To this purely social end, a simple party functions as a more expedient and effective mechanism to break down barriers of mutual ignorance and inhibition.

The Afro-Am ministers expressed concern last week about the problem of controlling a party to avoid an incident. The Orient, while understanding the Afro-Am's caution, believes that at a small party with only a single house and the Afro-Am attending, the chances of such an occurrence are minimal. It is at larger parties, where intimacy gives way to recklessness, that the chances for an incident increase. In such a small gathering, it is a risk well worth taking, for only when blacks and whites learn to enjoy one another's presence without the crutch of an announced issue or a discussion will any real education have taken place.

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

Member of the United States

Student Press Association

Editor

Tim Poor

THE BOWDOIN PUBLISHING COMPANY

David Cole

Arthur Baker

Tim Poor

Bob Baker

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Letters To The Editor

Moonshine

Dear Sir,

The events of last Friday evening grieved me to the point of feeling embarrassment to be associated with the name of Bowdoin College. The liberal arts institution is a place where one studies to educate himself. There is no room for such an indecent and childish act as streaking. What could motivate seemingly intelligent people to participate in this ludicrous event? I fear that these actions were undertaken for the sole reason that the participants were under the influence of the hideous mind-altering devilweed. They should have been in the library studying; any decent, God fearing person realizes that we are here to learn, not to expose ourselves. Besides, the human body is not meant to be naked. If God wanted us to be unclothed, He would not have given us a moral conscience to know the difference between right and wrong. One's body is private and sacred and to expose it would mean the eventual regression back to the status of ape! The administration must take rapid and forceful steps to severely punish the persons who participated and to prevent any form of similar display from ever happening again.

Sprague Ackley

Masked Mystery

To the Editor:

I thought the following account of a fictitious occurrence might be of interest to you and to the readers of the Orient. "Professor William Whiteside to lecture on 'Secrecy in the Boston Y.M.C.A.' . . . The announcement caught my eye while reading the Bowdoin Thymes as did notices posted on nearly every bulletin board. Having nothing better to do, I decided to attend the lecture. That decision led me into the most bizarre evening of my Bowdoin career.

In the Senior Center that evening I waited for the elevator with others who were to attend the lecture in 16C. An air of mute mystery prevailed as the elevator moved non-stop up the long shaft. Having left the

elevator we ascended the last flight of stairs, still silent. Once in 16C some wondered aloud whether or not there would be a lecture. Suddenly the lights went out. After a few seconds of sitting in silent darkness the door opened and an object thrust into the room. The lights went on; the object was a plain brown envelope. Inside the envelope was a message written with letters cut out from a newspaper which directed us to another destination. We were to leave the room one at a time with an interval of five minutes between each departure.

Sometime later we were gathered again, this time in a damp, windowless, candlelit room. Only a little longer did we wait before our lecturer arrived. It was not Professor Whiteside, but rather a man recognized, despite the mask he was wearing, as another high level Bowdoin administrator. He had dressed to emanate an aura of suave mystery; as usual he failed.

It was eerie waiting for this man of mystery to speak. After looking at each one of us he said "You have come to hear me speak on 'Secrecy in the Boston Y.M.C.A.'" He spoke as if he thought he was Professor Whiteside. "I know nothing, however, about the Y.M.C.A. or secrecy. That alone is no reason for not lecturing or even teaching a course on either subject." We were dumbfounded, having already believed that Bowdoin Faculty and Staff were well versed in everything. He continued "Were I to teach a course on secrecy, it would be simple enough. I would keep the number of classes to a minimum, bring in outside lecturer's to conduct classes and have students write lengthy papers to be presented in class.

"I do want to talk to you about the qualifications a man should have in order to fill Bowdoin's most important administrative position, a position which may soon be vacant." Those who sat listening exchanged knowing glances. An insidious plot was being hatched to make this Bowdoin strongman even stronger. Although shocked we continued to listen.

"Of course, college administrators should be men of unimpeachable character; the kind of man who looks you straight in the eye." Fingers crossed, he spoke looking blankly at the opposite wall. "He should be a man that students know and with whom they identify." The girl to my left whispered to me "Who is this guy anyway?" The job description continued "An administrator should have good taste." At that moment I remembered when this same individual, without mask, had gleefully shown me the plans for the new art building. I also remember the nausea I experienced when I saw them.

"The one to lead Bowdoin should be a man of homespun commonsense. . . ." Someone interrupted "I bet anyone who had pastored a small backcountry church would have that kind of common sense." Our lecturer smiled "That is just what I think too. Furthermore, he should be a man who is able to deal with bureaucracy. . . ." A comment came, this time with an edge on it. "I bet you could get bureaucratic experience working for the State Department." The smile had disappeared from the masked man's face. Well I, uh, suppose so. . . . One person jumped to his feet and said with open hostility "You didn't have anyone specific in mind, did you?" We only heard eloquent monosyllables "well, uh . . . you mean, uh, me? well . . ." He fled from the room. The wind from the slammed door extinguished all the candles.

In the dark we pondered the improbable course of events that had transpired and wondering what other unforeseen developments lay ahead. As we sauntered out of the room we heard the faint cry of "Hi-Yo Silver and Awayyyy." One guy who really was in the dark asked "Who was that masked man?" The rest of us knew that our lecturer had merely found a dime on the pavement and was off to the Moulton Union.

Having vowed secrecy on the entire matter, the group disbanded.

In truth,
Jeffrey D. Wilson '76

Leo Gruliov Attempts To Lessen American Ignorance Over "The Soviet Union Today"

(Continued From Page 2)

travellers, whom can we trust?" The war devastated Russia. Mr. Gruliov described Stalingrad and Leningrad after the sieges as "honeycomb cities." Since few buildings had roofs, this analogy may be understood. Russia was, after the war, the "proud, resentful, cheated victor," which was the basis for Stalin's subsequent land acquisitions in western Europe. As the Russian proverb goes, "Nobody judges the victors." When Stalin died in 1953, Russia had emerged from the war successfully, and the new "Western politician," Nikita Khrushchev, appeared on the scene. Khrushchev was the first Russian to apologize; he spoke the "peasant's language," and he began to turn Russia into a "business man's regime."

It is this trend toward a "business man's regime" that Mr. Gruliov noted was most significant in turning Russia towards the West and the modern world. Today, he noted, Russia has developed two types of intelligentsia — the "professionals;

scholars and those who look to the West with curiosity; and the businessmen who turn towards Western markets and Western trade to expand the Russian nation. It is this trend towards the West that puts Russia in a strange position for they are "still a cause and not just a country." As Mr. Gruliov noted, the same is true of the United States. It is through the intelligentsia of businessmen that Mr. Gruliov saw the greatest chance for understanding, for business deals not in ideologies and the businessmen of both the West and Russia act as the "contact men between our societies."

In the questions that followed, it was made evident that Russian understanding of American institutions is less than crystal clear. The press in Russia is not there to criticize heads of state; instead the propaganda in Russia tends to center on the "world crisis of capitalism" and American economic problems. Russian relations with China were marred by a "latent feeling . . . of both fear and anger." Russia finds herself in

a curious and uncomfortable position as conflicts with China continue over land and ideology. Mr. Gruliov characterized the emigration of Russian Jews as "a tremendous concession to American public opinion," noting that 30,000 Jews have left Russia in the past two years. This exodus, he feels, will continue, although it has caused some resentment by the Jews who remain in Russia. He also remarked that other minority groups, notably the ethnic Germans, are petitioning for less strict emigration policies for themselves.

Institute of European studies

Applications for next fall and summer programs are due April 25. This applies to six of the seven Institutes: London, Paris, Nantes, Madrid, Vienna, Freiburg.

Before being given application forms, (very long), students are asked to arrange for a chat with Mr. Brognyani.

Students should sophomore level.

Swooning For Satan

"Exorcist": Grade B Horror Film

The Exorcist, Screenplay by William Blatty, Directed by William Friedkin, Running Time: 120 minutes, Paris Cinema, Portland.

For those uninformed or reclusive ones among you who have yet to be informed of the basic premise of the film, it is the story of your typical, cherubic, button-nosed twelve year old girl whose physical body is possessed by the Devil himself, the ramifications of which are highly gruesome. At first, a team of doctors believe she is suffering from a series of mental disorders and run a battery of explicitly portrayed medical tests, the results of which show nothing.

Ah, but then the horror show begins, as the young girl's features are distorted to the point of visual vulgarity, as she masturbates with a crucifix while screaming in the gruff voice of Satan himself a colloquialism for intercourse, and as she spews forth green bile on those trying to help her. Finally, after those under the oath of Hippocrates can do no more, the theologians step in, as two Catholic priests perform the ritual of exorcism — a means by which the spirit is expelled through incantation or adjuration.

Ladies and gentlemen, that, in a highly condensed form, is the plot to the film that caused two Chicago teenagers to land in a mental ward after they had seen it. In many ways, it sounds like the typical Grade-B horror film that now has eternal reign over the 2:30 a.m. slot on television. One therefore questions why there has been such controversy and mass hypnosis over an exercise in gothic banality? To answer this, one must harp back to the unfortunate fact that most audiences do not use their intellects while viewing cinema, and take for granted the shadowplays unreeled before them.

Originally, "The Exorcist" was a highly successful novel by William Peter Blatty. As a literary work, it is hackneyed pap, yet it sold six million copies in the United States alone — a fact which once again proves the H. L. Mencken truism, "Never overestimate the taste of the American public." However, the book did not precipitate such massive shock as the film has, and this is due to the basic fact that when reading a printed fictional work the images conjured from it all depend on how one's mind operates, while in cinema the image is placed in front of you; the mind

can only deal with that celluloidal etching. For example, if one was to read Blatty's account of the young girl vomiting on the priest, one's mind could make whatever it wanted with that scene, while in film, when it is shown in graphic detail, one has to accept it as the filmmaker displays it. Hence, with audiences not keeping that aforementioned "critical distance," not only do they accept this grand guignol, but tend to believe it as well, and the hysteria stems from this.

With remarkable special effects, slick direction and editing, "The Exorcist" is solely designed to scare, and it is because of this attempt to twist the audience into catatonia that it can be truly deemed one of the most worthless cinematic exercises ever created. Director William Friedkin, who won an Academy Award for "The French Connection," gives no depth whatsoever to this film — the actors are merely puppets, only necessary to play out this horror show; the film is cut in an unscrupulous manner so that the audience will be totally at the mercy of knowing that another grotesque incident is about to occur, and all other elements (sound, special effects, photography, and lighting) are employed to induce panic and nausea.

One cannot really try to lead a disquisition below the surface of the film to find any worth, for "The Exorcist" is all veneer and no substance — one of the greatest "artistic" shams ever seen. In many ways, watching the film is like taking a roller coaster ride. You pay your money, get into a cramped seat right next to others who know that their sole purpose in indulging in such an event is for sheer pleasure of fear. Then, you are cranked up to a certain height and dropped, and the pleasure is found. After this momentary exaltation, you step off the ride, rather shaken, yet several minutes later, the anxiety has disappeared, and the realization comes to you that you have just achieved a cheap thrill.

Douglas Kennedy



The above is a scene from "She Stoops To Conquer" the performance of which last weekend marked the Masque & Gown's 70th anniversary.

Refitted "She Stoops..." Charms Theatergoers

by DAVID COLE

She Stoops to Conquer was never meant to be a timeless work. The play that Oliver Goldsmith penned toward the end of the eighteenth century is largely a period piece, filled with lightly satiric references to manners, fashions, and locales of the day. Moreover, the play itself is an answer to the dominant sentimental theatre of the era: the prologue presents Dr. Goldsmith as a physician come to revive the moribund comic muse.

The result is that much of Goldsmith's wit is lost on the modern American audience. The play witnessed by Bowdoin audiences last weekend is simply not the same play that the theatergoers of London saw in 1790. Nonetheless, the work has enduring values. The basic contrivances still work splendidly: the squire's home mistaken for an inn, the young lady of the house taken for a barmaid, the young gentleman who is a rake among "the duchesses of Drury Lane" but a tongue-tied bore in the company of ladies of position.

Helped along by director Ray Rutan, who wisely took a number of liberties with the script ("He's almost cracked my, uh, head."), *She Stoops to Conquer* continued to appeal to present-day audiences, to the point of a nearly unanimous standing ovation Saturday night.

Goldsmith and Rutan were given considerable aid by a cast that was generally competent and occasionally gifted. The star of the evening was undoubtedly Peter Bing, who frolicked through the role of Tony Lumpkin with ease, grace, and an accomplished comic style. He lacked only a little control; he was such a joy to watch that often the audience ignored dialogue among other characters while they watched Bing mug in a corner. On Friday and Saturday nights the closing lines of the play went almost unnoticed because of Bing's antics. It is an odd criticism, perhaps, but the fact is that Bing was often too good for the good of the play. Few of his fellow performers could keep up with him.

One who made a very nearly successful effort was Kate Turpin, a glorious Mrs. Hardcastle in her first Bowdoin appearance. Her strong voice and excellent presence made her an ideal foil to Bing, and indeed, the finest moments of the play were those they shared (especially the "I'll bear witness to that" sequence). Hers was an absolutely charming performance.

Though they never quite reached the peaks set by Bing and Turpin, admirable performances were also turned in by Chris Gahran as Mr. Hardcastle, Deborah Mann as Kate, and Johan Segerdahl as Sir Charles.

In the smaller roles, Clay Simmons was a fine Stingo, Sarah Richardson a sprightly maid, and Phil Goodwin a polished scene stealer as Digory.

Some mention must be made of the costumes provided by Professor LaCase, which were perfect. The make-up crew also contributed spectacularly to Kate Turpin's performance, while doing competent work elsewhere. Strangely, however, for a Rutan production, the set, while adequate, did not contribute to the play as had, for instance, the set of *Ah, Wilderness!* With the exception of the device of the candles, which helped create the impression of an old and rather run-down house by progressively deteriorating and falling apart throughout the play, the set merely framed the action. It's a fine play, but it still needs all the help it can get.

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SPORTS

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

SPORTS

8-14 Season

Icemen Snore Through Final Two

by MARK LEVINE

Well, there was one bright note in a season of forgettable ones for the Bowdoin hockey team. The year finally ended.

It ended on a rather passive note for the locals, bowing quietly to Hamilton 4-1 and to Colby 5-3. (Colby? You gotta be kidding!) Prior to these cliffhangers came a 4-1 win over an annually unimpressive Lowell Tech outfit. The Polar Bears overall were 8-14-0 and 6-9-0 in the division, leaving them in 14th place in a league of 23 which isn't so bad, or is it?

Approximately 75 people fought their way into the gloomy

Billerica Forum for the Lowell Tech game. What they saw wasn't exactly unforgettable, but it was a pretty good effort by Bowdoin. They jumped out to a 2-0 lead in the first period, doubled their margin in the second, and waltzed from there.

Sean Hanley, who continues to improve, Chuckie Condos, Chuckie Carrigan, and Mark O'Keefe were the goal scorers. The most encouraging aspect of the game was the performance of John Cross who turned away 35 shots, losing his shutout in the final period.

The loss to Hamilton was excusable when considering the tension that was beginning to grip the Polar Bears who were priming themselves for the

mighty 2-15-1 Colby team. Going into that game the Mules were last in the division, behind such notables as Babson, New Haven, Bridgewater, and New England College.

But Colby wanted the game, maybe more than Bowdoin did. Dazzling the Polar Bears with their skating, shooting, and passing, the Mules found themselves in the uncomfortable position of leading 4-0 with twelve minutes to play. (Bowdoin was playing without both Freddy Ahern and Mark O'Keefe.) The sleeping pill then wore off and Bowdoin rushed back with 3 goals of their own, two by Dana Laliberte and one by Chuckie Carrigan. But Colby answered with one of their own to clinch it.



Along with being named the most improved team in the country, Bowdoin's squash team was also ranked #7 in the nation and first among small colleges.

Squashers Most Improved

by BOB GALEN

Coach Eddie Reid's varsity squash team carried its best record ever (12-4) down to the National Intercollegiate Squash Championships, held at the University of Pennsylvania's Ringe Courts this last weekend, and came away as the 7th best team in the country, and the No. 1 small college squad.

Led by Co-captains Steve "Hot Pants" Felker and Robert "Pussyfoot" Hoehn, the racqueteters made their presence felt even in the elite ranks of squashdom, formerly monopolized by Harvard, Penn, Princeton, and one or two other schools. So impressive was Bowdoin's showing (considering its short history in the sport, 5 years, and the fact that almost everyone on the team has taken up the game while at Bowdoin), a new award, to be given annually to the most improved team in the country, was presented to Coach Reid by Harvard coach Jack Barnaby.

Actual scoring at the Nationals was evenly distributed about the team with everyone contributing. Particularly big wins were contributed by Steve Felker (over Jon Edwards of Franklin and Marshall, seeded tenth in the

tournament's A division), Scott "Soupy" Simonton (over Navy's Rich Lindsey), and Abbott "Yoyo" Sprague (over Army's Zach Smith). Bob "Seedy" Revers carried the distinction of being the first Bowdoin player ever to be seeded, with a ninth rating in the C division.

Even in losing efforts the Bears looked good. Al "Slug" Hess scored more points off Penn's Gil Mateer (last year's National Junior Champion), than anyone but the runner-up. Felker managed a game off Harvard's number two player, Peter Blazier, before bowing out in another tight contest.

By the end of the final day of competition, the order of finish told the story: (1) Penn, (2) Harvard, (3) Princeton, (4) Dartmouth, (5) Yale, (6) Navy, and (7) BOWDOIN, with some twenty other schools filling in behind, including powerhouse Trinity College, and always tough Army and Williams.

The season contained many other firsts, in addition to the tournament successes. Williams was defeated for the first time in head to head competition as was the University of Toronto. The Harvard JV's were dispatched

(5-4) and then (7-2) at home, with instructions to "bring the big boys next time".

Personally powerful Navy was given a scare, and had it not been only the second match of the season for the fast improving P-Bears it might have been a different story. All in all, the racqueteters were tough in the clutch, winning all the close ones. The only team which really outclassed them was a Dartmouth squad touted to be their best ever.

The most outstanding individual records were carried by Co-captain Steve Felker and Senior Robert Revers at 13-3. Bob Krachman followed with an 11-3 record, while inspiring Bob "Garrulous" Galen, having taken up the game only last year, finished at 11-5.

Scott "Soupy" Simonton was elected Captain of next year's squad and showed great promise as next year's No. 1 player winning 6 out of his last 8 matches. The rest of the strength of next year's team will be centered around returning lettermen Jason Fensterstock and Abbott Sprague. Special recognition is in order to Coach Reid for making this fine performance possible.



Outstanding Frosh Jeff McBride chats with opponent after winning the 1000 yd. freestyle.

Swimmers Finish Near Perfect

by B. J. HILL

The Bowdoin swimmers lost their bid for an undefeated season last Saturday in a close meet with the University of Connecticut. For the first time, the Polar Bears'

combination of versatility and careful meet strategy was not powerful enough to overcome their lack of depth in competition with a strong UConn squad.

As usual, Bowdoin won the majority of events. Freshman Jeff McBride was a double winner, easily taking the 500 and 1,000 yard freestyle. Dave Thurber also doubled, winning the 200 Individual Medley, and coming from behind in a great race to win the 200 yd. butterfly, an event he hadn't swum this season until last

Saturday.

Other winners for Bowdoin were Captain Mark Santangelo in the required diving, and sophomores Rick Rendall in the 100 yd. freestyle and Tom Formica in the 200 yd. backstroke. However, UConn's consistent seconds and thirds, and key wins by New England record-holder Weaver in the 200 yd. breaststroke and Sweet in the optional diving gave them the edge they needed to outscore Bowdoin 60 to 53.

The swimming team thus ends its season with a dual-meet record of 9-1, its best in twelve years.

This weekend the team competes in the New England Championships at Brown University.

Tracksters Blaze At A.A.U.

by JOE LAPANN

The biggest meet of the winter season was held this weekend, the I.C.4A. Indoor Track Championships at Princeton University.

Bowdoin managed to qualify three athletes for the occasion, weightmen Dick Leavitt and Larry Waithe, and half miler Leo Dunn. The contingent flew down to Jersey Friday and returned Sunday night after having competed against some of the big names in East Coast track.

The Maine State A.A.U. Indoor Track Championship at Maine Maritime Academy was also held this weekend. It was a meet of somewhat smaller dimensions being attended mostly by a few high school teams, the Greater Portland and Lewiston

Athletic Clubs, and a few Middle trackmen. Nine members of the Bowdoin team along with Coach Sabe decided to make the two hour trip up the coast to historic Castine.

Jeff Sanborn won the mile in 4:26 with Fred Carey, in his first mile since high school, followed a few steps back in second. Ken Grant, mistakenly seeded in the preliminary heat of the mile run, remorsefully burned a large crew of high school runners. Later, Sanborn teamed up with Eddie Small to take 1-2 in the 1000 yard run.

Rounding out the running events, Ron Loney placed in the 50 yd. dash and put on a finishing burst to take a second in the 600 yard run as Joe LaPann copped a fourth in the two mile.

Hoopsters Halted
By Colby Offense

by BOB BAKER

Last Saturday Colby travelled to Brunswick to challenge the Polar Bears in basketball at Bowdoin's Morrell gymnasium.

Bowdoin wasin the first half but they stayed within striking distance of the lead. The score at the half was Colby 43, Bowdoin 39.

The real story of the game came in the second half as Colby destroyed the Polar Bear defense. During the first 10 minutes Colby outscored Bowdoin, 22-5 as the Mules took a demanding 65-44 lead. The rest of the contest was merely a formality as Colby defeated Bowdoin 88-62.

The Polar Bears hit on 45% of their shots from the floor but only 31% from the charity line. Once again, Dan Vogt was the high scorer for Bowdoin with 14 tallies as Warren Geier and Steve Alexander pumped in 10 points apiece.

Bowdoin's record has now dropped to 2-13 for the season as they finished out the year with an 0 and 5 record in State Series play.



Bowdoin B-ballers go up for rebound against Colby. Bears dropped the match 88-62.



Inter-Frat All-Stars gave the game a good bid but came up on the short end, 80-66.

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Frats Bounce

Stars Bow To Frosh B-Ballers

by BOB BAKER

Last Friday, the Inter-Fraternity All-Stars played the Freshmen in a game to help defray the cost of the preseason lacrosse trip. A young girl, up for the weekend, from Mt. Holyoke won the first prize in the door prize drawing of a new lacrosse stick (Of Course).

The All-Stars had plenty of size and skill but team play and conditioning would be the answer to the final outcome of this basketball game. The Freshmen, led by "Big Jim" Small, opened the scoring and were never in serious trouble of losing the match.

The All-Stars looked particularly good with their first five as Vic Fields kept the All-Stars within striking distance for the first 10 minutes of the game. Both teams shot well from the floor as the Freshmen took a 25-18 lead midway through the first half.

The second team for the All-Stars could not do as well though, as the Freshmen started to run up an eleven point lead due to fine play by Small, Casey, and Demont. Rip Jones started to hit for the All-Stars but the Frosh were in excellent shape and led 45-32 with only 9:08 left in the first half.

Fields led the All-Stars in scoring at half with 10 points while for the Frosh, Small had an impressive 15 points followed closely by Casey and Demont with 12 points apiece. The score at halftime was Freshmen 49, All-Stars 36.

A paying crowd of 143 people saw Small open the scoring for the Frosh in the second half as the All-Stars showed their lack of team play. Long jumpers by Fields and Jones kept the All-Stars in the game for awhile while Votto and Canada did a

good job on the boards.

The Freshmen were too well disciplined for the All-Stars though, as they took a demanding 66-46 lead with 11:30 left to play. The remainder of the game was fairly even as the Frosh knew they had their victory.

J.V. Hockey Scores In '74

by NICK GESS

The Polar Cubs may have made history by beating the Harvard J.V.'s (reliable sources state that no Bowdoin team has ever beaten a Harvard Hockey squad), but they lost their season finale with Boston College by a score of 8-5.

The Harvard game represented the ultimate in team play.

The Polar Cubs played well together and were able to shutout the men from Cambridge by a score of 5-0. Bill Regan scored at 8:51 of the first period to put Bowdoin on the scoreboard.

The second stanza saw Gus Burke and Bill Regan tally to give Bowdoin a 3-0 lead. At 16:18, the final period, Bob Owens put the icing on the cake as he scored from his center, Mike Bradley to put Bowdoin ahead by 4 goals.

The game was not over, however, for at 16:46, Mike Bradley, on a breakaway on goal, was tripped by Harvard defenseman, Wildstein, and was awarded a penalty shot by referee, Terry McLaughlin. Mike was able to tally, putting the puck by goalie, Jeff Harris, for a 5 goal lead.

Bob White, was in goal for the Polar Cubs and stopped 29

Crimson shots for his first college shutout.

B.C. was a different story. Playing at home, the Polar Cubs allowed B.C. to dominate play with their size and muscle. The game was a rough one, referee Bernie LaLiberte and Newton Stowell awarded 68 penalty minutes and threw one player from each squad out of the game for fighting (the only such incident this year.)

While B.C. left the first period with a 4-3 lead (Alan Quinlan, Mike Bradley, and George Bumpus tallying for Bowdoin), they were able to stretch their lead to 3 as the Polar Cubs were able to tally only once in each of the final two periods. The 3-goal deficit was equal to the number of short-handed goals scored by B.C. and tight defensive play could have at least allowed the potent Bowdoin offense to get into action. The loss coupled with an earlier loss to the Harvard Freshmen, gave the Polar Cubs a final record of 13-2-1, the best in recent years.

Tied for high-point honors were Alan Quinlan and Bill Regan. Quinlan had 22 goals and 12 assists, while Regan had 15 and 19. Next in the scoring was Gus Burke who actually was high scorer with 23 goals and 8 assists for 31 points. Following closely was Mike Bradley with 15 and 12 for 27 points. George Bumpus had the most penalty minutes with 37 (15 of them incurred in a fight in the B.C. game).

Bob White played in net for Bowdoin for 10 1/2 games allowing 43 goals for a 4.09 goals against average. Backing him up were Stu Roberts with a 2.50 goals against, Gary Allegretta with a 2.00 and Jamie Cook sporting a low goals against of 1.66 in 1.2 games.

The season was by most accounts a success, however, the squad only played 4 college games and lost 2 of those, the rest of the wins coming at the hands of high school squads.

DEKE Alumni Day will be held on Saturday, March 9. Some twenty-five Deke alumni will be returning to Bowdoin for the day which will include a banquet, the presentation of the Deke Lion Trophy, and a discussion of the operations of the Deke House at Bowdoin.

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Bare Facts

Streaking: Things Are Worse For The Wear

by SUMNER GERARD

Streaking, the new collegiate craze for running around in the raw, caught on at Bowdoin last Friday night.

Wearing nothing but shoes and an odd assortment of hats and wet-suit hoods, about 30 men and one woman sallied forth from Hyde, dashed across the quad to Pickard Theater where the theater crowd was just getting out from the second performance of *She Stoops to Conquer*, and rushed back to the dormitory.

Earlier that night, six male students sprinted *au naturel* from one of the fraternities across Maine Street, rounded the Art Museum, passed in front of the big library windows, then streaked back to the house where they were greeted by a cheering crowd which had gathered on the porch.

Reactions to the exploits ranged from amazement to enthusiasm.

"I thought I was hallucinating," said one coed who looked up from her Friday-night studying to see thirty naked bodies flash by outside.

One participant said he thought

that streaking would loosen up the atmosphere at Bowdoin. "I didn't enjoy doing it particularly," he said. "I'm not an exhibitionist, but I'm glad it was done."

The general feeling among students seems to be that streaking is no more significant than the fifties fads for swallowing goldfish, munching phonograph records, or jamming people into a telephone booth.

Even the Dean of Students did not appear particularly concerned. Paul H. Nyhus refused to comment other than to say that streaking is "largely associated with the Rites of Spring."

Nyhus would not say what action he would take if streakers are caught at Bowdoin. "I've only seen the cross-country runners myself," he said. "I think the track coach can deal better with both sides of that problem."

The official reaction to streaking has been more severe on other campuses. At UMass, for example, policemen have been

stationed outside dormitory doors in an effort to keep nudity inside.

The lot of students who are caught with their pants off is not a happy one. The fine for indecent exposure in Maine is \$25. Furthermore, the blemish on their records could be embarrassing. "A streaker would never be hired by an outfit like ours," said an FBI agent in Lubbock, Texas, where one streaker was caught and jailed.

Nevertheless, the fad has spread rapidly through campuses across the country. At the University of Maryland and West Carolina University, 125- and 140-student coed streaks have been staged, and they are bound to get bigger. There is even talk of setting up a National Collegiate Streaking Association which would rank the top ten colleges in streaking, and of organizing an impeachment streak around the White House.

The art of streaking has developed rules all of its own. Socks are usually *de rigueur*, but in many places shoes are taboo. In a nationally publicized editorial on the streaks at the University of Maine at Orono, the *Portland*

Evening Express took a firm stand on the issue.

"Shoes for heaven's sake," the editorial said in part, "and during one of the mildest Maine winters on record."

"If the out-of-state papers get hold of this we'll be a laughing stock. People will be saying we're sissies."

No one knows who first got the idea of streaking at Bowdoin. One version has it that parties at TD got wind early in the evening, that some Psi U's were planning to stage a mass streak. Not to be outdone, six guys shucked their clothes and set off about ten o'clock on their Blitzkrieg run through the campus.

Meanwhile, some Psi U's and other coordinators were on the telephone stirring up enthusiasm for adventure in the nude on a grander scale. By ten thirty, a willing group from at least four different fraternities had rallied and stripped down for action. Both streaks lasted less than five minutes.

The adventure ended as harmlessly as it began. Back in Hyde, the streakers got dressed

quickly, discussed their exploits, then dispersed to the various parties on campus for more conventional entertainment.

STREAKERS PREFER:

books:
The Sensuous Streaker
All You Ever Wanted to Know About
The Joy of Streaking
Exhibitionism in 40 Easy Steps

Patron Saint:
 LADY GODIVA

Victims:
 Admissions Office
 Matriculation
 Topsham fair
 Graduation
 Chapel Services

Records:
 Cheap Thrills

Quotations:

"In Spring a Young Man's fancy turns to Streaking"
 "If streaking catches on at the Universities, it should be a lot easier to identify the Big Man on Campus."

Hobbies:

Swallowing Goldfish
 Stuffing Telephone booths
 Striking

Laymen's Guide to STREAKING:



BOWDOIN Streak-athon
 B'wick to D.C.
 A different kind of march on Washington



To Do



Music And Plays

Friday, March 8

The Student Union Committee presents Action Theater, as international experimental theater Fraternity presents the film *King Kong* in Colby's Lorimer Chapel at 9:00 p.m. *Superman* will be under Milk Wood, a play by shown.

Saturday, March 9

The Student Union Committee Afro-American Society presents the film *Psycho* at 8:00 and 10:00 the National Center of Sunday, March 10

Afro-American Artists, Boston in In Smith Auditorium, the concert in Pickard Theater at 8:00 p.m. In Bates Alumni Gym at 8:00 and 9:30 p.m. The Chris Rhodes Band and Orchestra Luna, from Boston will perform.

In Colby's Lorimer Chapel, Under Milk Wood will be performed at 8:00

Sunday, March 10

In the Bates Chapel at 4:00 there will be a performance by the Winner of the Portland Symphony Orchestra Young Artists Competition.

Bowdoin Chorale Orchestra Concert - Wentworth Hall Professor Heinrich of Colby will perform a Mellon Organ Recital in the Lorimer Chapel at Colby at 4:00 p.m.

Movies

Friday, March 8

At 4:30 in Bates Schaeffer Theater the film *Snoopy Come Home* will be shown. In Smith Auditorium at 7:00 and 9:00 *The Twelve Chairs* will be shown

In the Daggett Lounge of the Senior Center at 8:00, 10:00 and 12:00 p.m., the Zeta Psi international presents the film *King Kong*

In Colby's Lovejoy Auditorium at 9:00 9:30 p.m. *Superman* will be shown.

Saturday, March 9

In Smith Auditorium, the Afro-American Society presents the film *Psycho* at 8:00 and 10:00 the National Center of Sunday, March 10

Afro-American Artists, Boston in In Smith Auditorium, the concert in Pickard Theater at 8:00 p.m. In Bates Alumni Gym at 8:00 and 9:30 p.m. The Chris Rhodes Band and Orchestra Luna, from Boston will perform.

In Colby's Lovejoy Auditorium at 7:30 p.m. *La Salamandre* (Tanner) and 7362 (O'Neill).

Lectures

Friday, March 8

At 4:00 p.m. in 314 Seales The Committee on Biochemistry presents Robert F. Ritchie M.D., research associate in biology: "Clinical Protein Chemistry As A New Discipline"

Sunday, March 10

In Bates Shelton Lounge at 8:00 p.m. a lecture of foreign travel and how it can be done inexpensively by Christopher Hanson, formerly of the Bates College Faculty.

Monday, March 11

At 7:30 in Wentworth Hall, The Public Affairs Research Center presents Julian Critchley, Member of Parliament. "The U.S. and West Europe: The Aftermath of the Middle East Crisis."

Sunday, March 10

In Wentworth Hall at 3:30: The judging of entries in the Student Art Display sponsored by the Student Union Committee.



Edited By Joanne Golden

TV

Saturday, March 9

Rachel La Cubana at 2 p.m. on Channel 10 - a vaudeville opera set in 1959 Cuba. Movie: *It's A Mad, Mad, Mad, World* 8 p.m. Channel 10

Sunday, March 10

A Bergman Film: *The Silence* 5:25 p.m. Channel 10

Monday, March 11

The Killer: Cancer 8 p.m. Channel 10

Wednesday, March 13

A nature study filmed in Tanzania 8 p.m. Channel 13

Movie: *The Execution of Private Slovik* 8:30 p.m. Channel 6

Thursday, March 14

A microphotography study of nature: 8 p.m. Channel 6

Sports

Saturday, March 9

Freshman basketball at Andover Swimming New England at Brown

1:00 p.m. Track vs. New Hampshire

7:00 p.m. Basketball vs. Amherst

Art

Museum of Art: Images of New World Natives
 Moulton Union: Drawings, Watercolors, and Sculpture by Edwin Gamble
 Library: Fine Bindings from the Bliss Room,
 Museum of Art Downstairs
 Gallery: Posters by David Lance Goires





Spring's arrival can sometimes inspire a Sunday exposure. . .

Distressed Athletes Quit College Teams; Criticize Quality Of Sports At Bowdoin

by LESLIE REIF

Victor Fields decided to quit the varsity basketball team in the early stages of this past season, and his reasons for doing so were not primarily academic. Unhappy with the quality of the coaching and the "type of ball" that was being played, Fields left the team for very definite personal reasons. He wanted very much to play, but found that it just was not worthwhile. Remarkably Fields, "I was not getting anything out of it; there was nothing to learn." In referring to the difficulties he encountered with Coach Ray Bicknell, Fields frankly stated, "The guy is simply incompetent."

Fields is one among several students who have quit varsity teams in the recent past. Personal misunderstandings and, to a lesser extent, academic difficulties have prompted Bowdoin athletes to remove themselves from varsity squads.

Now a junior, Fields came to Bowdoin two-and-a-half years ago with a strong desire to play basketball. From the beginning, he was disturbed by the apparent lack of attention given by the coach to individuals on the team. As a freshman, Fields played under the direction of Coach Edmund Coombs. After a year away from Bowdoin, he returned and joined the varsity squad, quickly becoming disillusioned. "I have played for a lot of good coaches," says Fields, "but on this team I could not develop. There is no objective to the drills, and there is no real desire to win on the part of the coach." Fields does not want to play on the varsity next year, and he sees the need for a younger man to direct the team. Bicknell's idea of ball, according to Fields, is outmoded.

Geoffrey Canada, now a senior and married, was also once a member of the varsity basketball team, quitting for various reasons. As with Fields, how-



Victor Fields, '75

ever, academic considerations did not play a large part in Canada's decision to leave the squad. "I play ball well enough for Bowdoin College," Canada recently remarked, "but the coach assumed I could not play as well as others in my sophomore year." Canada stressed that this was only one of his reasons for leaving.

Coach Ray Bicknell admits that a few players were unhappy with the style of basketball he felt was appropriate for the team during the past season. Two members of the team quit this year, and, according to Bicknell, they left because they disagreed with the style of playing that had been adopted.

Bicknell feels that most students quit varsity squads for objective reasons, that they leave because they are suffering

academically or incur an injury. Of course misunderstandings and disagreements do take place, for, in the diplomatic words of Ray Bicknell, "Whenever you are dealing with individuals, you are dealing with differences."

Basketball is not the only sport in which students decide to drop out after the season has started. According to Coach James Lentz of the varsity football team, "It happens on all squads." Lentz has experienced the problem in his years of coaching, and he feels that some students quit for academic reasons, but most decide to leave their team when they realize that they will not get the opportunity to play a great

(Please Turn To Page 7)

Resource Allocation

Faculty Shelves Study

by FRED HONOLD

At the faculty meeting Monday Dean Nyhus spoke on behalf of the Student Council. Nyhus moved "that the Student Council report on Faculty Resources be referred to the Faculty Affairs Committee." Though two students' attended monthly faculty meetings, their role is one of observer rather than spokesman.

The report recommends basically that the teaching load of professors, currently established at four courses per year, be increased to five courses, and that a system evaluating the individual work load of Faculty members be instituted.

Professor Lawrence Hall sought to amend the motion, asking that the document be referred instead to a special committee appointed by President Roger Howell. Hall said he would outline "the irrefutable logic" behind his proposal. Hall's comment drew laughter from the faculty, and he began.

"It seems to me that this document is astonishingly naive and simplistic," said Hall. "The report is filled with bits and pieces of fact," Hall continued. Hall used as an example the point that while the Council's report cited a higher teaching load per professor (five courses a year), the report failed to note the higher faculty/student ratio as well.

An increase of courses taught by Professors, Hall felt, would lead to one of four things, "an increase in the size of the student body, an increase in the number of courses, an increase in the number of sections taught, or a decrease in the number of faculty." "Let us not kid anybody," continued Hall, "The major thrust of this recommendation is minimal in regard to educational policy."

It was then that Hall illustrated his opinion with a homely analogy. "If you've got a leaky boat, increasing the number of bailers will keep the boat afloat but will not increase the quality of the boat."

Hall, who had referred often to notes during his five minute talk, asked that "a Select Committee chosen by the Committee on Committees, include one member of the CEP, one member of the Faculty Affairs Committee, one member of the Student Council, and four faculty members chosen at random."

Discussion then began on Hall's amendment. Professor William Shipman said that "As a way of background, this document originally came to the Faculty Affairs Committee. We read it briefly. We advised that the report should first be sent before the faculty, to see if they want a full investigation of teaching loads."

Professor Christian Potholm said that the increase of enrollment in certain courses, which the Council report aims to redress, came about due to an elimination of distribution requirements. Potholm noted that the report was confused for juxtaposing "on the one hand teaching, and on the other hand research. One's engagement with one's field, in fact helps a professor improve their teaching over a long period of time." Finally Potholm said that the increase in faculty salaries was to redress past inequities, rather than raise future expectations.

Professor Daniel Levine agreed with Potholm's last point, and went on to say that "I think if we can make a special committee, they'll feel as if they have something to do. Give it to a committee that already has too much to do and they can forget about it."

In response to a question by Professor James Ward as to the decision of a Faculty Affairs Committee on work loads two years prior, Professor William Hughes replied that concerning teaching loads per semester, "Two is enough."

Professor Hazleton cautioned that this issue should seriously be addressed by the Faculty, and his sentiments were backed by Hall.

(Please Turn To Page 7)



...or a gathering on the eaves of Baxter House.



Julian Critchley

M.P. Ponders Post-Crisis American-British Policies

by STEVE MAIDMAN

"The United States and Western Europe: The Aftermath of the Middle East Crises" was the topic of a lecture presented by Julian Critchley, a Conservative Member of the British Parliament, on Monday evening, March 11. The address was sponsored by the Public Affairs Research Center.

Mr. Critchley, elected to Parliament in 1959 as a conservative M.P. for Rochester and Chatham, lost his seat in 1964 but returned to Westminster for his present constituency of Aldershot, the home of the British Army, in 1970 following the general election.

A graduate of the Sorbonne and Oxford, Critchley serves as a writer and critic for "The Times" and as an editor for the Atlantic Educational Trust. He is also a joint-author of "A Conservative Opportunity," and has contributed to articles on politics to national and international journals. In 1968 he was made President of the Atlantic Association of Young Political Leaders.

Mr. Critchley, a friend of Dean Olin Robison, was re-elected in the recent British referendum. The British statesman wittily commented in his opening remarks that he was the "first refugee from Wilson's government" and that given another day in Brunswick, Maine, "I plan on applying for political asylum."

In his brief address followed by a lengthy question and answer period, Mr. Critchley presented his interpretation of the current state of British and American foreign affairs. Critchley argued that the "new" American foreign policy encompasses a "realist" viewpoint with Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger preoccupied with strategy, diplomacy,

and the balance of power. On the other hand, British foreign policy appears to be drawn along the lines of a "universalist" nature with primary concern toward international peace. Critchley added that although a socialist oriented government has come into power in Great Britain as a result of the recent election, British foreign policy has always been a consensus foreign policy.

Critchley summarized post-Middle East American foreign policy as not a return to isolationism but to nationalism. He identified the Soviet Union's role in Europe as an effort to translate a massive military superiority into political influence. Critchley noted that the massive Soviet buildup does not appear to be "ceremonial in nature," adding that the Russians fear a strong Europe and would, in addition, be at a distinct political disadvantage with the creation of a United Europe.

In response to a question from the Daggett Lounge audience, Critchley noted that the Watergate disaster seems to have had remarkably little effect on the conduct of American foreign policy.

Council Request

Balancing The Faculty Workload

This document, prepared by the Student Council, was mailed to all faculty members for their information. At the faculty meeting on Monday, March 11, it was referred to a Special Committee. (See page one.)

Allocation of Faculty Resources

The recommendations offered in the following Student Council proposal would mitigate four problems confronting Bowdoin College:

- 1) The inequality of faculty work loads
- 2) Faculty Compensation—Bowdoin vs. the Pentagonal Schools
- 3) The increase of class size at Bowdoin
- 4) The limited breadth of the Bowdoin curriculum

As Bowdoin enlarges the overall student enrollment of the college while maintaining a fixed number of faculty positions, it would seem desirable for the Faculty Affairs Committee, in the interests of educational effectiveness and general equity, to formulate a policy on the allocation of faculty resources.

With courses of varying enrollments and numbers of class hours per week, with committee, advisory, and department chairmanship responsibilities, with tutorials, lab courses, studio courses, independent study projects, and field work, the problem of measuring faculty responsibility appears difficult but not insurmountable. At Wesleyan University, for example, three indices have been prepared for each program:

- 1) a "contact hour" index
- 2) a "student load" index
- 3) a composite index, the product of indices (a) and (b)

The contact hour index is sometimes refined by weighting different kinds of "contact" on the basis of such criteria as the expected amount of preparation and/or paper-reading which a class hour demands of an instructor, and by taking account of non-teaching responsibility. Thus, a "laboratory hour" is usually counted as less than a "class hour," a duplicate class (or laboratory) is assigned fewer units than the original, and some credit is given for responsibility as department chairman or committee member. The student load index reflects the faculty time saved in paper grading, student conferences, and the like accompanying the teaching of smaller classes.

In order to establish a measurement system by which the Faculty Affairs Committee can quantitatively determine faculty responsibility at Bowdoin, the Student Council recommends that the Faculty Affairs Committee of Bowdoin College adopt indices similar to those in usage at Wesleyan. The only alteration required would be the development of a "Bowdoin schedule" of weightings for the contact hour index.

Bowdoin has in recent years attempted to make Bowdoin faculty salaries comparable to compensation received at the Pentagonal Schools. A substantial proportion of next year's \$300 tuition increase will be devoted to this goal. The Student Council believes that such a goal is appropriate if the Bowdoin Faculty assumes a work load commensurate with the course load maintained at the other Pentagonal Schools. But at Williams, faculty members are expected to teach three courses in one term, two in the other, and one Winter Study project in the month of January in two years out of three. The Student Council does not expect every professor at Bowdoin College to assume a five course per year responsibility. Allowances must be made for heavily enrolled courses (student load index) as well as for laboratory hours, department chairmanships, and committee responsibilities (contact hour index).

The Student Council therefore recommends that the Faculty Affairs Committee of Bowdoin College equalize faculty work loads by assigning teaching responsibility for a fifth course to those professors who presently maintain the lightest work schedules (as indicated by the composite index).

In addition to the equalization of faculty work loads, adoption of such a proposal would produce two other benefits: a decrease in class size at Bowdoin and an increase in the breadth of Bowdoin course offerings. The Communications Committee of the Alumni Council recently reported that the increasing class size at Bowdoin has become one of the major concerns of students. The growth in individual class size has been prompted by Bowdoin's policy of enlarging the overall student enrollment while maintaining a constant number of faculty positions. Students fear that the loss of the intimate student-faculty relationship, so long a strength of the college and capable of being developed only in the small class setting, will prove detrimental to the education of the Bowdoin student.

The Bowdoin Student Council must therefore reiterate its request that the Faculty Affairs Committee recommend a five course per year teaching responsibility for certain faculty members. If these professors were to teach one more course annually, the resulting increase in the number of Bowdoin course offerings would enhance the breadth of the Bowdoin curriculum. And distribution of students throughout an increased number of courses would result in substantially smaller classes.

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DID YOU KNOW?

... that Bowdoin's record-breaking swimmers Jim Farrar, Dave Thurber, Steve Potter, Jeff McBride and Rick Rendall are all flying to Long Beach, Cal. next Tuesday to participate in the NCAA college swimming and diving meet at Long Beach State College?

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Indian Art

Northwest Adorns Museum

(BNS)—"With this exhibition, Bowdoin is in the forefront of a new interest in the art world."

So said Dr. R. Peter Mooz, Director of the Bowdoin College Museum of Art, in describing "Images of New World Natives", the Museum's current exhibition which opened March 5.

Featured in the show is artwork from the Northwest coast, the area that includes parts of what is now Washington, British Columbia, and Alaska. Dr. Mooz noted that interest in native American art is a relatively new phenomenon, "attributable, I think, to a growing general interest in all facets of Indian culture, and to a revival of interest in folk art—expressive creations by unschooled artists."

The extent of interest in Northwest Indian art is evidenced, Dr. Mooz said, by the fact that concurrent with the Bowdoin exhibition, two other New England museums are featuring similar shows: the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the Peabody Museum at Harvard

University. But he stresses that the Bowdoin exhibition is unique.

"A large part of the works we are showing are from an anonymous lender, a private collector who has never displayed his collection publicly before. So many of these beautiful objects are being seen for the first time."

The show received high critical acclaim at a preview for Museum Associates and guests prior to its public opening. One art critic described it as "the finest exhibition of its kind" he'd ever seen.

The exhibition, which will continue through March 31, was organized by James E. Nicholson, a cum laude member of Bowdoin's Class of 1973 who is studying during the 1973-74 academic year as a Curatorial Intern at the Bowdoin Museum.

On display are masks, ceremonial objects, food dishes, other representational artworks, and photographs of the Northwest natives.



James E. Nicholson, organizer of "Images of New World Natives", current exhibition at Bowdoin Museum of Art, stands with box drum of the Haida tribe, one of the works shown in the exhibition.

Counseling Office To Offer SVIB's

by ALEXANDER PLATT

The Bowdoin College Counseling Service announced on Tuesday, March 12, that it will once again administer the Strong Vocational Interest Blank to interested College students. This test (the SVIB) is not designed to tell the student whether or not he has an aptitude for a particular vocation. Instead, it has been found to be a successful instrument for helping young people decide on career choices by comparing their personal characteristics with those of people who are happy and successful in a wide range of professions.

For students who are interested in taking the SVIB, it will be administered on a self-scheduled basis April 9th, 10th and 11th, in the Lancaster Lounge of the Moulton Union from 2:05 p.m. It takes about an hour to complete the test; there is no charge.

After the tests are completed they will be sent to Minnesota to be scored by machine. Students who have taken this occupational guidance test will be given a summary of information about SVIB and will be encouraged to contact the Counseling Service if they have further questions.

The test is called a "blank" because it is not really a test of what the person knows. The test, or blank, does offer the opportunity to confirm the students' decisions regarding career choices or alternatives.

Separate blank forms, in pink and blue, will be provided for men and women. In the blank the student is asked to rate not only his strong points, but his good points as well, so that a strong interest can be determined. "This presents a problem," remarked Dr. Donald Cowing, Director of the College Counseling Service, "at Bowdoin students don't have weak points, they all have strong points."

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THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume CIII Friday, March 15, 1974 Number 17

Discouraged Athletes

It is evident that a problem exists within the Bowdoin athletic department. Several students have left teams, not for academic or other personal reasons, but simply because they felt that they could not participate under the guidance offered by the department.

This is not an extremely widespread situation, but it is one which does involve more than a few students. Particularly at a small school such as Bowdoin, it is a situation which cannot be ignored.

The problem seems to be basically one of communication. Some students have stated that it is impossible for them to relate to the coaching methods employed; others have been more blunt.

We cannot attempt to comment as to the competence of a Bowdoin coach. We do feel, however, that when a relatively large number of players express extreme dissatisfaction with the guidance which they are receiving, something should be done. The idea of forums and committees to help alleviate the problem has frequently been talked about, but little has been done. The athletic department should take strong steps to improve player-coach communication; if committees are found to be ineffective, other means should be employed.

Late last year, the *Orient* disclosed that several black students left Bowdoin teams for racial reasons; there seems to be no indication that these feelings have changed. Whether true or not, allegations of racism should be taken as a very strong indication that a serious communications gap exists between some black would-be players and some coaches. Once again, a series of discussions was proposed to solve the problem, but nothing was done, apparently due to a lack of interest on the part of both students and coaches.

If the athletic department is unable to recognize or solve the communications problem indicated by dissatisfied students, both black and white, the college administration should immediately concern itself with the situation. Perhaps those much talked-about forums could be made a reality; perhaps more drastic steps need to be taken.

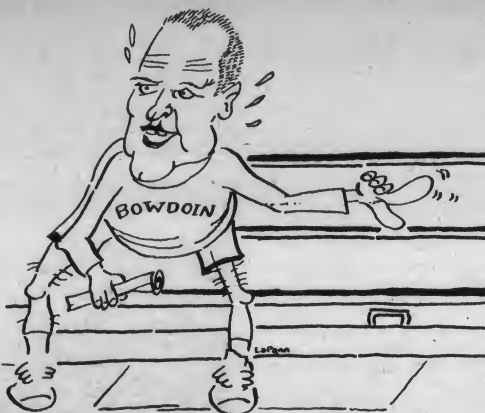
In any case, the buck-passing between the athletic department, the administration, and the students must stop; the problem is real and there is no one else to whom to turn.

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THE BOWDOIN ORIENT



Where have they gone?

The Impeachment Debate

A Crucial Word Of Caution

by PAUL DENNETT

"Ben Franklin pointed out," according to A.M. Schlesinger's *The Imperial Presidency*, "that, if there were no provision for impeachment, the only recourse would be assassination, in which case a President would not only be deprived of his life but of the opportunity of vindicating his character."

As the impeachment debate muddles through the labyrinth of Congressional government, Americans have once more turned to the supreme law of the land, the Constitution, to solve the riddle of presidential removal. Authors, television commentators, journalists and scholars have begun to selectively quote the Founding Fathers with the same technique and confidence once reserved only for the Bible and the Wall Street Journal.

It should not be surprising then that the recent report of the House Judiciary Committee concerning impeachment directly conflicts with the St. Clair-Nixon assertion that the President is impeachable only for crimes of "a very serious nature committed in one's governmental capacity."

Paper Questions

Voting Stereotype

(BNS) — A Bowdoin College senior has attacked the stereotype that older members of Congress are "conservative" and younger members "liberal".

Ronald D. Bentley of Weymouth, Mass., a Dean's List student majoring in Government and Sociology, is the author of a paper which he presented March 9 at the annual meeting of the Maine Sociological Society on the campus of the University of Maine at Orono.

His paper is entitled "Cohort Analysis of Voting Records in the U.S. House of Representatives." In preparing the paper, Bentley used theories and methods from a Bowdoin seminar on "The Sociology of Age" taught by Professor Matilda White Riley, Chairman of the College's Department of Sociology.

Bentley analyzes the conservative-liberal split in voting on Foreign Aid Appropriations bills in the House of Representatives over a 20-year period from 1950 to 1970.

He finds that older members of Congress are no more likely to vote "Yes" or "No" on foreign aid than any other age group.

This finding suggests that, despite common belief, Congressional trends toward conservatism may not be strongly influenced by the older members.

Both interpretations cite the Constitution for authority. Both quote profusely (if not selectively) from the Founding Fathers.

A word of caution is in order.

It was, after all, an all-knowing Founding Father, Alexander Hamilton, who conclusively foreclosed even the possibility of a Watergate:

"The process of election affords a moral certainty, that the office of the President will never fall to the lot of any man who is not in an eminent degree endowed with the requisite qualifications. Talents for low intrigue, and the little arts of popularity, may alone suffice to elevate a man to the first honors in a single State; but it will require other talents, and a different kind of merit... to make him a successful candidate for the distinguished office of the President of the United States. It will not be too strong to say, that there will be a constant probability of seeing the station filled by characters preeminent for ability and virtue."

Applied to the character of Richard M. Nixon, it would seem consistent to predict that his display for 'talents of low intrigue' and his 'little acts of popularity' should have left him in California politics, not on Pennsylvania Avenue. If not, the 'process of election', according to Hamilton, should have of its own machinery cleansed and delivered us a President of both 'ability and virtue'. Two strikes for the man wearing the white hat.

The strength — and the weakness — of the Constitution and the words of the Founding Fathers has been its ambiguity, its uncertainty. (Hamilton, by the way, also spoke of the necessity in "any national miscarriage of misfortune" to determine within the Executive "on whom the blame or the punishment of a pernicious measure, or series of pernicious measures, ought really to fall.")

In the near future, as indictments continue to implicate former White House assistants and the President walks the impeachment tightrope, we will most likely be offered a barrage of conflicting constitutional interpretations by experts, near-experts, and rank amateurs.

"History," said Thomas Coughran, "probably suffers more than any other discipline from the tyranny of persuasive rhetoric." The public suffers the same tyranny and, in the case of impeachment, the public must make an extra effort to remain unbiased and critical of constitutional 'experts' from either the White House or Capitol Hill.

Letters

Clumsy Axe

To the editor:

I was surprised, and a little angry, to read the remains of my vivisectioned review of *The Sloops to Conquer* in last week's *Orient*. Though what appeared in print bore an uncanny resemblance to what I had written several nights before, the thrust of the article was grossly misconstrued through inexcusably clumsy editing.

Rest assured that I sympathize with the problems you face in laying out the paper; you know no better than I the exigencies of space. But if it was in fact necessary to cut the review — if the headline, say, or picture could not have suffered instead — then I would have appreciated the opportunity to make the cuts myself. Your cuts produced an article quite different from my own.

First, it would take considerably more than Dick Tuttle's Marlowe to move me to omit any reference to the romantic lead. Tuttle seemed uncomfortable in the role, but he displayed a fine comic sense that merits acknowledgment. James Moeller's *sine* as Hastings were principally the result of hammy acting and a badly misinterpreted character. And Julie Johnson as Neville demonstrated grace and presence enough to justify a suggestion that she continue with the *Masque* and *Gown*. Finally, I would apologize for the unforgivably abrupt note you allowed on Debbie Mann who, in what was only her second performance upstairs, created a splendid Kate in an entirely professional performance. All of these actors deserved to be mentioned before the candles and the make-up.

Reviews of *Masque* and *Gown* events may, as you believe, address a very limited readership. But they are Bowdoin events, and the Bowdoin students involved deserve to be noted in the pages of this grand old weekly. My own impenetrable ego has survived worse things than cuts; but even we amateur journalists must occasionally be mindful of the sensibilities of those about whom we write. I cannot help but think that writing might serve a higher purpose than separating ads.

Regards,
Dave Cole

The *Masque* and *Gown* presents the 38th student written one-act play contest Sunday, March 17 at 8 p.m. — open dress rehearsal
Performances: Monday and Tuesday, March 18-19 at 8 p.m. in the Experimental Theater, Pickard Theater.
Tickets available at Moulton Union info desk
Plays to be presented:
The Pomo Shop: Dick Tuttle
The War Between The Mustard and the Mayonnaise — Sammie Robinson
The Harvest — Peter Bing
Last Day In The Park — Dennis Levesque

The fourth Geneva Semester on the United Nations System, a unique overseas study program which emphasizes the workings of the international organizations and their concern about the problems of mankind, will take place from August 19 through December 21, 1974. Apply by April 30 to the Center for International and Comparative Programs, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio.

COMMENCEMENT SPEAKERS
The Student Awards Committee will listen to prospective Commencement speakers during April. Any senior who is interested should contact Mr. Chapko (Ext. 339) on or before March 20 for particulars.

Hancock, Hollinger Discs Also Worthy

Simon Continues To Keep Customers Satisfied

Live Rhym'n, Paul Simon, Columbia PC32855 \$6.98

Live albums are always a risky gamble. Concert recordings rarely are interesting and most of the time, barely listenable. Ironically, acoustic performances, although more difficult to bring off on stage, are usually better than amplified chain-saw churning rock 'n' roll on a record. Paul Simon's new live album *Live Rhym'n* has every characteristic that adds up to an excellent concert recording and then some. With the competent accompaniment of the Jesse Dixon Singers and the Latin American band, Urubamba, Simon continues to create the finest popular music anywhere today.

With a line up of eleven of his greatest hits spanning the early and later years, Simon's arrangements are intriguing in both their simplicity and complexity, depending upon the tune.

The album is beautifully constructed. Side One opens with three solo acoustic numbers ("Me and Julio", "Homeward Bound" and "American Tune"), the latter *Rolling Stone's* wise choice as the song of the year in '73. It is on these three cuts (as well as on the closer, "America") that we are made aware of the flexibility and purity of Simon's voice and the calm magnificence of his guitar playing.

This is followed by "Duncan", "El Condor Pasa" and "The Boxer". For these numbers Paul is assisted by Urubamba, adding

Latin flavor with various fluted and stringed instruments. "The Boxer" is given a new verse, contributing further in making one of Simon's strongest lyrical pieces even better. Side Two features Jesse Dixon's gospel sinfones and band. "Sounds of Silence" is slowed down to a haunting chant and "Bridge Over Troubled Water" proves that

Simon is totally capable of doing creative justice to his masterpiece which was hand tailored for Art Garfunkle and a Steinway piano.

The album is very professional; finely recorded and well performed by all involved. Simon says little during the concert outside of introductions and when a member of the audience encour-

concertos. The Philips technicians have upheld their good reputation and the performance, especially that of the oboist, Heinz Hollinger, is exemplary. As they are in the baroque style, the concertos are all delightful and as they are pieces for oboe, they are also very beautiful. It would indeed require an effort of self-pity to be depressed after listening to this fine recording.

Among the four concertos, two are by Italians and one each by a Frenchman and a German. The record is interesting from a musical historian's standpoint as well as enjoyable. The divergent "national styles" of the Baroque Era can be detected by a careful listening. For example, the lively first movement of the work by Jean-Marie Leclair betrays a rhythm influenced by the dance forms that had so exclusively preoccupied French musicians.

In each of these concertos, it is the second movements that is the most moving. Baroque composers approach their most reflective moments in these slow passages.

The one major drawback to the record is the submerged role of the performer as an artist. It is not that Hollinger is incapable of playing the music to fit his interpretation but rather it is in the nature of the music itself. Whether within the structure of the Italian sonata or the French suite, there were some very strict rules that had to be followed in the baroque tradition. And they were followed with such a vengeance that the frequently leveled attack of unoriginality has a great deal of merit.

Baroque music is some of the most beautiful ever written, but when one finds himself able to whistle out the rest of a passage before it is played, even the greatest beauty begins to tarnish. Unfortunately, this recording is no exception and Hollinger's artistry suffers for it. In fact, if you want an idea of the man's creative imagination, you'll have to listen to another record on which Hollinger plays modern works, some of which are his own.

— Francis Littleton

Head Hunters Herbie Hancock

Columbia KC 32731 \$5.98

Herbie Hancock's latest album marks a change of pace. This work features a new group and an earthier, more basic approach, rich in rhythmic texture. The spacy, free style of *Crossings* and *Sextant* is still present in much of the solo work of Hancock and Bennie Maupin, the only other surviving member of Hancock's earlier ensemble, but both are more rhythmically oriented, especially Hancock's keyboards. But never does the rhythm become too heavy or stagnated. Both drummer Harvey Mason and bassist Paul Jackson present an energetic, innovative but light and tempered feel to the overall sound.

The first cut, an appropriately titled song "Chameleon", offers a wide array of musical tones and colorations by Hancock's varied keyboards. "Watermelon Man", one of Hancock's earliest pieces, is given new life through a funkier arrangement and the use of African percussion and wind instruments.

The best cut, however, is "Sly", which is precisely what its title says, as the group plays some tight, sensuously evil music, weaving in and out of the rhythmic context. Maupin really shines in this cut, and Mason does a lot of nice drumming, always appearing at the right moment, to complement and push the band. "Vien Melter", the last song, is a quiet, haunting piece based around a simple rhythmic statement of Mason and Jackson and delicate solos by Maupin and Hancock.

This album is one of Hancock's best and certainly of late, his most readily acceptable work. Like Mahavishnu, Corea, and Weather Report, Hancock is able to reach out and communicate on a large scale without sacrificing any of his own particular brand of intensity and imagination and with no compromise in the quality of the music. *Head Hunters* is another step toward a wider popular acceptance of the new music.

— Gary Cullen



PAUL SIMON

ages him to "say a few words", Simon replies in his still youthful New Yorker twang. "Well let's hope we're... let's hope that we all continue to live..." Let's hope that for the sake of modern music, Paul Simon will live forever.

— G. Cyrus Cook

Famous Oboe Concertos

Heinz Hollinger

Philips 6500-413

S-98

Philips Inc. of Holland has recently come out with a recording of four baroque oboe

For Just 14 Shopping Days ... Macbeans FIFTH ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE



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Sundercraft SC-330 Speakers with interesting inscription — \$90 pair
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So... hurry to Macbeans. The sale ends Saturday, March 30, and the shop will be closed the following Monday. But most of the sale items won't be around nearly that long. Sincerely,

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\$2.00 General Public

SPORTS

THE
BOWDOIN ORIENT*The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States*

SPORTS

Aquanuts Place Third

by BARBARA HILL

The Bowdoin swimming team placed an impressive third in the New England Championships last weekend at Brown University. Averaging their sole dual meet loss, the Polar Bears edged out UConn by only one point with a score of 188.

Springfield College successfully defended its New England title, winning with 300 points, and Brown emerged as a new power, placing second with 286 points. Brown's new pool facilities proved to be ideal, and the meet was characterized by exceptionally high quality swimming as times dropped and new records were set in almost every event.

Bowdoin's third place in a field of more than 25 teams was all the more impressive considering that only seven swimmers were responsible for the total score. In all, they set one New England record and eight college records, and brought back four firsts.

The New England mark was established by the 800 yd. freestyle relay team with a time of 7:15.0, breaking the old record by five seconds. Swimming on the relay were Dave Thurber and Rick Rendall, neither of whom had swum that particular event once this season. Jeff McBride and anchorman Steve Potter comprised the rest of the relay. Potter's split for his 200 yd. leg was his all-time best, as he clocked in at 1:46, nipping out Brown and UMaine for the first place.

Freshman Jeff McBride finally met his match in long distance competition and he finished second in the 1650 yd. freestyle to Brown's superstar Peter Campbell. Campbell's time of 16:48

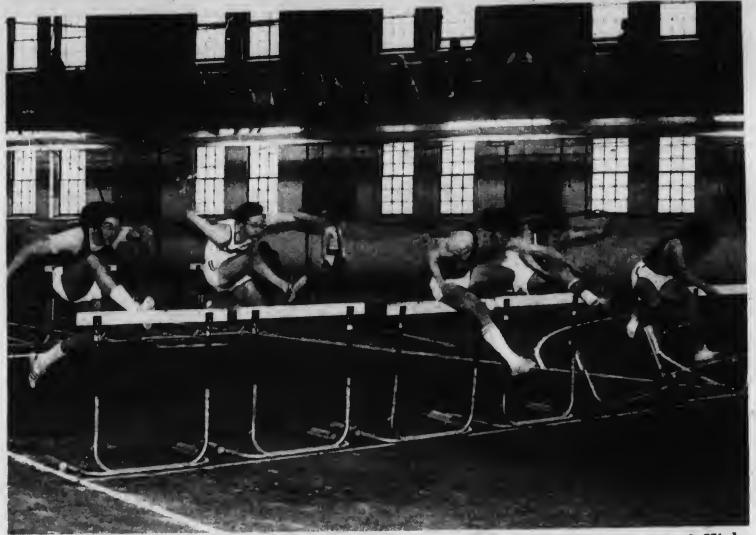
shattered the old New England record. Jeff's final time of 17:19, as well as his split of 10:12 at the 1000 yd. mark, are new college records. Jeff was up against Campbell again in the 500 yd. freestyle, and this turned into a long, close, "gutsy" race. Although Jeff dropped eight seconds from his time in the trials, Campbell was even faster, and Jeff finished third with a Bowdoin College record of 4:49.

Versatile Dave Thurber was the team's high scorer as he took two individual firsts and one second after his contribution to the winning 800 free relay. He won the 100 and 200 yard backstroke events, breaking his old college records with times of 54.4 and 2:00.8. Dave can also swim a mean 200 yard individual medley, and he came in second in this event with another new college record of 2:02.2.

Bowdoin's 400 yd. freestyle relay team of Jim Farrar, Steve Potter, Jeff McBride, and Rick Rendall held off challenges from Springfield and Brown to take another first in the exciting conclusion of the meet. Their time of 3:16.5 is yet another college record.

Other finalists were Rick Rendall, with a fourth in the 100 yd. free and a ninth in the 50 yd. free; Steve Potter, with fourths in the 200 yd. free and the 500 yd. free; Tom Formica, placing eighth in the 200 and 100 yd. backstroke; and captain Mark Santangelo, placing seventh in the 1 Meter diving.

Five members of this outstanding swimming team, the best Bowdoin has seen in twelve years, will be traveling to the Nationals in Long Beach, California.



Leap tall buildings in a single bound? Maybe not, but they can surely fly over the 45 yd. High Hurdles as Jim Fecteau won the event, recording a personal best of 6.0 secs.

Indoor Season Ends

Bears Run All Over UNH

by LEO GOON

(For all you non-track people, here is a key to track abbreviations. TJ = Triple Jump, HJ = High Jump, M = Mile, 2M = 2 Mile, PR = Personal Record.)

Before a small home crowd, the Bowdoin track team ended their indoor season by demolishing their guests, University of New Hampshire, 80-38.

Ahead from start to finish, the Bears jumped into the lead on the strength of Larry Waithe, Dick Leavitt, and Larry Carlson. Waithe again took the Weight, while "Big Dick" set a new meet record in the Shot with a 52'-8 1/2" toss.

Double-winner Archie McLean leaped for first in the TJ, and then repeated with a strong last 20 in the Dash to nip hockey star Tom Ufer who had a tremendous start. Les Vaughn just got edged out for 3rd, and with Jim Soule also in the Dash final, the Outdoor 440 Relay team looks nearly invincible.

And when Bill Elwell and Ross Kimball went 1-2 in the HJ, it was already all over for UNH, who after four events, trailed 31-5.

In the distances, it was the same story each time: one UNH runner against a strong contingent of versatile Bears, all of

whom ran two or even three events. Yet each time, the distance-corps came away empty-handed, with only 2-3, as UNH's freshman double-winner Reed twice foiled the Bears in the M and 2M, burning fast last quarters and streaking in ahead of Jeff Sanborn and Fred Carey with 4:19.8 in the Mile, and coming back later to pace Two in 9:32.8, Billy Wilson trailing in second.

And in the 1000, Bowdoin stacked the event with Leo Dunn, Mike Brust, Sanborn, and Ed Small, yet some mystery man from UNH named Taylor beat out 600-winner (in 1:14.9) Dunn in the last 10 yards, both men at 2:19.2, while Brust equaled his PR with a 2:19.8 in 3rd and Ed Small also set a PR with a 2:22.

For all you soap opera fans, "The Jim Fecteau Story" had a happy ending, as Monsieur Fecteau surprised everyone, especially Coach Sabe, by winning the 45 yd. High Hurdles in 6.0, to equal his unofficial best set at the infamous Maine States. In the trials, Tom Getchell, who finished a hair behind Fecteau in the finals, set a new meet record, whisking over the barriers in 5.9, also a personal best.

Pole Vaulters John Littlehale and Andy Stamp went 2-3 in their capacity at 13'-6" and 13'-0" respectively, behind the New England Champion, Rich, from UNH.

The Relays were no contest at all, as Francis Littleton quickly opened up a good lead which Small, Vaughn, and Getchell widened. And in the 2 Mile Relay, Brust destroyed 1000-winner Taylor, giving Carey a 15-yard lead which was doubled by the long strides of the streaking Bostonian. Sanborn increased the lead another 15 and anchor man Dunn coasted the rest of the way in his seemingly effortless style.

All in all, it was a well-deserved finish to a successful Indoor campaign, and sweet revenge for the Bears who lost badly at Durham last year.

Lord Jeffs Basket Bowdoin

by BOB BAKER

Last Saturday, the Bowdoin Polar Bears took on the Lord Jeffs of Amherst in a basketball game in Bowdoin's Morrell Gymnasium.

This was the last game for an otherwise disappointing season for Bowdoin as they entered the game with an overall record of 2-14.

Both teams started off quite slowly as the score was only 4-4 after 5 minutes of play in the first half. Amherst started the game in a loose zone defense but found it inadequate after a while and switched to a man to man. Bowdoin was playing some form of zone by flooding the ball side of the court. Both teams worked the ball cautiously and played for the good shot. This resulted in a close but rather dull game throughout the afternoon.

The lead switched hands often with neither team able to break the game open. After a jump shot by Danny Vogt at 14:13 of the first half, Bowdoin took its largest lead of the half with the score being 18-15 in favor of the Polar Bears. Amherst retaliated though, as they hit for the next 6 points and eventually took a 3 point lead into the locker room at halftime, 21-18.

Goodwin led the Polar Bears both in offense and defense with

6 points and 6 rebounds respectively. Play became a little rougher in the second half though and Goodwin was the subject of a technical foul for unnecessary pushing, thus his style of play was hampered for the rest of the game.

Danny Vogt began hitting consistently and brought the Bears to within one point of the lead, as Jeff Lee hit on two foul shots and put the Bears ahead 24-23 for the first time in the second half. Unfortunately, Bowdoin was shooting poorly from the foul line and this led to the eventual loss of the game.

With 15:30 left in the game, Charlie Thalheimer came into the game for Bowdoin and countered with some fine drives to the basket. Amherst was called for a technical foul and Jeff Lee sunk the free throw as Bowdoin took a 38-37 lead midway through the final half.

The remainder of the game was a see-saw battle which saw Bowdoin take as much as a 6 point lead with 3 minutes left to play. Amherst did not quit though, and fought back to take a 49-48 lead with only 1 minute left to go in the contest. Bowdoin was not able to maintain its composure at this point in the game and went on to lose its final game of the season, 52-48.



Jeff Lee shoots from the corner.



Recently, many students have become perturbed at the noise level in the library where social chatter is becoming the rule rather than the exception.

Professor Hall And Others Reprobate Resource Report

(Continued From Page 1)

Professor Jim Ward concluded the discussion by stating that "The chief disadvantage of referring to the Faculty Affairs Committee is that no students sit on it. We've been presented with an issue of concern by students, and we should address it appropriately."

Hall's amendment carried, and so discussions on Nyhus's original amendment ensued. President Howell asked Robert Krachman, Student Council President, to make a few comments.

"All this began," said Krachman, "when at the Governing Board Policy Committee meeting the \$300.00 raise in tuition came up." Krachman indicated that the report looked to "make faculty compensation commensurate with other schools if their work load is commensurate." Krachman characterized the report as "a sincere effort at solving some of the problems of increased class size." Krachman asked in closing, "If the number of students is increasing, then why isn't the faculty."

Potholm asked whether in his research for the report Krachman had investigated what other Pentagonal schools required. Krachman said that an official

letter had been sent to other Pentagonal schools. Asked by Potholm if he had corresponded with Dartmouth, Krachman voiced uncertainty as to whether Dartmouth was in the Pentagonal conference and if they were sent a letter. Several faculty members thereupon informed Krachman that Dartmouth was a member of the Pentagonal conference.

In sum, the prevailing Faculty sentiment was that increasing the Faculty teaching load from four to five courses would only detract from the present amount of time they can devote to their classes and students. The motion to refer the Student Council Report to a Special Committee, henceforth known as the "Hall Committee", was passed.

In other faculty business, Dean of the College, A. LeRoy Greason brought to the faculty floor a recommendation from the Recording Committee, asking that "No hour exam may be held in the last three weeks of class, if the course holds no hour exams." It was recommended that this matter be brought up in Student Council meetings to sample student sentiment on this issue.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned an hour after it had begun.

"Social Focal Point"

Noise Annoys Students In Library

by JOANNE GOLDEN

Where have the times of utter silence and quiet contemplation in the library gone? As Bowdoin's student body population has grown during the past few years, so has the noise volume in the library. As one professor recently stated, "Five years ago I would go into the library and I could hear a pin drop, now when I go there I have trouble hearing myself think."

Opinion varies from student to student as to the degree of disturbance the loud talking and mumbling in the library has caused. While some students sincerely feel their work is threatened by the loud gabbing, other students merely feel annoyed.

One student complained, "The noise annoys me at times but when it does I just move away from it." Another stated, "Let them talk; if you really want to study, well, just don't go to the libe."

A sophomore woman said, "The library is too loud and it really annoys me; people are so insensitive to others. Something should be done, the gabber should move, not me." Another student sadly fretted, "The library was built as a place of study or do research, not to socialize," and to this a senior retorted, "Yes, just go to Colby's library; it seems so nice and quiet there."

Although many students feel that the library noise is very

bothersome, others have said, "It depends on the time and the place (the floor) that you are on as

to whether the noise will bother you." "If you sit on the first floor, you should expect noise, but there are quiet places also."

One of the women who has worked in the library for many years, said, "Yes, the library has gotten more noisy in the past years, but it has been under more use." She feels that the cold rooms and the lack of heat this past winter helped to make the library the warm, social, focal point on campus. The library lobby where the fireplace stands, seemed to and still does, attract many people and there the noise volume inevitably arises.

Players Who Quit Teams Present Problems

(Continued From Page 1)

deal. In Lentz's words, "Football and swimming are a lot of hard work. With a team of 60 on the football field, they will not all get the chance to play. So the sport has to be interesting to the individual; he has to love it."

Two members of the varsity football team quit this year, a smaller number than usual. A drop-out rate of only a few persons on such a large team and in such a tough sport is, according to Coach Lentz, very good. In speaking of his relationship with members of the team, Lentz commented, "Boys do not always tell me the correct reasons for why they want to quit; very often a player has a lot of excuses and this disturbs me."

Mark Nickerson, a junior who had to quit the varsity football team because of an injured ankle,

agrees with Lentz that students choose to leave teams because they do not get the opportunity to participate in games. Nickerson, also a member of the varsity wrestling team, feels that academic difficulties alone do not cause most players to quit. He believes that "Students on varsity and freshman teams want to play. Academic difficulties are a part of school life."

There are certain teams which rarely have any quitters, and this has more to do with the sport than with the coach or the squad itself. The varsity track team provides a good example. According to Leo Goon, a sophomore who has been involved with the sport at Bowdoin, members of the track team have no occasion to question the coach's capabilities or object to his strategy because "These guys run their own show." According to Goon, "Track is not really a team sport; it involves individual effort. One runs for self-improvement. Members of the track team will run under most conditions."

But there are those other sports in which the problem of quitters exist, and the problem is by no means trivial. A few students who choose to leave teams in the middle of the season will agree to talk about their reasons for doing so. But most students in

this position would prefer not to talk at all.

A typical response came from an ex-football player: "I would rather not discuss it. I will be graduating this year and things have been going well. I want to keep it that way." But those students who speak on this touchy subject, both on and off the record, have specific complaints concerning the management of the athletic department at Bowdoin.

Woodrose, a four-member contemporary music group at Bowdoin College, will present a benefit concert on Monday evening, March 18, to help raise money for the quarter's trip to the 17th annual Notre Dame Collegiate Jazz Festival.

The program will be held at 7:30 p.m. in the Daggett Lounge of Wentworth Hall at the Bowdoin Senior Center. Admission will be 75 cents and tickets will be on sale at the door.

Members of Woodrose are Alan Kamen '75, the pianist; Traver Kennedy '75, on the bass; Gary Cullen '75, on the drums; and Jo Anne Greene '76, on the flute.

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Dinner With A Cadaver?

Graduate Recounts Miseries Of Med School

by SAUL GREENFIELD

"I wish to congratulate you on attaining, what all of you claimed during your interviews to be, a goal you've striven for since parturition."

—(Former) Dean Alfred Gellhorn, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia, Pa., September 4, 1973.

It was hot, 98 degrees, and muggy in that Philadelphia lecture hall. From massive gilt frames the stern faces of Benjamin Rush, Joseph Leidy and

"It's all well and good to think of medical school as a community of scholars, all of us striving to help humanity. To some extent that is true. But there's not as much cooperation or communal concern as one would like. In fact, I should warn you right now, that you are in an ugly swamp, up to your asses in mud, with alligators snapping all around."

That last sentence got a good laugh. I roared and earned a few stares, since my laugh is somewhat distinctive. Only a month or so later, I recalled what she

A is considered a disgrace. Further, the medical schools know it, and the premeds know that the medical schools know it. Hence, 4.0 G.P.A.'s abound and they'll do anything to keep it that way. Among the more common practices are lab book thefts, falsification of lab data, the feeding of wrong information to classmates at strategic times, ingenious brown-nosing, and something at which the girls seem especially adept — breaking down in front of professors in tearful genuflection.

I present this as background, because one must realize that most people go to large universities, not small country colleges. The majority of my classmates, moreover, went to large universities, many of which were among the most selective in the country. And they came out on top — the very top. Quite expectedly, they are products of their environment.

This fall's anatomy course best exemplifies the behavior of these products. One quickly learns in anatomy that knowledge is power and prestige. If you know the branches of the external carotid artery before anyone else, you get points; you're better, brighter, bigger. At the beginning of daily dissection, the repartee commences. You're tested by your partner. He asks you something to see if you know it. If you don't, he smiles. "Better look it up," he suggests, feigning concern. Some people find that the only way to remember structures actively is to dissect them. With six students to a cadaver the politics of dissection can get sticky. I can recall the shenanigans involved in the neck dissection. Your neck, as some of you may find out, is fairly complicated. One man at our table, with uncommon brashness, managed to monopolize the neck and dissect it in-toto.

The laboratory, courtesy of the department, is open 24 hours a day. As the final exam approached, the antics got more bizarre, with people eating din-

ner beside the cadavers to save time and then staying until three or four in the morning. One true competitor slept overnight in the laboratory, thinking, I suppose, to somehow imbibe the material during R.E.M. A friend of mine rightly commented that few seemed concerned about how much anatomy they knew; the main worry was how much one knew in relationship to everyone else.

The one-upmanship and the desperate use of time were endemic to the other courses. The fervor peaked during final exam. Before exam week, two students had nervous breakdowns and left.

The crucial point is that none of this was engendered by the faculty. On the contrary, they kept urging us to calm down, to go to the gym, to see a play or two. One suggestion was to "take a bottle of rose to a park and study." In addition, the grading system is basically pass-fail. The pressure, then, the anxiety, the nervous breakdowns, the childish verbal exchanges, were all self-inflicted. I am as guilty as those I indict. No matter how well intentioned you were, it was difficult to avoid

transcripts. (They check up on you in the summer if you are eventually accepted.) You are evaluated on a point system. Nine points signifies admission. That, however, is not as analytical as you might think, since hundreds have the same point total before the interview. The interview, then, a misused, idiotic criterion, becomes the discriminating factor.

An insightful tale came to me via a student who sits on the admissions committee. A Penn graduate student, who had applied to the medical school last year and was rejected, was reapplying. Her point total, 7.2, was the same as last year, except that this time she submitted two new letters of recommendation from medical school faculty members. Those two letters had to now be assigned a point value. "Well, how much are they worth?" someone asked. They bantered a few figures around. 1 point? 2 points? 1.5? A half a minute later they settled on 1.5. Well, 1.5 + 7.2 = 8.7. "She's out. Next!"

Though you may not believe it, I hope that this essay doesn't discourage anyone. Medicine, de-

Med school is "an ugly swamp with alligators all around ..."

other former Pennsylvania mentors surveyed 160 sweaty and anxious first year medical students. I had come ten minutes early and sat in the back row, in order to get a look at the class. As they filed through both sets of double doors at each end of the hall, I recognized two former high-school classmates. I had begun to form impressions almost immediately by noticing facial expressions. Few people smiled, a very few seemed confident, while the rest were, not surprisingly, unsure, the edges of their mouths curved neither up nor down in a Mona Lisa-like ambiguity. And, of course, everyone was uncomfortable in the sticky heat.

The first day was set aside for orientation. We were to hear several speakers, get some grandfatherly advice and encouragement. Dean Gellhorn led off the program with pleasing compliments and platitudes — telling us how well qualified we all were, how we should always remember our obligations to society, how medical education has changed over the years, etc., etc., etc. The only worthwhile talk (and I was later to find out how accurate it was) was given by a fourth year student, a woman.

had said, and I didn't find it funny any longer. Because, future doctors of America, it's appallingly true.

This article might benefit those at Bowdoin who are interested in medicine. At the very least it might psychologically forewarn some students, since one of the many things Bowdoin does not accomplish is the preparation of her sons and daughters for decompression into the real world.

The premedical program at Bowdoin, despite what many might think, is very relaxed. That is not to say it's soft or unsuccessful, but it's not competitive. The program at Penn's undergraduate college, on the other hand, is a zoo. There are several hundred pre-meds there who are dead serious about medicine. Over 300 eventually apply to medical school, and despite the college's declining reputation, about 70% get in. So on campus they comprise a hefty plurality. I always see them in the medical school library hunched over organic chemistry texts, or trying to find out from each other who has how many A's in what subjects.

The grade curve at Penn is so ludicrous that anything below an

"One quickly learns that knowledge is power and prestige."

what seemed to be a mass psychology. We were caught in the maelstrom. And if one is interested in academic medicine and research, or if one wants to be a hot diagnostician, this psychology is one's life.

A word about admissions. At Penn, the only permanent admissions staff consists of two secretaries. There is a temporary committee consisting of faculty members and students. The recommendations you solicit are rarely, if ever, read. What statistics you yourself write down on the application are not systematically checked against official

spite doctors, is a worthwhile endeavor. If you should go to medical school, please, please, harken to Pogo's axiom "We have met the enemy, and they is us." Work hard, very hard, because the fact is you can't be effective without knowing a great deal. But do yourself and your classmates a favor, be a mensch.

Saul Greenfield, '73, is a former editor of the Orient.

To Do



Movies And Plays

Sunday, March 17

Open Dress Rehearsal of student-written plays in the Experimental Theatre at 8:00 p.m.; Bates Play — *A Midsummer Night's Dream* in Schaeffer Theatre at 8:00 p.m.; Colby Films: *Pound* (Robt. Downey) and *The Great Blondino* (Robt. Nelson) in the Lovejoy Auditorium at 7:30 p.m.

Friday, March 15

Monterrey Pop (Janis Joplin, Jimi Hendrix, Otis Redding, Jefferson Airplane) in Smith Auditorium at 7:00, 8:45, 10:30 p.m.; Colby's Newman Center presents *East of Eden* (Steinbeck) at 7:00 and 9:30 p.m.; "Passing Thru" a musical review featuring a historical chronology of black music, in Wentworth Hall at 7:30 p.m.; Colby's Powder & Wig presents *The Lower Depths* (Gorki) in the Opera House at 8:00 p.m.; Bates presents "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in Schaeffer Theatre at 8:00 p.m.

Saturday, March 16

In Schaeffer Theatre at Bates *A Midsummer Night's Dream* at 8:00 p.m.; In Bates Filene Room at 7:00 and 9:30 p.m., "Arsenic & Old Lace"; In Pickard Theater at 8:30 p.m. is Marshall Dodge, humorist of "Bert and I" fame; In Colby's Waterville Opera House is the Drama *The Lower Depths* at 8:00 p.m.; In Smith Auditorium is "Harambee" a program of black entertainment at 9:00 p.m.

Music

Friday, March 15

Colby: at 12:30 p.m. noon-day recital in Given Auditorium by Professor Armstrong.

Sunday, March 17

Bates International Fair with foreign students in Chase Hall, 12 noon to 10:00 p.m.

Monday, March 18

Wentworth Hall — Woodrose, a student jazz group. In an effort to raise money for the group's trip to the Notre Dame Collegiate Jazz Festival at 7:30 p.m.

Saturday, March 23

Bates Spring Festival — College Choir, Concert Band, Pep Band, Deansmen & Merimanders.

Art

Bowdoin: Museum of Art — Images of New World Natives; Museum of Art (Downstairs Gallery) — Posters by David L. Goines; Moulton Union — Drawings, Watercolors, Sculpture by E. Gamble; Senior Center — Student Art Display. Bates: Treat Gallery — Painting, Drawings by Donald Lent.

Edited By Joanne Golden

TV



Saturday, March 16

The Return of Phoenix, 12 noon (8); The Killers, 2 p.m. (10); Movie: Twice in a Lifetime, 8 p.m. (6); The Merchant of Venice: Theatre, 8:30 p.m. (8); Movie: "Night Games", 9:30 p.m. (6); NHL Hockey, 7:30 p.m. (10); NCAA East Regional Championship Basketball, 2 p.m. (6).

Sunday, March 17

Israel: 5 Years Young, 12 noon (8); The White Collar Worker, 10 p.m. (6); Movie: "Smiles of a Summer Night" — Ingmar Bergman, 5:10 p.m. (10); A His-

torical Study of American Women, 8 p.m. (13).

Monday, March 18

Republican Platform Committee Hearing, 9 p.m. (10); Documentary: Am. All Volunteer Army, 8 p.m. (10); Movie: "Z", 9 p.m. (8).

Tuesday, March 19

The Curious Case of Vitamin E, 8:30 p.m. (10); Movie: "The Devil's Daughter", 8:30 p.m. (8).

Wednesday, March 20

The Oil Shortage: Special, 10 p.m. (6).

Thursday, March 21

The Oil Shortage: Special, 10 p.m. (6).



Rooming Rush Nears Completion; Applicants Shun Coleman, Moore

by JOHN HAMPTON

Pressure for on-campus housing has increased with the size of the student body and again this fall a large percentage of the freshmen will be crowded into triples. Housing assignments for upperclassmen have been tentatively completed and whatever is left is being held for the newcomers.

"People (upperclassmen) who didn't get in applications will have a lot of trouble getting housing," says Ms. Alice Early, Assistant Dean of Students, who has the task of sorting out student's territorial imperatives. Most of the registered, however, are slated to

receive either their first or second choice, but in the high request buildings (Appleton, Hyde and the new apartments) there may be some disappointments.

Students hurt their own cause by being too specific in their room selections, Ms. Early stated. Some people, for instance, signed up for three suites on a quad instead of choosing one room and then indicating a floor preference. Due to the popularity of the lodging in question, some students will find themselves in the street unless they voice further preferences to Ms. Early. Any upperclassmen as yet unregistered will have to wait until June when

the class of 1978 is tucked in to receive attention.

Request patterns were similar to those of other years as Hyde, Appleton, Maine and Winthrop (newly coed for next fall) all found eager tenants while Coleman and Moore Halls sold like hotels on Baltic and Mediterranean. Oddly enough, these two residences top the list for freshman occupancy next year.

The Senior Center, too, will increase its share from one to two or three floors of freshman. The specter of isolation that separate haunted Ms. Early's decision to integrate freshmen into the Center did not appear since most of the class of '77 have chosen to eat at fraternities or in the Union.

Fraternities were undersubscribed by about 25 spaces and are a cause of concern to the Dean. "There are a lot of good reasons for not living in a fraternity," said Ms. Early, "but for every vacancy, there is one more freshman triple."

With the advent of the housing crunch, the Dean considers empty frat house rooms serious enough to warrant action against brothers who seek to live elsewhere: they get lower preference in tie situations. Ms. Early uses academic credits to decide on who gets the over subscribed rooms and feels, "There is no real fair ground that nobody can contest—I don't really like academic credits but I just haven't thought of a better way to do it."

A lottery, she added, might work as well but the planning would have to be carefully thought out.

Glee Club Ousted

Bowdoin Pops On May 9

(ONS) — Bowdoin College alumni and their families, faculty members, students and friends will gather at Symphony Hall in Boston May 9 for the 27th annual "Bowdoin Night at the Pops." The program will feature the Boston Pops Orchestra, under the separate direction of Arthur Fiedler, and an appearance by the Bowdoin Meddiebumpsters.

For the first time since 1947, however, the Bowdoin Glee Club will not participate in the program as in past years. Though there are several reasons noted for their elimination, the primary factor appears to be the style of music adopted by the Glee Club over the past years.

"Bowdoin Night at the Pops" is sponsored by the Bowdoin Club of Boston, the nation's largest Bowdoin alumni organization, in support of the College's scholarship program. The concert will begin at 8:30 p.m.

The Meddiebumpsters, a widely known augmented double quartet, will be directed by Stanford L. Brown of Ridgewood, N.J., a Bowdoin senior.

Support for the program has been on the wane, drastically among Bowdoin students and increasingly among alumni. The Pops began to offer such "college nights" early in its career to guarantee the sale of tickets but now its widespread popularity has reduced the need for such special programs. Many college nights have already been done away with.

While students are largely uninspired by the idea of a trip to Boston to hear the Pops, alumni have become dissatisfied with the "new style" of the Glee Club, which performs serious classical pieces. The Pops Orchestra and the Meddiebumpsters perform light and often humorous music which, alumni claim, render the Glee Club's contribution annoyingly incongruous.

Cabot Easton, the President of the Bowdoin Club of Boston, explained, "The older alumni felt it was not their kind of glee club. They remember from their Bowdoin years a lighter program,

like that performed by the Pops and the Meddies."

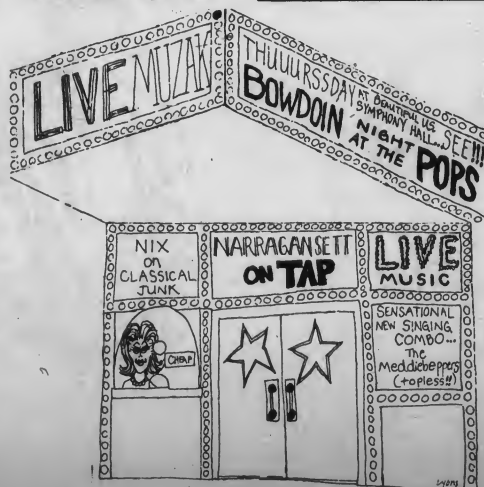
The Bowdoin Club's directors are naturally concerned with the sale of tickets since its scholarship fund is raised by the seventy-five cent donation added to the regular price of a Pops ticket. Whereas Bowdoin people used to comprise eighty to ninety percent of the audience, they now account for far less. In light of the Pops' readiness to eliminate college nights completely, the Bowdoin Club took the action to eliminate the Glee Club as an experimental effort to revive interest. Easton stressed, "This is only a one year decision."

Of paramount concern to the Club, Easton stated, is "program content" and "the Pops," he added, "is not the Glee Club's thing anymore." By eliminating the Glee Club for this year, the Bowdoin Club hopes many alumni, disappointed by the Glee Club's addition to the program in recent years, will return to

(Please Turn To Page Three)

Proctor List

Page 2



BOWDOIN CAMPAIGN PASSES \$9 MILLION MARK — Atty. Vincent B. Welch of Washington, D.C., General Chairman of Bowdoin College's 175th Anniversary Campaign Program, shows Dr. Roger Howell, Jr., President of Bowdoin, that nation-wide fund drive has passed \$9 million mark in its progress toward goal of \$14.5 million.

Controversy Over Funding Hampers Bowdoin PIRG

by SUMNER GERARD

Last year, Ken Santagata, '73 and John Madeiros, '73 led a petition drive to get Bowdoin students involved in Maine's branch of the Public Interest Research Group (PIRG), a Ralph Nader-type organization which is active in consumer welfare and environmental protection. So effective were the efforts of the two seniors that 84% of the student body eventually signed a petition advocating the establishment of a local branch of PIRG.

But a year later, Bowdoin is still not an official member of Maine-PIRG, and it is still uncertain whether students at the college will send full voting representatives to the state organization next year. The original enthusiasm for PIRG appears to have been dulled, or at least obscured, by an interminable controversy over how, and how much, the group should be funded by Bowdoin.

Originally, PIRG enthusiasts proposed a scheme which has worked successfully on other campuses: simply include an optional charge of six dollars per year on each student's term bill. If a student didn't want to contribute, all he would have to do is check off a box on the bill.

But the Administration and the Governing Boards opposed this so-called "negative-checking system" vigorously, on the grounds that it would create undue administrative problems. Moreover, the Dean's Office was reluctant to become involved in earmarking student money for specific uses, thus encroaching on the duties of the Student Activities Fee Committee.

Last spring, another proposal was submitted to the Student Council which provided for the collection of pre-specified PIRG dues from the student activities fund. According to this scheme, the Student Activities Fee Committee would agree to allocate six dollars per student to PIRG, with the assurance that PIRG would return the money to any student who felt strongly enough to request a refund.

The Student Council discussed the refund proposal last November, but failed to reach a consensus, and tabled it for further discussion. While further discussion of the proposal was never pursued, it is generally agreed that the plan is unacceptable. Why should PIRG be a special case? The Afro-American Society cannot go to the Student Activities fee

(Please Turn To Page Three)

Student Contests "Reverse Discrimination" In Admissions

By CURT KOEHLER

(CPS) — Does a university have the right to consider race in its criteria for admissions in order to insure a balance of racial composition in its classes, especially if such action may discriminate against whites with higher traditional academic credentials?

This is the principal issue in *Defunis v. Odegaard*, now before the Supreme Court, and the first such case of "reverse discrimination" to reach the nation's highest judicial tribunal.

Specifically, Marco Defunis, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of Washington (UW) at Seattle and a white student, has claimed that he was denied admission to the university's law school to make room for "less qualified" minority students.

"If he had been black, he would have been in," Defunis' attorney Josef Diamond told the Supreme Court. "He was kept out because he was white."

The "maintenance of a racially-mixed body is a legitimate educational mission in the adequate preparation of lawyers for practice in a pluralistic society," replied Washington State Attorney General Slade Gorton arguing on behalf of UW.

Gorton said the school gives minorities preference in order to correct a history of discrimination that has made them less able to compete with whites on academic tests such as the Law School Admissions Test (LSAT). Gorton further contended that though race was a factor in the admissions procedure, no individual student was admitted or denied admission to the law school solely on the basis of his or her race.

The case thus pits the affirmative action admissions program of the US Law School against Defunis' claims of literal equal protection under the law as guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. Implications of any decision, however, could go far beyond the fate of Defunis' law career.

Affirmative action programs for schools and federally funded projects stemming from the 1964 Civil Rights Act and involving admissions and hiring practices for minorities and women could be upheld or struck down.

The Court's decision "will affect every white who believes that a black was given racial preference in getting a job or promotion, and every man who thinks that he was unfairly passed over in favor of a woman," said *Newsweek*.

The UW Law School has said "minority" applications — those of blacks, Indians, chicanos and Filipinos — were considered separately from those of other applicants, and were compared directly to one another but not to those of non-minority applicants. A black student member of the admissions committee and a committee member affiliated with the Council on Legal Education Opportunity reviewed all such applications.

UW is not alone in establishing special admissions criteria for minorities. An American Association of Law Schools survey of minority enrollment found that of the 1,100 minority students admitted in 1968, more than one third were said by admissions officers to have been preferentially admitted.

Battlelines have already been drawn over the Defunis case, and at least 30 "friend of the court" briefs on behalf of almost 100 organizations have been filed on both sides of the matter. The suit has progressed through a Seattle trial court, where the judge issued an order which had the effect of placing Defunis in law school, and through the Washington State Supreme Court, which reversed that decision. Defunis has, however, been allowed to stay in law school.

Washington State Supreme Court Justice C. J. Hale, dissenting from the majority opinion against Defunis, said, "Preferential treatment under the guise of 'affirmative action' is the imposition of one form of discrimination in place of another."

"A quota by any other name is still a divider of society, a creator

of castes, and it is all the worse for its racial base," said the AntiDefamation League of B'nai B'rith in a brief on behalf of Defunis.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in its brief on behalf of UW, said, "A racial classification is not used to grant a preference but, on the contrary, to alleviate severe discrimination burdening minority groups."

In its majority opinion, the Washington Supreme Court considered it imperative that minorities be better represented in the legal profession because of the critical role attorneys play in the policymaking role of society.

UW attorneys argued the 1971 *Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education* decision affirming the right to use busing as a tool for desegregation "recognized the discretionary authority of school authorities to correct the effects of past discrimination as a matter of important educational policy."

According to James Wilson, Washington state assistant attorney general, the law school was not basing its decision "solely on the basis of race" — one of the charges in the suit.

"They weren't just looking at race and they weren't just looking at test scores," said Wilson.

"Background, potential benefit to the law school, chances of success, and other considerations were included, as well as race."

The case has raised the question of exactly what are appropriate qualifications for admission to law school.

Arguing for almost sole reliance on academic credentials, Defunis has established that 36 minority

students had been admitted although their college grades and LSAT scores were lower than his. The university, however, pointed out that Defunis was a marginal candidate, and that 29 whites who had better scores than he were also rejected while 38 whites with scores lower than his had been admitted.

In a brief prepared on behalf of Harvard, former special prosecutor Archibald Cox said, "If scholarly excellence were the sole or even predominant criterion, Harvard College would lose a great deal of its vitality and

intellectual excellence."

"The various predictors of academic success measured by grades or examinations and assigned papers may be the best measure in judging whether an applicant possesses the school's minimum qualifications," Cox's brief said, "but neither logic nor sound educational policy commands exclusive use of, or even any reliance upon, the predictors in making selections from among the qualified applicants at the second stage of admissions."

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Coleman Hall

Hyde Hall

Maine Hall

Moore Hall

Winthrop Hall

Baxter House

Burnett House

Copeland House

Kellogg House

Smith House

Brunswick Apartments

Mayflower Apartments

Harpwell Street Apartments

Pine Street Apartments

Jane Lanphear '76

John Erickson '76

William James '76

Robert Hatcher '76

Diane Bazell '75

Paul Smith '75

Julie Johnson '76

Michael Fiore '76

Alison Brent '76

J. Taylor Crandall '76

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Stewart Blackburn and Edwin Lee, pictured above with President Howell, have been awarded \$7,000 grants from the Watson Foundation for study next year. Blackburn will spend a year in New Zealand in mycological field study and Lee will focus on Chinese youth organizations.

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Note: (Jack Whitaker '75 of the TD House reports a successful Bowdoin Bermuda Week, and he is already taking names for Bowdoin Bermuda Week '75 next year!)

Slow Dancer

Scaggs Sags In Mediocrity

Boz Scaggs *Slow Dancer* (Columbia KC 32760) Boz Scaggs's new Columbia recording, *Slow Dancer* is strictly a Top 40 effort. At best, *SD* is a mediocre work full of sentimental string arrangements to unimaginative tunes with trite lyrics. But the most unfortunate thing about this recording is that it could have been much better if the arranger and the producer were the least bit talented.

Scaggs's voice is nice; always under control and capable of doing a pretty good Elton John-type wail. The percussionists, guitarists (Boz plays, I think, but there are very few credits so this is a mere guess), bassist and key board players are all capable musicians. Unfortunately, they are never given the chance to show us anything. Every song on *SD* opens with a smooth and tight piano or guitar riff but after a few bars, horn and string sections cover everything up but Boz's voice. The result is a sound

closely akin to those dinner-dance orchestras you find at formal restaurants. It's great music to eat by as long as you don't listen too hard (if you do, you'll be grabbing for the nearest flight sickness bag).

Despite the overall weaknesses of the album, several songs are worth a listen. "You Make It So Hard", the title cut "Slow Dancer", and "Take It For Granted" are all good AM radio tunes but nothing more. If this were the fifties, we could be satisfied with nothing more from an artist than a couple of hit singles followed by eventual obscurity. But after twenty years of rock and roll and all the other types of music that have been influenced by it, people like Scaggs, Chicago, Three Dog Night and plethora of chain saw, heavy metal bands with their Sweet Sixteen sound, grow more and more insipid as time wears on.

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John 7:37, 38.

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Glee Club Style Disturbs Alumni

(Continued From Page One)

"Bowdoin night."

Donald Caldwell, the Glee Club's director, understands that the "new style we do isn't that appealing to old alumni" but did not think it was "the major factor" leading to the Glee Club's elimination. Caldwell finds the decreasing reliance of the Pops on the College nights to sell tickets and the lack of student interest as equally important in the move to reduce the College's role in the program. "Now it's just a night in the name of the College," he stated.

The entire main floor and choice first balcony seats have been reserved for Bowdoin, with reservations to be accepted on a first-come, first-served basis. Reservations must be received before Tuesday, April 16, and tickets will be mailed after that date.

Orchestra ticket prices are \$8.25 (tables with 5 seats, \$41.25); \$7.25 (tables with 5 seats, \$36.25); and \$6.25 (tables with 5 seats, \$31.25). Balcony seats are \$6.75.

Bowdoin students, faculty and staff members, southern Maine alumni and other Maine residents may obtain ticket applications by writing Mrs. Martha Adams, Alumni Office, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine 04011.

Residents of the Boston area may obtain tickets and information by writing or calling Walter E. Bartlett, 15 Huntingdon Rd., Lynnfield, Mass. 01940, telephone (617) 334-4916. A member of Bowdoin's Class of 1953, Mr. Bartlett is in charge of concert arrangements for the Boston Bowdoin Club.

The Boston program has for many years been the opening event of Bowdoin's annual Ivy Weekend, a traditional May period of student relaxation before final exams.

PIRG

(Continued From Page One)

Committee and demand six dollars per student; neither can the Orient the Student Council, nor any of the existing student organizations on campus. Moreover, if every organization were required to give refunds, there would be no sense to collecting the activities fee in the first place.

Meanwhile, the Student Council has recognized PIRG as a *bona fide* student organization, entitled to apply for student activities funds. But whether or not Bowdoin's PIRG receives enough money next year to send voting representatives to Augusta next fall will depend on the decision of the Student Activities Fee Committee.

(Next week: Is PIRG worth it?)



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THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States
Volume CIII Friday, April 5, 1974 Number 18

Nixon Must Pay

The Internal Revenue Service has found that Richard Nixon owes the country nearly half a million dollars in back taxes. Mr. Nixon has agreed to pay the sum, but aides contend that the President might very well have contested the findings. The Internal Revenue Service has not reached a conclusion regarding the possibility of fraud on the part of Mr. Nixon.

The formal explanation sputtered forth by the White House is that the President's lawyers, and whoever else was involved in preparing his tax returns, are responsible for the grave mistakes which were made. The President, being an extremely busy man, does not have the time to carefully examine the work of his counselors, men supposedly capable of filing such returns. Mr. Nixon has more important things to do, such as explain to Dan Rather why he claimed such outrageous deductions for his personal papers, improvements at Key Biscayne and San Clemente, and food for the family at Camp David.

The President will no doubt accept the responsibility for his acts, as he has for the incidents related to Watergate; but the blame, which was heaped upon the shoulders of John Dean and others in the Watergate affair, has already been placed on Mr. Nixon's lawyers.

We believe that the President should accept this blame. He has passed the buck too often. It is very hard to believe that a man of such legal competence could overlook such glaring mistakes in his tax returns, just as it is hard to believe that Mr. Nixon's lawyers would make such errors by mistake, of their own volition, or without the knowledge of their client, the President.

When Vice President Agnew resigned from office in the autumn of 1973, having been accused of crimes committed during his tenure as Governor of Maryland, he received preferential treatment before the law and was not imprisoned for any length of time. It is clear that preferential treatment is now being extended to Richard Nixon, a man who has been involved in massive tax evasion. The President is guilty not only of neglect, as he might wish the country to believe, but of fraud. He has wilfully cheated the government of the United States.

As we have stated in the past, charges of impeachment should be brought against the President immediately. We only hope that Mr. Nixon, with this new financial burden, will be able to afford the cost of living until he is asked to leave the White House.

Leslie Reif

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

Letters To The Editor

Defense! Defense!

To the Editor:

Along with streaking, taking opinionated "pot shots" at selected members of Bowdoin's coaching staff, seems to be becoming somewhat of a campus pastime. I refer particularly to Leslie Reif's article "Distressed Athletes ..." appearing in the March 15 issue of this publication. I find myself in somewhat of a unique position — for I too quit the varsity basketball team — this plus the fact that I played under Coach Bicknell for the better part of two varsity seasons gives, at the very least, some credence to what I have to say.

I too came to Bowdoin with a strong desire to play basketball; I too have played under a lot of good coaches, and while Mr. Bicknell is not the best coach I have ever seen or heard of, he is far from being the worst. Bowdoin does not recruit basketball players, a fact the admissions department has attested to. The college has had some talented players, witness the proverbial "Bobo" years, plus the likes of individuals such as Mike Brennan, Kip Crowley, and yes, Vic Fields. The varsity has actually done quite well on a number of occasions against vastly superior teams — if you'd like particulars see me. They have also lost games they shouldn't have — some of which could undoubtedly be attributed to poor coaching — but the majority of which have to be blamed on the players (I went 1-10 against Amherst in a game we lost by 7 points.)

I am especially upset by two comments in the article — the first being "The guy is simply incompetent." Well Vic, I think two weeks is kind of a short time to judge competency — and if there was "nothing to learn" Red Aurbach's telephone number is probably in the Boston Directory. The second point is just out and out garbage i.e. "There is no real desire to win on the part of the coach." I've played for him Vic — and what ever differences he and I have had — if everyone wanted to win as badly as he does Bowdoin would win a lot more games — and we'd probably both be playing varsity basketball.

I realize this letter may cause some ill feelings and I sincerely apologize to anyone who might take offense. I really mean that — but other toes have been stepped on ... toes which can't very well kick back.

The Orient may have come up with the answers to the whole problem — communication — but remember communication is a two-way street.

Rip Jones '74

Dear Editor:

I have had the unfortunate opportunity to be exposed to your recent issue condemning the basketball program in general and Ray Bicknell in particular. As a Bowdoin graduate ('65), former basketball player and presently in the coaching field, I feel compelled to make a somewhat enlightened reply.

For some reason or other, Bowdoin until the 1962-63 season had very great difficulty in basketball competition. From that season on Bowdoin began to gradually build to a competitive level. The beginning was a State Series Championship that season and the progress culminated in team, player and coach awards in the 1968-69 season. The man who changed the picture was Ray Bicknell.

His teaching and coaching abilities are well recognized throughout the profession. He is personally responsible for the majority of the basketball knowledge that I possess. His

influence is felt throughout the entire state at the high school and college level, and he is in demand as a clinic and camp instructor every summer.

A majority of the comments made in your article are unenlightened, vague and on a frustrated individual level. This leads me to believe that you are taking advantage of a negative situation and the fact that the quality of the individual player is the prime criteria for success or failure, not the coaching system. Perhaps a check of the situation regarding the background and abilities of the dissatisfied players would be more beneficial toward presenting a more clear picture of the issues.

Bowdoin is competing on a strong athletic level and needs total cooperation to make the effort successful. I'm sure that greater productivity in all programs could take place with a greater spirit of cooperation and support rather than divisiveness.

I found that cooperation and responsiveness brought out the best in myself and Ray Bicknell and feel that if this is done with enthusiasm, that the situation will certainly improve.

Sincerely,
Richard L. Whitmore, Jr.
Varsity Basketball Coach
Colby College

Proxy's Proxy

Dear Sir:

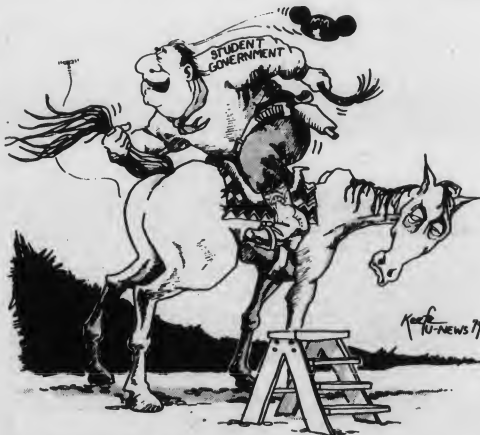
It was my supreme misfortune to have been met earlier this evening with a request to serve as proxy for Keith Halloran, one of Coleman Hall's representatives to the Student Council. He assured me that it is perfectly proper for a representative to designate an alternate in the event of an unavoidable absence. Being a member of his constituency, I agreed to attend the meeting in

revealed that, at the outset of the meeting, twenty-nine of the forty-three names called answered present; of those comprising this narrow quorum, about half indicated their presence with the response: "Substitute!" None of these, not I, nor "Deke" Campbell, nor anyone else was challenged or required to present any sort of credentials whatever.

Note that I say, "at the outset of the meeting"; this is due to the fact that, immediately following the first order of business (that it be recommended to the various fraternities that the Ivies House Parties be held on the weekend of April 27, to avoid conflict with athletic, dramatic, and musical events) was passed, a special-interest group from Masque and Gown, all of whom voted on the measure, got up and quit the assembly en masse. This exodus was enough to destroy the marginal quorum and render the council constitutionally impotent for the remainder of the evening.

This, however, did not prevent the august body from considering nominations to the Student Judiciary Board, a process which consumed a good forty-five to sixty minutes, most of which was spent watching Miss Bates and Vice-president Fred Honnell count scores of names chosen from two separate lists. One delegate commented that at least half the names were unfamiliar to him, and desired some character reference; this was denied, and the wheels of government ground on. The perpetration of this debacle saw a disgruntled Campbell leave in exasperation, leaving the hapless Deke alone altogether unrepresented. Let me add that DKE was not the only constituency to lose its representation during this time.

As the meeting slogged on to its eventual end, the Council continued to slog on toward



his stead. I was somewhat disturbed, however, to learn that Mr. Halloran was to serve as proxy to Jeff Harding, a DKE representative, as well as representing his Coleman constituency; this is supposedly justified by the fact that Halloran is a Deke living in Coleman. He did not transfer Mr. Harding's proxy to me, but to my roommate, John Campbell, an independent. Despite this somewhat questionable selection of delegates, my roommate and I departed for the meeting hoping to be able to vote on the issues raised without facing some sort of embarrassing credentials challenge.

This, however, ought to have been the least of our concerns; in fact, the questionable authority of representatives to this particular meeting was the rule rather than the exception. A check with Secretary Mary Ann Bates

God knows what end. Unfortunately, no end is in sight. Perhaps one will be found at the next meeting — that is, if enough representatives show up to deal with a problem ironically tabled at tonight's meeting because of the poor turnout — the problem of S.C. representative absenteeism.

Why does this organization exist?

Yours in somewhat shaken apathy
Joe Farrell, '77

Censorship?

March 17, 1974

Dear Editor:

Regarding Mr. Cole's letter to the Orient of March 15, in which he decried the severe abridgement of his review of *She Stoops to Conquer* in the March 8 issue, allow me to say that in this matter (Please Turn To Page Five)

CBS News Reviews Status Of U.S. Private Colleges

by G. CYRUS COOK

Friday evening, March 29, CBS television News presented a probing program concerning the troublesome state of private colleges in America today. Along with being informative, the show brought to the surface many things that have been on the minds of everyone who is involved in private education at the college level.

I am sure most Bowdoin students have asked themselves at least several dozen times whether or not such an experience is worth the time and the

money. Certainly the many empty-pocketed parents ask this question more often and with more seriousness than do their children.

The CBS program concluded that the cost of private education is rising whereas its quality is declining. The college presidents interviewed from both public and private institutions commented on the "sad" situation presently existing; more and more private schools closing, adding to the already obese enrollments of public schools. As one president analogized, "I regret this as

much as I regret seeing the small state roads being overtaken by the massive interstate highway systems." Improper financial and growth planning and the growing tendency of youth deciding not to attend school were the administrators' valid reasons for the new decline.

But even more interesting were the occasional comments of students on the subject. Criticism of the misleading faculty-student ratios at the smaller schools and the "publish or perish" syndrome that drives many of the bright but untutored to early graves won applause from the viewer.

Like everywhere else, Bowdoin's classes are too big, and although our faculty is usually available on an individual basis, the classroom is the most important place for the students to be able to openly discuss ideas. As for the publishing and tenure business, much has been said but little done to change this ailing anachronism. There are too many obscure journals of the scholarly nature which are being kept alive by struggling junior faculty who are forced to play Edmund Wilson in order to obtain a permanent job. Certainly

faculty members need to keep up on their own studies but they owe more of their time to students who every year are paying more for this "privileged" education. As one student said on the program, "there are too many professors but not enough who are really teachers." For the many capable "teaching" professors, only the foolish tenure system can be blamed for taking away time that could be put to better use.

As for inadequate instructors, found at every school, some kind of student along with peer appraisal is necessary if a school is going to maintain academic excellence. Dartmouth College, in order to make wiser decisions, seeks the candid opinions of alumni who were involved with those instructors up for promotion. Such a plan is fair if the majority of students questioned are individuals of high character.

One particular aspect of the program that was fascinating concerned the confused state of future planning at private colleges. Now that the birth rate has dropped and the Vietnam War is over, colleges realize that their recent building plans have been too elaborate. Many schools are now turning off heat and water in

dormitories, classrooms and labs which were built only a few years ago to accommodate a supposed influx of students. New buildings are fine if they are a necessary contemporary addition to a school. No longer can the unpredictable enrollments of the future be predicted adequately.

As the CBS program stated, many private liberal arts institutions believe that the only road to salvation is paved with an emphasis on specialization. Such a condition may sadly be unavoidable in the future. But liberal arts schools which decide to put all their eggs into one intellectual "basket" are at the base, very hypocritical. If small liberal arts schools must alter their educational philosophy radically to stay alive, it will be a blatant expression of their profound irreverence for tradition. T. S. Eliot wrote, "Tradition is a matter of much wider significance. It cannot be inherited, and if you want it you must obtain it by great labour." With the squeeze being put on private schools and colleges, those who are interested in keeping this type of education alive are going to have to sweat and "labour" a great deal from now on.



Members of the cast of "The War Between the Mustard and the Mayonnaise," presented as part of the annual one-act play contest, with playwright Sammie Robinson (below left) and best director Doug Kennedy (below right). John Mace (second from top left) and Jerry Bryant were voted best actors for their performances. Other award winners included Dick Tuttle (best play) and Beth Taylor (best actress).

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(Continued From Page Four)
I have no sympathy for either party.

Editing is, unavoidably perhaps, a form of censorship, if done well, a mild form, but if done with little critical discretion, one of the most tyrannical forms imaginable. It is, after all, the writers, both the factual reporters and the interpretive columnists, who constitute the backbone of any

news publication. For the editors of these publications to mercilessly, and without consultation, arbitrarily alter or shorten any article submitted to them is to undermine the system of the free press from within the organization itself. Editors must accept Voltaire's exhortation to defend what their writers say, even if they do not themselves agree with those stated opinions;

and by far the best way to do this is tacitly, to faithfully present in print each article in toto as written, though after correcting spelling and grammar, of course. To tamper with an article any more than this is to overstep the responsibilities of the editorial position and to indulge in a form of fraud by misrepresenting the writer's true stance, which he himself is perfectly capable of expressing without any assistance from the editor or anyone else. To omit portions of a newspaper article may not seem like much of a sin; but it is when it is considered that the writer of that article must have put each phrase in it for a specific reason, and therefore the omission of even one word will undoubtedly cause some difference in meaning from what was originally intended.

Editorial censorship is especially dangerous when it concerns a by-lined article, when any opinion which is expressed, or which appears to be expressed, will perceive to be attributed to the person whose name appears, and not to the editor who may have changed it. Certainly this is an injustice.

Mr. Cole, now a mere underling writer like the rest of us, undoubtedly has some affinity with my position on censorship by omission; but in his former grandeur as Orient editor, he seemed rather callous toward it.

For instance, in the Orient of November 9, 1973 I was represented as saying that Paul Smith's "letter in response to my column of two weeks ago betrays an area of human endeavor which too often is unfairly represented both by its adherents and by its critics." What I had actually written concerning Paul's attitude toward the arts was that his letter "betrays a rare sensitivity to an area of human endeavor." Though Editor Cole assured me that it was a printer's error which had utterly reversed the meaning of my sentence, I wrote another letter asking him to publish the correction in the next issue. This correction was never printed, a fact which clearly places the blame for this misrepresentation, not on the printer, but on him, just as the blame for his own misrepresentation is clearly on you, Mr. Poor.

Sincerely,
Eric von der Luft

Letters To The Editor

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SPORTS

BOWDOIN ORIENT

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SPORTS

Season Review

Team Explains Ice Troubles

by TOM DE MARIA

It can be unanimously agreed upon that a season record of 8-14 for Bowdoin's Varsity Hockey team is nothing to boast about, but by no means should this same record be used as a tool of defilement.

When I happened to hear comments by some rather speculative onlookers, such as, "They don't care," or "They're not disciplined or in shape," I thought it would be appropriate to find out if these allegations were true. This article contains the feelings of many of the players themselves, expressed through personal interviews, since they are the ones who know the real reasons behind the losing season. So, let it be told.

The major concern of the players was the month lay-off during the Christmas break. The consensus felt that this extended vacation detracted from the momentum of the team. As defensive star John Vigneron stated, "The month lay-off killed the momentum of the team and momentum is important to a hockey team. At the Williams tournament, team morale was high and we played incredibly, it just wasn't the same after the break."

Another reason cited by the players was the highly improved

competition in the division. "The division had more balanced competition," stated Sean Hanley, "It was highly improved." Junior Jeff Baker added that "State schools have improved a lot, especially Salem State and Boston State." John Vigneron also noted that "other schools included freshmen in their program where we didn't." To further illustrate the concept of the improved division, senior Bruce Anderson pointed out that "in previous years, playoff teams held 12-1 records, for example, whereas this year, teams made it with four or five losses."

A lack of confidence and concentration was another explanation of the team's failure. There were quite a few mental lapses on the ice this season. "When the other team got ahead, we just seemed to let down," stated sophomore defenseman Bob Quirk. "There was a lackadaisical attitude, due to a lack of confidence, in certain players," noted first-line wing Bernie Gallacher. Voicing an opposite view, John Vigneron claimed, "This makes you work twice as hard, even though it doesn't look it on the ice."

Needless to say, this breakdown of confidence and lack of consistent scorers did lead to sloppy passing and rough stick handling, not to mention low

scoring. It was also added that if the team was in the lead, their heads swelled with the score. Thus, it all leads to a string of consistently disastrous third periods.

A further reason for the team's failure, was pointed out by junior Chuck Carrigan, namely, "We didn't capitalize when the other team made a mistake but when we made mistakes, they cost us." This result can also be a consequence of the previously mentioned lack of confidence and concentration.

Contrary to common thought, the players felt that the team as a whole did produce an all out effort. The consensus agreed that not many players, if any, took it easy and that, of course, none wanted to lose. As Sean Hanley neatly summed it, "We did play all out," and that the majority cared a great deal."

As for the coaching staff, most players felt that Coach Sid Watson did the best he could and that he was right in there with them. Some noticed that Coach Watson began to lose some of his composure but agreed that he was never put under so much pressure in the past and was not accustomed to losing.

In sum, this year's varsity hockey players attributed their limited success this season to a few basic reasons: the month lay-off following the Christmas vacation and its destruction of team momentum, improved competition in the division, a lack of confidence and concentration, and a few other consequences. Bernie Gallacher summed it all up when he said, "It was a frustrating season." May it now rest in peace. Amen.



Coach Sid Watson and team members during a practice session.

Swimmers Place 11th

by BARBARA HILL

In their final performance of the season, the Polar Bear swimmers proved that they are undoubtedly the finest team in the history of swimming at Bowdoin College.

At the NCAA college division nationals, held in Long Beach, California on March 21, 22, and 23, they succeeded in finishing in eleventh place in a field of more than 70 teams. Special recognition is in the offing for four of the five swimmers participating, who, by their individual performances, are candidates for All-American.

First place went to Chico State of California, one of the majority of schools which dwarfed Bowdoin in student population size. The only New England team to do better than Bowdoin was Springfield College, which tied for ninth place.

Bowdoin's most outstanding performances were turned in by

sophomore star Dave Thurber, who swam five events, finishing fourth in his three individual events and ninth as a member of the 800 yard freestyle relay team. Dave set a new college record in the 200 yard backstroke with a time of 2:00.1, just missing breaking the two minute barrier, and he broke his old college mark in the 200 yard individual medley with the new time of 2:01.2. In the 100 yard backstroke Dave again finished fourth with a 55.4, not quite up to his mark set in the New England. His split for his 200 yard leg of the 800 free relay fell to a new personal best of 1:51.3 and was very important for their ninth place finish.

Another old college record fell as Steve Potter '76, swam the 400 yard individual medley for 4:24.6, a time which earned him ninth place. Steve also anchored the 800 free relay and split at 1:47.9.

Rick Rendall '76, tied his college record of 22.2 for the 50 free, finishing eleventh in the finals, and he swam second on the 800 free relay.

Freshman Jeff McBride didn't fare too well in individual events at his first nationals, but he did turn in two surprisingly good relay splits. As a member of the 400 free relay, he did his 100 in 48.6 seconds, and for the 800 free relay, he swam his 200 with a time of 1:46.1. Both these times would be college records if done from a flat start, and indicate that Jeff, who usually stars in the distance events, has the potential to develop into an equally good sprinter.

Coach Charlie Butt, who is chairman of the NCAA Rules Committee, was of course extremely proud of his team, which incidentally set new school records in thirteen events this year. "Most teams are awed by the quality and scope of the competition in the national meet," he commented, "and consequently they don't perform as well there as they do in the regular season. But our guys kept their heads and they did some of their best times ever."



Lax: A Successful Trip

(BNS) — Coach Mort LaPointe's 1974 Bowdoin College varsity lacrosse team is starting in where his record-breaking 1973 squad left off.

This year's team returned to the Bowdoin campus Friday after opening its schedule with an impressive three-game Pennsylvania tour during which it defeated Lehigh 12-6, bombed a weak Haverford squad 23-0 and thumped Villanova 10-6.

LaPointe's current roster includes most of his 1973 players who racked up the most successful season in the 15-year history of the sport at Bowdoin with a record of 13 wins and 2 losses while amassing all previous Bowdoin lacrosse scoring records. The 1973 Polar Bear squad lost a 5-4 overtime thriller to Williams in the finals of the ECAC's first lacrosse tournament.

"Our defense, which is relatively inexperienced, had a little trouble clearing in our opening game against Lehigh but they

improved considerably over the next two games and did a good, solid job against Villanova," LaPointe said.

Joe Spaulding and Charlie Corey, who hold several Bowdoin scoring records, were the leading scorers during the three-game Pennsylvania swing. Spaulding scored 10 goals and was credited with 2 assists for a total of 12 points. Corey had 7 goals and 12 assists for 19 points.

Other scoring leaders included (goals-assists-points listed in that order): Dave Hansel, 4-7-11; Tom Tsagarakis, 3-4-7; Ken Hollis, 3-3-6; Jon Bell, 4-1-5; Mal Gauld, 4-0-4; Chris Hill, 2-1-3; and Tom Darrin, 2-0-2.

Scoring one goal each were John Bannister, John Erickson, Dave Jordan, Bill Lynch, Kei Tyler, and Noel Webb.

Dave Jordan, the team's veteran goalie, had a total of 37 saves during the three games.

The Polar Bears resume their schedule with a home game against Nichols April 10 at 3 p.m.

Steve DeMaio Wins MVW

by PETE EMMONS

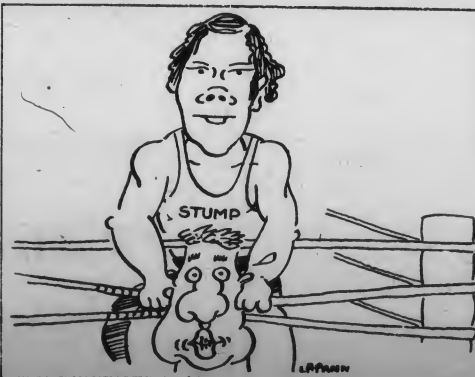
During a recent banquet held at Coach Soule's house, Steve DeMaio was voted "Most Valuable Wrestler" of the 1973-74 Bowdoin Team. He had compiled a record of 7-2-1 during the season while wrestling in the 150-pound class — one of the tougher weight divisions.

Nicknamed the "Stump" by his teammates, DeMaio had suffered a hyper-extension of the elbow a week prior to the New England Tournament. It was doubtful whether he would be able to make the trip. But, fortunately for the team, Steve recovered in time to undermine one of the biggest

upsets of the tournament by apprehending the captain of the W.P.I. team, Eric Isbister, by a score of 6-5. Isbister was seeded 3rd and was only beaten by Steve's last minute takedown.

After reaching the semi-finals of his class, Steve unfortunately re-injured his elbow and was forced to take a 6th place in the 150-pound class which was eventually won by Leroy of Springfield.

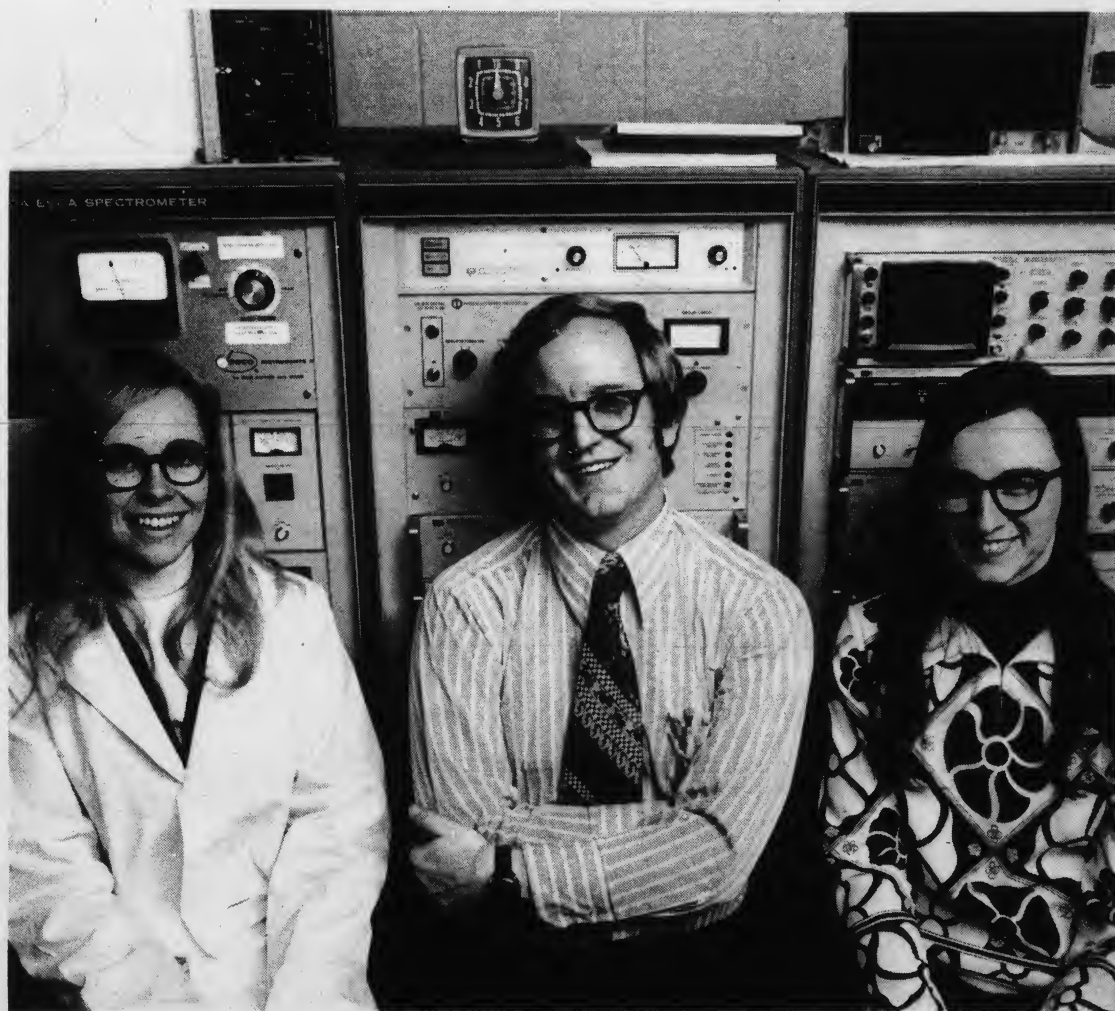
After being asked about his plans for next year, Steve said that he would like to keep in good enough shape to get down to 150 again next year.



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When we hired these researchers, we invited them to raise more questions than they answered.



Making your mark in business used to mean carving a comfortable niche for yourself and staying there. Promotion was simply a matter of time, provided you could spend 20 years in the process. But, today, business depends on technology. Technology that can't wait a moment if it's going to keep pace with what's happening.

That's why, at Kodak, our basic reliance on scientific research makes the need for creative young minds more demanding than ever. We must have people with drive and ambition, impatient to put what they've learned into practice. People who get all the freedom and responsibility they can handle, and tackle our problems with their ideas.

Which, we're happy to say, has helped many of our scientists yield important discoveries. For example:

The woman on the left has devised new and improved photographic materials for specialized scientific applications in fields such as astronomy and holography. The young man is an expert on surface analysis. His work in photoelectron spectroscopy helps to identify unknown substances. The woman on the right has a

dual background in gas chromatography and trace metal analysis, which she's applied to analyzing pollution in rivers and streams.

They came up with new problems while solving some of our old ones. But they've uncovered some promising answers, too. As they continue their research, you may read about them again. The oldest is just over 30.

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Down East Growth

PARC Analysis Eyes Southern Maine Economics

by JOSEPH KAMIN

The economic growth of Maine's southern midcoastal area would be stimulated by more public transportation, more rental housing, stricter land use controls and stronger anti-pollution enforcement measures, the Bowdoin College Public Affairs Research Center (PARC) said today.

The recommendations were included in a 110-page "Socio-Economic Analysis of the Southern Mid Coast Region" by Carl E. Veazie, Director of PARC, for the Southern Mid Coast Regional Planning Commission. Preparation of the report was financially aided by a grant from the Maine State Planning Office and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The study offers a broad range of suggestions for improving community planning and public services in a 1,024 square mile area from Freeport to Waldoboro. The region includes the Cumberland County towns of Brunswick, Freeport and Harpswell; the Sagadahoc County communities of Topsham, Bath, West Bath, Arrowsic, Phippsburg, Georgetown, Woolwich, Bowdoin and Bowdoinham; and the Lincoln County towns of Boothbay, Boothbay Harbor, Southport, Westport, Edgcomb, Wiscasset, Dresden, Alna, Newcastle, Bristol, South Bristol, Monhegan, Damariscotta, Bremen, Nobleboro, Jefferson and Waldoboro.

Mr. Veazie said most of the report's recommendations are designed to improve the quality of life in the region and pave the way for continued population growth without undesirable side effects.

Noting that "there is virtually no public transit in the area," the survey states that some 80 percent of the region's employed residents ride automobiles to work. Mr. Veazie said more transit is needed for workers and the elderly without autos. "Expanded mini-bus service is needed," he added.

The report says the total number of housing units in the region rose from 19,000 in 1940 to 30,000 in 1970 and is expected to increase to 40,000 by the year 2000.

But additional rental housing is needed for transient workers, naval personnel and students, the study says.

The report urges stricter land use controls and construction standards for mobile homes, which have increased by 175 percent since 1960.

"Stronger enforcement is needed to reduce more quickly the quantity of pollution by untreated sewage," Mr. Veazie writes.

The region's total population rose from 48,000 persons in 1940 to 68,000 in 1970 and is projected to increase to 85,000 by the end of this century, but there are only four communities with population densities exceeding 100 persons per square mile. The population of the area doubles in the summertime due to the influx of seasonal residents and tourists, the survey says.

Although manufacturing is by far the greatest employer in the region, providing one-third of all earnings, it is growing less rapidly than construction, trade, professional services and public administration. Employment in the resource industries — agriculture, forestry, fisheries and mining — is expected to decline further, the report states.

Mr. Veazie writes that although median family income rose from \$4,900 in 1960 to \$8,200 in 1970, median earnings of females are

only half those of males. "Efforts should be made," he adds, "to generate higher-paying steady jobs for females."

To increase the quality of housing, improve the health of residents and conserve energy, the report recommends uniform building and housing codes, stricter safety standards and insulation requirements. In some areas, the survey says, more subsidized housing is needed for the poor and elderly.

Most of the rising sales of agricultural products in Lincoln and Sagadahoc Counties (from \$2.1 million in 1929 to \$7.5 million in 1969) are of poultry and dairy products, the survey states, but both cropland and pastureland have diminished drastically during the last 40 years.

"The future of agriculture in this region," Mr. Veazie writes, "appears to be tied closely with poultry, rather than dairying and crops. It seems likely that pressures of urbanization will further reduce land devoted to pasture and crops."

The volume of finfish landed at Lincoln and Sagadahoc County ports has fallen drastically while shellfish landings shot up from \$1.7 million in 1967 to \$5.8 million in 1972. Declaring that future landings of finfish do not appear promising, Mr. Veazie warns that the most important

commercial shellfish — lobsters, shrimp, worms and clams — "will continue to be significant to the economy only if depletion and pollution can be controlled."

"The over-catching of lobsters must be reduced by more stringent licensing or the establishment of closed seasons in order to allow greater reproduction of the species. Although possible barring of foreign fishermen from the nearby continental shelf might ultimately increase the supply of seriously depleted finfish, it appears unlikely that the lobster supply would also be increased near the shoreline."

"The gradual elimination of sewer outfalls along the coast may eventually increase the saleable crop of clams. Warm water effluent from the Maine Yankee and other power plants may increase the quantity of worms and cultivated finfish. Other experiments in aquaculture should be encouraged."

The value of manufacturing production in the region rose from \$87 million in 1952 to \$133 million in 1972, mostly in the Bath-Brunswick area. The principal industries are now shipbuilding and shoes, followed by machinery, foods, paper, electrical equipment, apparel, wood products and printing.

Gross wages paid by manufacturing firms in the area rose by 73 percent between 1952

and 1972, with the most substantial hikes reported in Bath, Brunswick, Waldoboro, Topsham and Freeport. During the same period average wages rose from \$2,916 to \$6,805 — an increase of 133 percent.

"Although all towns benefitted from substantial rises," the report states, "the communities whose industries pay the highest wages are now Bath and Topsham, while the lowest are Bowdoinham, Newcastle and Boothbay Harbor. Industries paying the highest wages are shipbuilding, paper and machinery, while the lowest-paying are food products and fabricated metals."

Mr. Veazie says further land use planning is needed to provide suitable space for potential industries. The most promising industries, he writes, "appear to be ship and boat building, paper and machinery, followed by printing and wood products. The future of apparel, shoes and seafood processing is less certain."

The survey urges better planning for the location and design of future shopping centers and better local planning to retain scenic attractions and avoid "strip" highway development.

Mr. Veazie says that because local property taxes are based on varying assessment rates which differ widely from one community to another, the best measure of tax impact on the individual taxpayer is the "full value tax rate" (total market value of taxable property divided by total tax revenue).

The full value tax rates for 1972, he adds, varied from a low of 9.17 mills in Westport to a high of 37.70 mills in Bath. The rate in Brunswick was 31.92 mills while that of Wiscasset, the site of two power plants, was only 13.31. Most of the towns in Lincoln County have low full-value rates while those in Sagadahoc and Cumberland have rates which are about twice as high.

Copies of the report may be borrowed from high school libraries and town offices and libraries in the region as well as from the southern Mid Coast Regional Planning Commission, 98 Maine St., Brunswick.

MARK ASHFORD

Mark Andrew Ashford, a member of the class of 1974, died suddenly during the early hours of Wednesday, April 3rd. He was 22 years old. A resident of Mercer Island, Washington, Mark was a History major whose academic talents were shown through his repeated election to the scholastic distinction of James Bowdoin Scholar, by earning all "High Honors" grades during a semester last year, and being invited to be interviewed for a Rhodes Scholarship. An accomplished musician, he was a violinist in the Portland Symphony Orchestra, and

had performed at the First Parish Church, where he also was an active member. At the time of his death, he had already been accepted at several law schools. His fraternity was Zeta Psi.

Those who knew Mark considered him quiet, studious, and kind, with an extreme attitude of seriousness underlying his accomplishments as an academician and musician. On behalf of the Bowdoin community, the Orient wishes to express its deep sorrow to the family and friends of Mark for their loss.

To Do

Atlantic's Auditorium at 7:30 p.m.

Friday, April 5

"The Carnival of the New World" — a multi-media extravaganza in Wentworth Hall at 8:00 p.m.

Saturday, April 6

The New York Company of "Jacques Brel Is Alive and Well and Living in Paris" in Pickard Theater at 8:00 p.m.

Movies And Plays

Friday, April 5

Sacco and Vanzetti in Smith Auditorium, at 6:30 and 9:00 p.m.

Saturday, April 6

Mash in Smith Auditorium at 8:00, 10:00, 12:00 p.m.

Sunday, April 7

Art Associates Films: *Woman In The Dunes* in Smith Auditorium at 2:00 and 9:00 p.m.; *Five Easy Pieces* with Jack Nicholson in Colby's Lovejoy Auditorium at 7:00 p.m.

Sunday, April 14

The Lodger, an Alfred Hitchcock film will be shown in College Of The



Sports

Saturday, April 6

Tennis at M.I.T.; Track vs UMPG, SMVTI and Worcester State at 1:00 p.m.



Art

Bowdoin — Museum of Art — The Art of American Furniture; Colby — Museum of Art — Jack Levine: Etchings and Lithographs; Bates — in the Treat Gallery — Donald Lent: Paintings and Drawings; Maine Art Gallery, Wiscasset — works by Leonard Baskin and Joseph Nicoletti

Edited By Joanne Golden Lectures

Sunday, April 7

"The Decorative Arts" by Charles Montgomery of Yale University in Pickard Theater at 7:00 p.m.; "The United Nations" by James T. Shotwell of Columbia University in Wentworth Hall at 8:30 p.m.

Tuesday, April 9

Dr. Olin Sewall Pettengill, Jr., a leading ornithologist, will lecture, entitled "Another Penguin Summer" at 7:30 p.m. in Pickard Theater.



Saturday, April 6

VD Blues Special, 8:30 p.m. (10); *Movie A Shot In The Dark* with Peter Sellers at 9:00 p.m. (6).

Sunday, April 7

World Championship Tennis, 4:30 p.m. (6); *Movie Ingmar Bergman: The*



TV

Silence, 5:30 p.m. (10). Monday, April 8

Shakespeare Play: *Much Ado About Nothing*, 8:00 p.m. (10); *Women Of The Year 1974*, 10:00 p.m. (13); *Movie: Wuthering Heights*, 11:30 p.m. (13).

Tuesday, April 9

Movie — Melvin Purvis, G-Man, 8:30 p.m. (8).

Confusion Prevails In Planning For Ivies Weekend '74

by SUSAN E. BEROZ

According to the calendar, spring is here and with this yearly occurrence comes Ivies Weekend — the long dreamed of few days when one's date has come from far away and romance is on everyone's mind. It is the last "big" weekend and a good time is practically guaranteed before final exams set in.

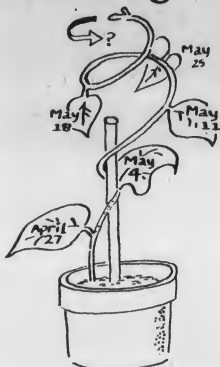
Yet in this school year of '73-'74, there seems to be a slight problem. Exactly when is Ivies Weekend?

The custom was to have Boston Pops Night on a Thursday with Ivies starting the next night. Originally the men met their dates in Boston and brought them, after the concert, to Bowdoin. However, with the college now coed and transportation easier and cheaper to obtain, the Pops night

has lost some of its "non-musical" glamour and interest.

Dean Early mentioned that as of the last few years Ivies has been set by convenience, not tradition. This spring it was arranged by the old customary method to be May 10, -11, and 12. However, three sports teams (baseball, lacrosse and track) have away games or meets that weekend. It did not seem fair to many of the fraternities to have major celebrations when its athletic members would not be present to enjoy them.

Meanwhile the Masque and Gown did not want their final production to be on Ivies. The participants would not be able to party due to rehearsals and performances and the audience would be small. They, therefore, set their date to be May 4.



Now, the fraternities wanted the date of the spring weekend changed and decided on the fourth of May. The Masque and Gown protested, claiming they had too much money in the production to change it at this late date. Besides, they had contracts they could not break. The whole affair went before the Student Council.

Using the ancient art of compromise, it was decided that the College would sponsor the concert on May 10 — as originally scheduled. Then Masque and Gown would give their play on the fourth while the fraternity parties would be held April 26, 27 and 28. This proposal went to the interfraternity council and chaos resulted.

At this point in time Kappa Sig, Beta, Chi Psi, TD and Deke are

celebrating Ivies Weekend the fourth of May. Delta Sig, Zeta and Aru will be partying the tenth and Psi U will be having its festivities April 27.

Although plans are tentative at this time, highlights of the weekends include beach parties, open bars and clambakes. Chi Psi will hold a formal dance and Psi U will have a Southern dinner and party afterwards. Kappa Sig and Beta are hiring boats and bands and "dancing on the water by the moonlight". TD is renting an island for the afternoon, and like many of the fraternities, having a lobster bake.

All in all, as the plans continue to be put into action, Ivies Weekend — no matter when it is celebrated — will live up to its image of previous years.

THE



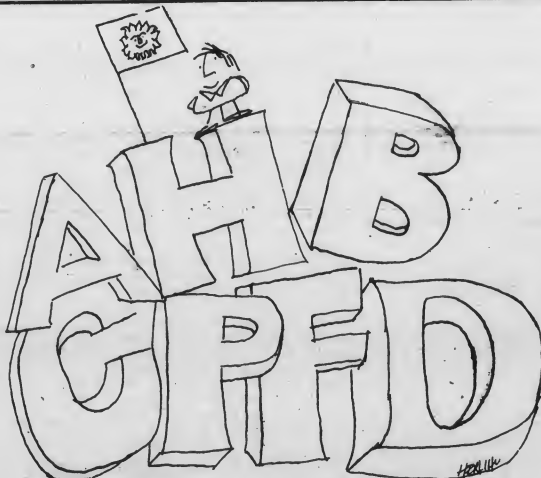
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Hughes Hits Physics 17 Grade Changes While Faculty, Dean Consider Definitions

by JOHN HAMPTON

"People will tell you that students didn't get a chance to talk to me about the exam — that is a lie. People will tell you that I flunked one half the class — that is a lie," said Professor William Hughes in reference to last year's Physics 17 incident in which the Administration acted to change the grades of 17 out of 21 students from fail to pass.

"One says: 'Well, you can discourage people by giving them a (F) without giving them an (F).' Nobody has ever told me that 'discouraging people' was the goal at this institution. I was just grading the quality of the work and there were a number of students in that class that did not do passing work."

To Professor Hughes and other faculty, grades are a sensitive matter especially when they are changed through Administration urging. Altering transcripts is not common at Bowdoin and the occupants of Hawthorne-Long-fellow are quick to explain their role in the grading process.

"It is quite clear," said Paul Nyhus, Dean of Students, "that the administration doesn't run around and give grades. I think I am competent to do some grading in early European history but that is the only grading I intend to do."

"The faculty is free," the Dean continued, "to set up their own courses except for any rules within the faculty. With the system of requirements dropped, freshmen find their way into upper level courses, many with one final and a project determining the grade. This leads to what you might call the slaughter of the innocents. A freshman would sit in a seminar or whatever and be cogitating on world-shaking thoughts and then a faculty member would read the student's project and feel that they were failing thoughts."

The Recording Committee took action to correct this problem at the recommendation of the Dean. "It was the intention of the Recording Committee to formulate action that if bad news

is to be heard it should be heard first in November and not in the final grade; and the same applies to the spring semester. It is up to the administration, in part, to see that it is observed. I am anxious about cases where there has been no warning at all."

Professor Darling of the Economics department said, "We always listen to a student who feels a grade is wrong. First I check on the bookkeeping to see if there has been some slip and I always offer to reread an exam."

The Dean observed, "... changes are extraordinary. We don't just change the Registrar's records willy-nilly — hey-hey ... We have had a couple of those (cases) where the faculty member has not perceived the real virtue of a paper on the first reading and feels he has misjudged a student. There he has to provide a defensible reason to change the grade."

Other problems, the Dean went on, include a deadline not met at the end of the semester or a

(Please Turn To Page 5)

Board To Evaluate Racial Tensions In Athletic Dept.

by LESLIE REIF

As a result of developing racial tensions between coaches and aspiring black athletes on the Bowdoin campus, a commission composed of individuals involved in and concerned about the problem is being established.

The decision to set up this working commission was made by the Student-Faculty Committee on Athletics. After discussion and consideration of the issue, members of the committee, under the direction of A. LeRoy Greason, felt that there was a need to explore the topic more carefully. In addition, it is the hope of the committee that channels of communication between black students and the coaching staff will be restored.

The special commission will be made up of three members of the athletic department — Ray Bicknell, Edmund Coombs, and Charles Butt — three members of the Afro-Am Society — Geoffrey Canada, Maurice Butler, and a junior yet to be chosen — and three students and faculty members at large — Reed Winston, James Redwine, and Stephen Morrell, a junior. The commission will be chaired by Associate Professor Redwine.

The Committee on Athletics did not hear directly from black athletes in its preliminary discussions on the problem; however certain reports prepared by black students on the topic were made available to members of the committee.

According to Dean Greason, the commission will begin discussing the issue in the very near future and its investigation will carry over into the beginning of the next school year. Canada will be graduating in June, but the other members of the commission will be retaining their positions. Mr. Redwine has agreed to serve as chairman next year as well.

Although Mr. Greason admits that the commission could follow in the footsteps of the United Nations and fail to accomplish a great deal or arrive at a resolution to the problem, he is hopeful that something will be achieved and he cites reasons for this hope. First, the commission was proposed and is being set up with the understanding that members of the Afro-Am want to participate in the discussions; and second, black athletes specifically asked for certain controversial coaches to be a part of the commission, namely Ray Bicknell.

Student Council officers as well as student representatives to the Trustees and Overseers will be elected in a primary Tuesday, April 16 in the Moulton Union from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

So that voters may become better acquainted with Student Council presidential candidates, a PRESIDENTIAL FORUM will be held Monday night in the Main Lounge of the Moulton Union at 7:30.

Council Eyes Money, Noises, Smoke

by KEITH HALLORAN
Last Thursday's Student Council meeting saw action involving fiscal justification for the International Club, passage of still additional constitutional amendments, efforts to silence noise in the library and eliminate smoking from the classrooms, as well as that action much in the news these days — impeachment.

Sam Zion was called to give justification for the continued sponsorship of the International Club. Citing an annual allocation of \$270.00, Zion pointed out the number of film series and get-together parties "conducive to social interaction in an academic atmosphere." Claiming the club was "a tremendous experience for me," Zion stated the need to continue the club as well as expand the number of opportunities for students from diverse cultures to come together for an exchange of conversation.

Chemists Refused

Tom Hoerner proposed that the Blanket Tax Committee sponsor a student group with affiliations with the American Chemical Society. The new club would need \$200.00 for initial operation but Hoerner said "I'd ask for \$375.00 if I knew our request would be cut by some percentage." The organization would sponsor a series of lectures, films and discussions as well as engage in a number of monthly projects for the benefit of "not just the chemistry student but for all students with an interest about their environment in general." Objections to the request were forwarded by members who asked why the Chemistry department could not sponsor the program as other academic departments do. Attacks were also made against the alleged narrowness of the subject interest to only scientific students. Debate subsided, and the council decided to accept the constitution of the new club, enabling it to apply for funds from the Blanket Tax Committee.

Committee Adjusted

Among the newest information about the Blanket Tax committee, initial approval has been expressed in the proposed readjustment of the student/faculty ratio on the committee. The plan would call for six students and three faculty members, a switch that would put students in control of majority opinions.

In another announcement the Council was informed that Woodrose would go to the Notre Dame Jazz Festival under the sponsorship of the Student Union committee. The Blanket Tax Committee agreed to allocate the necessary funds for the spring concert.

Communications Committee Chairman Chris Hill described further functions and activity of the Communications committee. At the present time, the Committee is soliciting reports from the myriad of committees on the Governing boards and faculty committees. Hill stated that he was impressed with the originality and conservative tendencies of the reports — particularly concerning Vice President Honold whose report on four committees appeared on a half sheet of paper.

Amendments Pass

Constitutional amendments were passed legalizing the write-in vote, moving annual regular representative elections to the last week of September, as well as limiting eligible voters to only Bowdoin students matriculated on the campus at the time of the election. The latter amendment came as a response of the previous

amendment that allowed all Bowdoin students on any campus to vote, creating massive potential problems in the accounting of their ballots.

A request was made by Tim Little to cooperate with the Library in its new campaign for silence. Complaints from many students have been aired recently regarding the excessive socializing in what many academics consider the last place left to study on campus.

A further motion was made to eliminate smoking during tests by either abolishing the practice of assigning smoking rooms for smoking students; it was made in the form of a request to be presented to the faculty. Other motions were made to eliminate all smoking, or to certain parts of the room. For the most part, these suggestions were not acted upon due to the excessive impracticality and impossibility of enforcement.

Bar Gone

The proposal for a campus bar has been scrapped because the college cannot get a liquor license. The only alternative, according to Bob Krachman was to solicit a private person to run the bar on campus for profit. The new situation however would require an enormous amount of business and high prices, since profits are not made on beer. The Student Council finally killed the idea, along with a suggestion for a B.Y.O.B. bar "with all the social benefits and none of the financial costs of a bar." Here, too, impracticality proved to be the motive.

The council will sponsor a blood bank day on the campus "sometime during reading period." The request was made by a local chairman and was unanimously endorsed by the council.

Peachy-Peachy

Finally, what's been on everyone's mind — IMPEACHMENT — was the last

More Microfilm

Library Committee Reports

The annual report of the Library Committee has called for an increase in the use of microfilm in the library's acquisition of periodicals and other materials to reduce cost and save space. The report also reiterated the conclusion arrived at earlier in the year as to the unfeasibility of a tunnel connection between the library and the Hubbard Hall stacks.

Faculty studies, the report stated, were allocated with comparative ease throughout the year, since demand did not exceed the number of studies. Noting the success of the restrictions placed on periodical borrowing and the reduced xeroxing rate, the report regretted to predict that the fee will probably have to be raised one half cent to three cents per copy for reserve mater-

order of business. Since most of the indicted members were, again, absent, only two members were tried. Baxter House's Charlie Bouchard and Beta's Scott Wilson were tried and acquitted by the council after much debate. Citing serious attendance since indictment, the proponents pushed through for a narrow victory — the two remain on the council. Still pending for a hearing are: Tom DeMaria, Steve Morrell, Jeff Cullen, Chris Gahrman, and Mary Blunt. Several other ex-members who were under indictment resigned, avoiding the unseemly disgrace of an impeachment hearing. Some members, enthused by the chance to impeach suggested that an unnamed American president be brought forward to face charges. "We'll show the Congress a thing or two."

The meeting ended with a reminder that elections will be held for the executive officers of student council during the third week of April. Nomination papers were due today at the Moulton Union Desk.

A primary election will be held on Tuesday, April 16, to narrow the field to three candidates. The general election will occur on April 25.

Candidates'

Views

Page 5



Nancy Prince leads the girls in the Carnival of the New World, which was presented last Friday by Brunswick Hermetic Society.

Faculty Add New Courses, Place Dance Under Theatre

by FRED HONOLD

A series of committee reports and proposals were accepted by the Faculty last Monday as a lengthy agenda was dispensed with in rapid fashion.

Concerning committee reports, Professor Emmert spoke on behalf of the CEP. New courses were approved in the Departments of Art, Biology, Classics, and Philosophy. A proposal from the History Department introducing freshman/sophomore seminars was approved. Department Chairman William Whiteside noting that the proposal is an attempt to construct courses for underclass students and that no manpower increase is anticipated. Also, a CEP proposal was approved whereby Physics 17 and Chemistry 18 will be taught both semesters, the second semester courses being somewhat more advanced.

In final CEP related matters, Dance was placed in the Curriculum under Theatre but for non-credit. Said Professor Pols, "Although clearly dance is not recommended for academic credit, placing Dance in Theatre would suggest to me that very soon they will ask for credit. We should also be aware that additional courses have something to do with the increase of tuition."

A Committee on Committees report was accepted. The committee found that it was possible to deactivate the Committees on Governance and Coeducation. The Committee on Teaching as a Career was replaced by the Committee on Studies in Education, to be chaired by Professor Hazelton.

In further Committee action a Student Life report and Library Committee report were accepted.

Under old business a Recording Committee proposal, that no exams be given in the last three weeks of classes where a course has no final exam, was withdrawn in response to a Student Council memorandum asking that such recommendation be rescinded.

It was voted by the Faculty that the membership of the Student Activities Fee Committee be altered from five students and five faculty members, to six students and four faculty members. The director of the Moulton Union will be included among the four faculty members ex-officio.

Finally, in response to a Student Council request to abolish smoking in exams and establish a smoking section in class, Dean Greason said, "We will in the appropriate way take care of this matter."

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"Valet's Revenge"

G. Weil Mulls Politicos

by PAUL W. DENNETT
Spring semester 1974 has been a particularly advantageous time to study the American Presidency. This year has also displayed a bit of Bowdoin's unique brand of foresight — or luck — with the appointment to the Department of Government an ex-McGovern staff member, Gordon Weil. On Monday, April 8 a course on the American Presidency and an ex-McGovern staff member met, merged, and discussed the controversial presidential campaign of 1972, as well as the political implications of Watergate.

Weil is not without his critics. His book on the McGovern campaign, *The Long Shot*, was met with, at best, mixed reviews. Among the kinder words used by the New York Times to describe *The Long Shot* were the phrases "a valet's revenge on his master" and "a nasty collection of sly second-guessing" (a side-by-side review with Richard Dougherty's *Goodbye Mr. Christian* did not help Weil's book royalties either).

Gordon Weil has other 1972 sensitive zones as well. The Eagleton affair, the denial of the Pierre-Salinger affair, the \$1000-per-person "handout" proposal, and the widely reported inter-staff squabbles still rattle and clutter his political closet. Nevertheless, Weil on Monday fielded a variety of pointed questions with ease, frankness, and self-confidence.

On Richard Nixon: "Never before has American politics seen such a wholesale abuse of the position of incumbency." Weil supported his claim with his views on impoundments, price controls, fund-raising, and Watergate-related activities.

On George McGovern: "The candidate used and was used by the issues... McGovern had a problem with his image... trust, competence, credibility... he needed to soft-peddle his pre-primary stands to gain a wider appeal in November... McGovern's problems were the problems of the insurgent candidate."

(Advertisement)

Bowdoin Travelers:

Many Students Back With 'Cheeks of Tan'

From Bermuda, the Bahamas, the Virgin Islands and Florida many Bowdoin College students jetted back to Maine last week with 'cheeks of tan' to greet the spring. They had found the islands as islands should be, islands where they had been warmed by constant sun and fanned by trade winds.

Typical of the Bowdoin groups in the sun was the "TD" group and others led by Jack Whitaker and even the fraternity president, Fred Carey, who were in Bermuda for the annual college week. They also included Glen Pomery, Josiah Collins, Robert Thompson, James Irish, John Underwood, William Lambert, Ken Madrid, Steven

Robinson, Stephen Gillford, Robin Shiras, Genevieve and Francoise Billeron, Julia Anderson and Ann Hoehn. Jack Whitaker will also be in charge of "Bowdoin Bermuda Week" arrangements in '75.

Returning to the Chi Psi Lodge from a vacation in Long Island, Bahamas, beyond Nassau was Garrett D. Bowne, who also stopped over at Nassau and Florida on his return.

Space doesn't allow for naming all the Bowdoin jet-set travelers who flew to warm spots during the spring vacation. But remember whenever you get ready to fly to Florida, the Bahamas, Virgin Islands, etc., Stowe Travel has a warm spot for you too!

On Tom Eagleton: "Senator Eagleton simply would not leave the ticket... no group of psychiatrists would ever change the voters' minds about a history of mental illness... it was a no-win proposition for McGovern."

On Senator "Scoop" Jackson... the Ed Muskie of 1976...

On the media: 90% of the papers favored and endorsed Nixon's re-election... McGovern's best press followed his 'victory' in New Hampshire; Muskie's loss disappointed the press... Muskie was billed as the front-runner before a single primary vote was cast."

On Edward Kennedy: "Kennedy is the only possible candidate who could pull the two sides of the party back together in 1976... Chappaquiddick will hurt, but it hurts less with every passing year... Kennedy must consider his personal safety... Kennedy could win the Democratic nomination, but the general election, that would be a difficult race."

On Gordon Weil: "(later in the campaign) I was convinced McGovern was going to lose and I was discouraged (Weil left the campaign trail for a week)... if I had been asked to run the McGovern campaign? I would have judged that an incompetent decision."

From time to time the halls of academia are infiltrated by the aliens of the practical world. To the study of government and to the Bowdoin community at large, Gordon Weil represents such a figure. Fortright, Gordon Weil is also controversial; involved, Gordon Weil also yearns to 'get away'.

Not everyone who listened to the McGovern campaign strategist agreed with his interpretations of the complexities which still surround the date November 7, 1972. But no one disagreed that Gordon Weil had played a role in one of the most widely disputed campaigns in American political history, the campaign of George McGovern and the Watergate of Richard Nixon.



The late Athen Daggett and a man he "greatly admired," Dag Hammarskjold.



Daggett Lounge Dedication Address Focuses On Hammarskjold's U.N.

by DOUG ANTONIAZZI
"A warm and outstanding friend of generations of Bowdoin students" was President Howell's description of Athen Park Daggett '25, former professor of International Relations, Chairman of the Government Department, and interim President (1967-68) of Bowdoin College. The occasion was the dedication of the Main Lounge in the Senior Center as the Athen Park Daggett Memorial Lounge last Sunday night, April 7th.

It was also announced that the Daggett Endowment fund, established by the late Professor's family and friends had topped the \$15,000 mark; the funds will be used to procure library books in the field of International Relations.

The program continued with the presentation of the featured speaker, trustee Leland M. Goodrich, James T. Shotwell professor of International Relations Emeritus, Columbia University.

Professor Goodrich told the audience of family, friends, and former students of Professor Daggett that his colleague believed that "the UN pointed the way we must follow if peace is to be preserved." He pointed out that "in his community he (Daggett) was Mr. U.N."

Professor Goodrich's lecture focused on Dag Hammarskjold, a man admired by Professor Daggett; the U.N. role in international politics; Hammarskjold's conception of the office which he was called upon to fill; and his conception of the International Civil Servants.

Dag Hammarskjold's election as U.N. Secretary-General in 1953 came at a time of great crisis. Former Secretary General Trygve Lie had been forced to resign due to Soviet disfavor. The Secretariat itself was undermined by McCarthyism in the United States. Hammarskjold was apolitical, a fact which made him acceptable to both East and West at the time. Yet his background helped to explain his at-

titude during the Congo crisis.

Hammarskjold, Goodrich said, "recognized that member governments determine the U.N.'s activities and its role in international affairs." He felt that the organization should 1.) prevent the spread of the Cold War into newly-emerging nations, 2.) insure the political and territorial integrity of the new nations, and 3.) assist underdeveloped nations of the world to relieve internal extremes in poverty and wealth.

In discussing the functions and powers of the Secretary-General of the U.N., Goodrich mentioned Article 99 of the U.N. Charter which allowed the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the Security Council matters that, in his estimation, threatened world peace or security. When reappointed for a second term in 1957, Hammarskjold's new position on the powers of the U.N. Secretary-General was that he was not to act in behalf of a particular state or to act outside the bounds specified by the U.N. charter or U.N. committees, but to use his office to the best of his ability for practical reasons. However, if the Secretary-General determined that there was insufficient guidance by the U.N. in a situation where peace was threatened, then he would try to alleviate the problem without U.N. guidance.

No government at the time commented on or challenged Hammarskjold's position because his quiet diplomacy had secured the release of Korean War POW's from Communist China (a nation not even represented in the U.N.) and had also produced an unbiased settlement of the 1956 Suez Crisis.

Professor Goodrich further stated that he believed that all nations had "exaggerated" confidences in Hammarskjold's diplomacy. The strengths of this policy, according to Goodrich, lay in the fact that the Secretary-General could act to prevent an outbreak of conflict when the

U.N. was deadlocked. The weaknesses, however, were that "by proceeding contrary to the wishes of governments, the U.N. might lose political and financial support."

Hammarskjold also believed that an International Civil Service was the key to a stable foundation for world peace. Essential to this belief was the personal integrity of the U.N. Secretary-General and his ability to be impartial with regard to diverse member states. Professor Goodrich amused the audience by saying "Dag Hammarskjold's high-handedness, pardon me, that's high-mindedness," was never accepted by the USSR because the Soviets believed that he was "inevitably guided" by his own country.

Here Goodrich told how, when he sat on the international committee for the study of the Secretariat, the Russian representative told him he was not an international diplomat because he thought as an American would. Goodrich partly agreed, because "to some extent an international official's opinions are shaped by nationality, social class, political thinking, and the like." Yet, he contended, Dag Hammarskjold was an International Civil Servant.

Goodrich also contrasted the U.N. with its forerunner, the League of Nations. "The League of Nations was homogeneous and basically Western, while the U.N. is diversified and international. Also, whereas the President of the League of Nations was not given (and therefore, did not exercise) political responsibilities, the Secretary-General of the U.N. was given these powers."

In closing, Goodrich pointed out that Dag Hammarskjold was successful in protecting the Congolese from falling into the hands of internal demagogues, external governments, or private economic concerns without upsetting world peace and stability. Yet in the final analysis, he failed. In Goodrich's words, "the Congo was saved but the U.N. and the position of Secretary-General were not." An era had ended with Hammarskjold's untimely death in a plane accident, for some member-states did not believe in high-mindedness. Can one expect jealous governments to repeat experiments? Goodrich asked.

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THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States
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We Are Not Helpless

On Monday of this week, the student body of Bowdoin College can strike a blow in its own behalf. By forcing the candidates for the Student Council presidency to speak to the issues in the open forum, students can take the first step toward a renewal of their voice in college policy-making.

An uninvolved student might feel that the Student Council does nothing for him and that he cannot move to solve the problems that grate on his sensibilities. This is wrong.

The Student Council is the official voice of the student body and as such exerts an influence on policy when that voice rings loudly and when a firm hand is at the helm. And in the past two years, we have missed that firm hand; for all practical purposes the reigns of Leary and Krachman have been failures.

But even in failure, there have been glimpses of the potential power that belongs to the Council. Look back to last year's Committee on Educational Policy report over which sentiment opposing the reinstitution of distribution requirements was so admirably marshalled.

With problems of tenure, faculty course load, the advising system, and grades, along with others of less import, the students' body and the student council can little afford to watch in apathy as others make their decisions for them.

Perhaps the most interesting plan for coping with the Council's problems is that which would abolish the Student Council entirely, establishing in its place a 12 person student senate. It is a plan reminiscent of that proposed last year which would set up a community government at Bowdoin.

Although it may seem an exaggerated solution, the possibility of abolishing the Council should not be taken lightly. The failures of the Council have been so distressing as to cause many to give up hope; it may well be that the large number of representatives render an efficient decision-making process impossible.

But the number of questions abolition raises are perhaps more significant than the answers which it gives. Would a twelve member council give students adequate representation? Would a faculty be less ready to consider opinions voiced by such a small representative body?

Of course, there is no reason that the student body beg the faculty to assent to its opinions on such issues as tenure, faculty course loads, and (remember?) student-taught courses and self-scheduled exams. These are issues which directly affect and concern students. Yet, there are only three students on the ten member Committee on Curriculum and Educational Policy, only three students on the six member budgetary priorities committee. There are no students on the Faculty Affairs Committee, yet the Faculty outnumbered student representatives on the Student Life Committee!

If the year were 1969, the Orient might advocate a massive march, a student gathering on the steps of the art building. But it is not; students seem to be less motivated to take such action. But we have not even been motivated enough to delegate our motivation effectively.

We need a strong, assertive Student Council. We need a dynamic, effective president. Perhaps there is not one among the candidates running this year. Certainly, brief Orient blurbs are not a sufficient indication of such qualities. Candidates need to be specific about their issues, their goals, and how they intend to achieve them. The forum Monday evening will be an opportunity for them to do just that.

Leisurely Tradition

Faculty Course Load Remains Minimal

by PETER PIZZI

By requiring of its faculty members a maximum of only two courses a semester, Bowdoin places itself in a tiny minority among colleges similar in size and quality. Even more conspicuous in this regard is Bowdoin's adherence to this comparatively light load during a period when the student body has increased considerably, unmatched by a commensurate increase in the faculty.

Responding to pressure from the Student Council, an ad hoc committee, formed last Monday, will reassess Bowdoin's commitment to this policy, especially in light of new circumstances at Bowdoin such as a greater student population.

Two years ago, the Committee on Faculty Workloads found that Bowdoin's two course requirement frequently went unenforced by the administration. Thus, instead of proposing higher course loads, the committee recommended strict enforcement of the two course load requirement.

Professor Donovan, who co-chaired the Committee, is still skeptical about the College's enforcement of this policy: "I'd like to see the two course requirement consistently enforced before we worry about going to three courses."

Most other colleges not only demand more of their faculty, but also have more comprehensive methods of computing a faculty member's total workload.

Wesleyan, which requires five courses per year, and Trinity, which demands six, both have implemented various types of "contact hour" indexes similar to that proposed by the Student Council for Bowdoin.

The utility of such standard measuring schemes is that they equalize workloads among the entire faculty by providing an exact index of the amount of time a professor spends preparing for courses, advising, guiding independent studies, and in contact with students in and out of class.

Dean of the Faculty Olin Robinson sees the rationale for Bowdoin's two course load requirement as the product of the "tradition" of the institution. "Bowdoin's tradition is that of the scholar-teacher," he explained, "and the two course requirement is most conducive to this end." Bowdoin's policy, according to Robinson, is aimed at enabling the faculty to "grow professionally" through research and scholarship and at producing "close student-faculty relationships."

Out of the over one dozen colleges contacted by the Orient, only Amherst adheres to the two course requirement. Amherst, however, has not operated under as severe financial constraints as Bowdoin and, with its larger endowment, is perhaps better able to afford the luxury of a two course limit.

Swarthmore, Mount Holyoke, Carleton, Princeton, Smith and Trinity all demand three courses a semester, but make exceptions for courses with lab hours, extra-section courses, tutorials, and other circumstances affecting a faculty member's time.

Bowdoin, according to Professor Donovan, relies on "ad hoc arrangements" by which faculty members escape the two course requirement. "Some departments," Donovan states, "make allowances for serving as chairman, which takes a lot of time in dealing with administrative matters. Others do not. We have too many ad hoc arrangements which mess things up."

If Bowdoin were to increase its course requirement, it would also have to design a scheme for regularized exemptions from a five or six course per year requirement for teachers of certain types of courses or for professors assuming certain duties.

Hamilton College, whose economic situation is similar to Bowdoin's, demands five courses a year plus a winter study course in January. S.G. Kurtz, the Dean of the Faculty at Hamilton, stressed that exceptions to this requirement are "rare" in all departments except the sciences. Department chairmen, he stated, "get no relief for their administrative burden." Like Bowdoin, Hamilton has stopped hiring additional faculty, a policy instituted six years ago. The endowments of the two schools are also roughly similar.

Should the new Committee fail to press for steeper course requirements, as seems likely in light of the recent faculty mood on the issue, it should be prepared to explain how Bowdoin sees fit to maintain a lighter course load when most other colleges in similar or better financial condition demand considerably more of their faculty.

Logic demands that in Bowdoin's current extraordinary circumstances in which the number of faculty remains constant while the student population increases, the College can only be doing the students a disservice by refusing to demand of its faculty what other colleges routinely require.

Letters to the Editor

PIRG

April 8, 1974

To the Editor:

I would like to clarify some of the misconceptions generated by the Orient's PIRG Funding Article of last week.

Last year, the Student Council adopted a resolution recognizing PIRG as a bona fide student organization entitled to apply for student activities funds. As part of the same motion, the Council endorsed PIRG's concept of funding by "negative-checking", a system promptly vetoed by the Governing Board Policy Committee.

This year, the Council adopted two resolutions in an attempt to resurrect PIRG. The first resolution requested a \$10 increase in the student activities fee assessed each student because "inflationary trends in general, and the increase in the number of Bowdoin College Student Council chartered organizations in particular have necessitated cutbacks in the 1973-74 appropriations allocated by the Student Activities Fees Committee."

Neither PIRG nor a pre-specified dues figure of \$6 was mentioned in the proposal. The Council action was designed to create the additional funds with which PIRG might be funded. The resolution did not, however, earmark the specific amount that PIRG was to receive — that decision is to be made by the Student Activities Fee Committee.

The second "PIRG Motion" passed by the Council this year dealt with the question of rebates. Although initially tabled, the "refund proposal" was passed the following week. The resolution called upon the PIRG organization itself to grant rebates to those students who so request. Failure to offer rebates would result in the Council's revocation of PIRG's charter and the subsequent loss of PIRG's eligibility for student activities funds.

As for making PIRG a special case, again I can only reiterate that the Council in no way earmarked a specific amount for PIRG's Student Activities Fee allocation. The Council expects but did not designate that PIRG will request \$6 per student because that figure represents PIRG's operating costs (to gain representation in Maine PIRG). The Afro-American Society, the Orient, and the Student Council all request enough money to cover expenses. PIRG, no different than any other campus organization, will apply to the Student Activities Fee Committee for funds. PIRG's final appropriations will be decided upon by the Student Activities Fee Committee.

tee, just as the Committee determines the allocations received by all other campus organizations.

The Council included in its second motion a provision for rebates in order to protect the rights of those students who do not sympathize with the political nature of some of PIRG's activities. The rebates are to be granted by the PIRG organization itself, in no way is the college administration or the Student Activities Fee Committee to be involved in the granting of rebates.

Robert Krachman,
Student Council President

A Reminder

To the editor:

The Student Activities Fee Committee for 1974-1975 has been selected and all Student Council-certified organization presidents and faculty advisors are reminded to fill out the questionnaire and budget forms. Hearings will begin on April 22.

The procedure for applying for student activities funds has been changed this year to include a detailed questionnaire that will go on file with the budget forms. The purpose of this questionnaire is to give the committee members a clearer understanding of each organization's purpose, activities, and plans. It is intended to guide the final appropriation decisions as well as furnish evidence for specific allotments to each organization. I cannot overemphasize the importance of a detailed and complete questionnaire to enable the committee to hold shorter hearings and ask more informed questions.

As in the past, the committee shall require itemized line budgets before the Business Office will disburse any funds. In order to discourage organizations from exceeding their allotments, the Business Office has agreed to furnish quarterly information on each organization's expenditures to the Student Chairman of the activities Fee Committee. Should an organization exceed its allotment, the excess amount will be deducted from the appropriation for the following year.

The budget forms and the questionnaire should be submitted to Mr. Harry Warren in the Moulton Union no later than April 17. If there are any questions about the forms or the hearings, please contact me at ext. 518, or M.U. Box 19.

Sincerely,
Celeste Johnson
Student Chairman
of the Student
Activities Fee Committee

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Council President Candidates Look To Strengthen Student Leverage

by JOHN DANAHER '75

At Bowdoin the idea that the "purpose is people" has always been central to the philosophy of the college. The small classes, individual consultations, and student autonomy is inherent in the Bowdoin spirit. As freshmen, the impressive student-faculty ratio drew many of us away from other collegiate considerations. But next year's freshman class will arrive at Bowdoin and find themselves in many classes where the ratio will be 100 to 1, not a questionable 20 to 1. So, while we are paying



John Danaher

\$5,000 a year for an expected small liberal arts education, it is imperative that we question the quality of what we are actually receiving. Ideally we are not paying a faculty and administration who override and shelve our decisions, but one which will consider and act upon the desires of the student body. I feel that each student should be able to participate in, and be a part of those decisions which affect him (her) so closely. Accordingly then, parity should be achieved between the students and the faculty-administration, not only by token of the fact that we, as students, deserve such status, but we are paying for it as well. We expect to have a say in what happens. And we must strive for a firm representation in order to be heard.

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by TOM DeMARIA '76

Having served on the Student Council of Bowdoin College as a representative for two years, I have observed and learned much about its many key functions. The most important fact that I have realized is that the Student Council can be a very efficient functioning body, provided that it has strong, competent leadership.

I am tired of hearing candidates making various campaign promises; when elected, they accomplish



Tom DeMaria

what can only be considered as a far cry from that which they had assured their constituents. I refuse to make any misleading promises. Rather, I offer goals as outlined below, which I will try my best to achieve if elected President. I believe that these goals are of utmost importance to each student at Bowdoin, and if attained, they can add only to the betterment of life here at the college. I am only asking for the opportunity to lead the Student Council in living up to its capabilities and regaining the respect that it deserves.

The first goal I will strive to achieve is to revamp the advisory system. As it stands now, a freshman is assigned to a certain advisor regardless of any similar academic interests. For example, a freshman intending to follow a prelaw route might be assigned to a professor of religion or even a coach. In most cases, the advisor, being unfamiliar with the student's intended field of study, is unable to effectively counsel the student. The adviser merely plays the role of "card-signer." Moreover, the student must retain the same advisor throughout his sophomore year.

I would like to see a more flexible system in which a student can obtain an advisor whose expertise concerns the student's area of interest. The development of such a system can be aided by making a provision on the college's application form where a student can designate his tentative major and, thus, be assigned to an advisor in that

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by DAVID SANDAHL '76

The Student Council has failed. When talking with Council members or officers, by reading the many stories in the Orient, or by simply going and observing a meeting, the inescapable conclusion is that somewhere, something has gone wrong.

Why has this happened? In my opinion, the Student Council has been losing authority and respect as student representation to a whole range of "other" committees, such as Student-Faculty committees, the Blanket Tax Committee and the Governing Boards committees, has grown. These "other" committees give the interested student a chance to apply his talents at the most effective level, the level where substantive policy decisions are made. The Student Council proper is left to handle small administrative details on which it spends a considerable amount of time.

Whenever the Student Council does stumble across an important issue, however, it usually falls prey to the type of intense lobbying by interested parties that occurred over the question of how to schedule Ivies Weekend. The result of that decision predictably represented the interests of the most intense lobbyists, while ignoring the wishes of the larger campus community.

The representation function fulfilled by the Student Council has been damaged by student attitudes toward the Council, by the manifold alternate paths of student interest representation, and by the lack of a determinable role for the



David Sandahl

Student Council. With all this going against it, how can it possibly be saved?

My conclusion is that it cannot be saved, and it would be my intent as Student Council President to abolish the Council as presently constituted, and to replace it with something like the following plan.

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by BOB SIGEL '75

It is not unusual nor is it a surprise to hear comments such as: "The Student Council is a virtually powerless body," or "The Student Council is a joke", or "I didn't know that we had one".

These sentiments would probably be echoed by a vast and growing number of the student body who believe the Student Council to be ineffective, unimportant, and powerless. After having served as a representative to the Student Council for the past three years I must also agree with the prevailing sentiment.

This situation exists for several reasons, the first

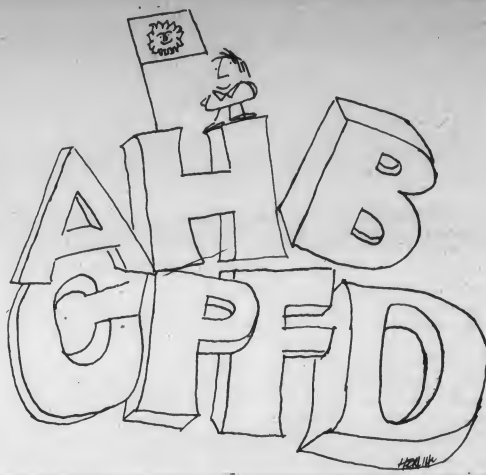


Bob Sigel

being that the Student Council does not have an equal say with the faculty in determining policies that affect students. Also, the students have a token minority vote on the student-faculty committees, and finally, the leadership of the council in the past has not taken the initiative to search out problems and to work for their solution.

Decisions are constantly being made that will affect the lives and education of present and future students, and yet we as students play a very minor role in determining college policy. I am convinced that there are many serious and important issues that we failed to bring up for discussion not merely

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Grading Procedure Defended By Professors, Dean Nyhus

(Continued From Page 1)

purely mechanical error such as a misread gradebook.

Mr. Nyhus feels that "the vast majority of the time deans tell students that the grade they got sticks and they will have to live with it."

The SAT spread in the Physics 17 class of last year was 400 points. Hughes said, "There is no way a 750 student is not going to cream a 400 student — it just doesn't happen."

"If we were in fact accepting highly selective premed students then this would not be a problem." "We are encouraging a big chunk of people by admitting them." Dr. Hughes said in reference to the future doctors, "then you cut the class by a big chop. It is unfair to bring them here in the first place."

The professor cited the immense difficulties involved in getting into a Medical School even for the most talented students, feeling that "it is our duty to keep the best people alive and this leads you to an Admissions policy that there is no point to taking a premed who can't get to that (high) level."

"If we are going to have a class full of differences in intellectual ability then what other things are we offering? Nobody tells me if Jimmy comes to college and says in my class that the moon is 40 meters from earth and has a mass of 10 grams that I have to give

him a (P) for his Masque and Gown activities."

"We have forgotten our definitions. It seems that a (P) means 'we accept your work for credit but aren't pleased with your performance'. A double (H) is for excellent work, a (H) for good work and an (F) it seems should be reserved for people who ought to be removed. Since this appears to be the case, I think we should be honest and change what is written in the catalogue."

In Professor Hughes' case, massive grade change of a year ago raises questions about the goals of Bowdoin as a small private College with a good reputation.

For Professor James Bland of the History department the high end of the grading scale deserves attention. "I am less upset that people are getting (H)'s, it is the double (H)'s I worry about. At this stage most everybody realizes that students with a substantial number of double (H)'s are the ones that go to grad school."

Professor Whiteside perhaps summed up the problem of grading changes: "There is a lot to be said for meeting with a student who feels he has a legitimate gripe to see if there is anything to it. But what is more important is that the student gets a chance to talk over what happened. I try to work with students so they can have a chance to do better and prevent that (a failure) from happening in the future."

PIRG: Asking For Too Much

by SUMNER GERARD
Is PIRG worth it?

As on other campuses, the public interest organization is asking for six dollars from each student. Six dollars. That doesn't sound like much.

But if six dollars were collected from each Bowdoin student, PIRG would receive more student money than any other student organization on campus, except for the Student Union Committee (SUC). Six dollars per student would mean that almost \$8,000 of student activities funds would be earmarked for PIRG alone. There would be no refunds.

This is more than WBOR is getting, more than the Bugle, the Orient, or the Afro-Am receive, and about ten times as much as the Student Council. This is \$8,000 which might otherwise bolster the budgets of already existing student organizations, many of which have been hard hit by inflation and last year's allocation cutbacks. Is PIRG worth \$8,000 of student money?

Where would all that money, supposedly destined to support worthy public interest causes in Maine, actually end up? This is

the crucial question, which the organizers of PIRG at Bowdoin have trouble answering, and which students know even less about. The fact is, out of a total budget of about \$35,000, all PIRG's director alone receives almost \$10,000 as salary. Most of Bowdoin's contributions would help pay the salaries, and maintain the office of some lawyers in Augusta.

While a public interest group has to have legal advice in order to be effective, it is questionable whether lawyers' salaries, their office rent, their expenditures on paper, typewriters, telephone bills, etc. should come out of student funds—funds which are designated by the Governing Boards, the Faculty, and the Student Council for student activities.

Moreover, PIRG is not a campus activity, and hence will benefit relatively few students at Bowdoin. Although lectures and a program to integrate PIRG research into classwork are in the talking stage for next year, such activities would hardly justify spending thousands of dollars on PIRG.

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Woodrose Plays At Jazz Festival; Greene Awarded 'Best Flute' Prize

by DOUG ANTONIAZZI

After a "26 hour drive on which we all got some kind of virus and ended up by puking our guts out" as Trampis Kennedy said, Woodrose arrived at the University of Notre Dame for the 9th annual Collegiate Jazz Festival.

For those who were as ignorant as I was, Woodrose is Trampis Kennedy, Gary Cullen, Jo Anne Greene, and Al "Blind Baby" Kamen. In the past two years they have progressed from a standard commercial band playing standard rock tunes to a truly innovative and dynamic jazz combo.

I talked with Trampis Kennedy who told me how Woodrose was invited to compete in this event. "We practiced every day for 8 months to get this kind of recognition. We then sent in an audition tape and received an invitation. They normally accept about 100 tapes, but this year they accepted only (those of) 21 college and 2 high school bands. Most of the bands there were college-sponsored, but since Bowdoin's Music Department is so small we had to look elsewhere. The Student Council and the Student Union Committee got \$500 out of the Blanket Tax Committee to which we added

\$300 of our own."

"I was amazed by how good all of the bands were. In the 25 hours (over a three day period) of music, we learned more about big bands than in all of our lives. One of the judges, Dan Morgenstern, said that in his opinion the bands there were better than the big bands that originally played."

"We were the third band to play. I don't mean to sound like I'm building our group up and tearing the others down, but our music was the most progressive there. All the big bands played with charts (sheet music written by someone else). The music we played was our own — except for two selections: one by Herbie Hancock and the other by Pharoah Sanders."

"I was very happy and surprised at the judges' reactions. After we played, the judges invited us up to talk with them which I thought was a very nice gesture on their part. We were amazed at the respect they had for Marion Brown who's helped up very much. The M.C., Willis Conover (Voice of America Jazz Program, Board of Directors of the Newport Jazz Festival), called our music one of the most refreshing sounds he's heard in a long time. Lonnie Liston Smith

(who worked with Miles Davis and Pharoah Sanders) liked one of our compositions so much that he wanted to use it for his own band — The Cosmic Echoes. I was really pleased when he told us he was very impressed with our interpretation of Pharoah Sanders' piece, because he played piano with Sanders' original group. I think what really impressed them was that we did a lot more with what we had which, I think, is mostly due to our isolation. What really made us happy was that Jo Anne Greene, who joined us last September, got the Best Flute Soloist Award."

I asked Trampis about Woodrose's future plans. "Right now we're waiting for the judges' (score) sheets. We don't get enough constructive criticism here except for Marion Brown's. We'll continue playing and adding more into our music and build our own instruments. We're waiting to see what talent the next freshman class has, because we'd like to see this continue after we've gone — but that's up to the underclassmen, we have no control over it. We'd like to go on to grad school, but we might work at building up a name for ourselves and do concerts and albums. Right now, we're also working with a photographer from town named Mark Royall. We're planning to make a film of our concert at Pickard Theater next Friday (Apr. 19th). It'll be something extraordinary. Besides a regular concert we've added non-musical things like theater, dance, . . . you just have to see it for yourself."

"With regard to the CJF next year, we hope to do it again — and there's a good chance we will. I can't stress too much how good an educational experience it was."



Members of Woodrose Gary Cullen, Trampis Kennedy, Joanne Green and Al Kamen travelled to Notre Dame last week for a jazz band competition.

Pine Tunes

Summer School To Reopen

(BNS) — Professor Robert K. Beckwith, Chairman of the Bowdoin College Department of Music, announced today that the College's tenth annual Summer School of Music will be held on the Bowdoin campus June 29 through Aug. 9.

Professor Beckwith, who will serve as Director of the school, said applications are now being accepted for the six-week program, which will be limited to some 40 students of all ages in strings, woodwinds and piano.

The school, which began in 1965, is designed to give serious music students the opportunity to further their artistic development through a concentrated program of instrumental and chamber music lessons, plus exposure to a wide range of music in

concerts on the Bowdoin College campus.

Professor Beckwith said that if possible, applicants for the Summer Music School would audition for members of the faculty. If an audition cannot be arranged the applicant is asked to submit a recent tape.

Tuition is \$435 and room and board is \$365. Limited scholarship assistance is available and is awarded on the basis of need and ability, with scholarship students asked to assist with duties connected with the school.

Application forms and information may be obtained by writing to Professor Robert K. Beckwith, Director, Summer School of Music, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. 04011. Scholarship applications are also available on request.

Fine Book Binding Examples Put On Display In Library

(BNS) — Amid the many advances in communication that have been brought about as a result of the growth of paperback book publishing, one less beneficial effect has been the demise of a once distinguished art form — fine book binding.

Some of the finest examples of this now virtually forgotten craft are on display in "Fine Bindings from the Bliss Room", the current exhibition at Bowdoin College's Hawthorne-Longfellow Library.

The exhibition is comprised of selections from Bowdoin's Susan Dwight Bliss Collection. Housed in a handsome baroque library in Hubbard Hall on the Bowdoin campus, the collection contains some 1,200 volumes relating primarily to the fine arts, French and English history and literature, and travel.

The collection is particularly noted for its many examples of

fine and elaborate European bindings by such masters as Riviere and Son, Chamblolle-Duru, Zaehnsdorf, Michel, Gruel, Bradstreet, Taffin and others.

Presented to the College in 1945 by the late Miss Bliss of New York, the collection includes copies of the original engravings by Francisco de Goya of "Los Desastres de la Guerra" and "Caprichos".

The exhibition, located in the display area on the library's second floor, features some 100 volumes from the collection. Most of the works shown are from the 19th century, along with several from the late 18th and early 20th centuries.

Dr. Richard B. Reed, Special Collections Librarian at Bowdoin, said the exhibition is open to the public and will continue through the end of June.



The Alive Company of New York, above, captivated its audience last Saturday night with its performance of "Jacques Brel Is Alive And Well And Living In Paris."

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Story Theater Slated

by STEPHEN CICCIO

This weekend the Bowdoin Repertory Company will present its first major production, an evening of Story Theater. The program will consist of three segments: the Brothers Grimm's "Hans the Hedgehog," the Japanese fairy tale, "Momotaro," and "A Mad Tea-Party" from *Alice in Wonderland*.

The concept of Story Theater is simply one of improvisation on the narrative of the story, embellished with music, and characterized by ensemble playing. The illusion created is one of suggestion rather than one of realism. Many of the set pieces, props, costumes and masks are homemade. The music is also original and in its role as an underlining for the action is somewhat impromptu. This suggestiveness of time, place, and character demands more expressive actions on the part of the players in order to fill out the illusion.

The Repertory Company has been together since September

but has been seriously working only since February. As a new organization the Company has experienced problems in defining itself, but with this production it has finally realized its ambitions. The objective of the Company is to provide a total theater experience for those students who seriously seek a theater education. Although the Company is interested in producing "experimental" material, the emphasis is on an intense involvement with the aim of self-education.

The production of Story Theater will be presented this Friday and Saturday evenings in the Experimental Theater. There will be two performances each evening, at 7:00 and 9:00 p.m. Music will be provided by Creighton Lindsay, John Reilly, and Rich Lustig.

As the Company will be losing a number of its members through graduation and junior year programs, auditions will be held later this Spring for next year's company.



The Repertory Company, above, will give its first performance since its inception last September this Friday and Saturday night with an evening of Story Theater.

LEGAL NOTICE

The Hon. Richard K. Mastain, Jr., Justice of the Peace of Cumberland, has called a meeting for Friday, April 26, 1974, at 4:30 p.m. On that date and at that time, the following petitioners for said meeting are required by law to assemble at Apartment #11, Harpswell Street, for the purpose of forming the HOON Institute of Knowledge as a corporation under law. Those petitioners are:

Stanford L. Brown	Richard A. Bensen
Robert Duerr, Jr.	Elizabeth Lewis
John H. Edwards	Deborah M. Mann
Elissa Fazio	Philip A. Melfa
	David C. Whitman

Others are invited to attend, but we request that anyone with facilities of resources come with refreshments of any sort. The HOON Institute of Knowledge shall be a charitable corporation, but we cannot guarantee enough to satisfy everyone.

Plateful of Food has consented to attend, and we all hope that the sun will consent to shine. The Hon. Justice Mastain shall preside, and Mr. Edward G. Simeone will be on hand to notarize anything and everything. Members of the Press shall be welcomed.

Record Reviews

Guitar Music: From America To France

Jesse Colin Young — *Light Shine*, Warner Bros. (BS 2790)

There is a Jesse Colin Young resurgence going on which is as

mild as his music. A short time ago, Young's first solo album, *The Soul of a City Boy* was reissued and now, Warner Brothers has brought out *Light Shine* — a collection of new yet typical Young tunes.

Jesse Colin Young was the driving force behind the fine country rock band, The Youngbloods, in years past. *Light Shine* is indeed very "Young" bloodish music. It bounces, melts and occasionally rocks like the Youngbloods did at their best.

Perhaps nobody writes more consciously relaxed music than Young. Although he can jump, Young is always subdued and frequently, very mellow. The lyrics are not really an important element except as a vehicle for Jesse's pleasant but wavery voice.

Young's guitar work is primarily limited to simple acoustic rhythm patterns except for a fine lead on the album's most ambitious cut, "Grey Dog" and some Ry Cooder-like slide playing on the otherwise boring traditional tune, "The Cuckoo." But what stands out instrumentally here is the sax, flute and recorder work of session man Jim Rothermel. The reeds and woodwinds add much to this music, filling in the holes that one sometimes feels when listening to the Youngblood's bass, guitar, piano and drums oriented music.

Such instruments also help Young expand to some light jazz (as in "Grey Day") and towards the Latin sound in "Barbados." Other worthy cuts in the more traditional Young mold are "Light Shine," "California Child," "Susan" and the very beautiful "Pretty And The Fair."

Jesse Colin Young's music never has caused much of an uproar and *Light Shine* will do little to change that. This is more the music of the past than the future. Yet, until something more solid comes along, this kind of material will be the best bet for your ears. The 1974 crop of popular recordings has been anything but promising so far, but as long as people like Young are around, we can at least sit back into this comfortable sound and smile. Not brilliant but oh, so delightful!

G. Cyrus Cook

Deutsche Grammophon, has released a new recording featuring the premiere German exponent of the solo guitar, Siegfried Behrend. A thoroughly fine recording, it declares undeniably that he does not deserve the anonymity under which he suffers in this country. He gives the guitar a resonance in the lower registers and a sureness in the higher ones that add to the range and versatility of the instrument. As well, Behrend has within him the artistic insight necessary to "bring off" pieces for this solo instrument.

Since this disc features an artist and not a composer or a musical period, the selections on the two sides read like a program at a concert rather than a recording. By drawing from all times and places (baroque to modern, German to Japanese), Behrend greatly enhances the depth of his program. The concert does begin, however, on a slightly disappointing note. Playing a suite by the Frenchman de Visee, the guitarist seems not to understand the spirit of the French dance form. With methodical slow movements and galloping fast ones, the piece loses the flow that a dance would call for. If it does not do justice to the French piece, Behrend's interpretation certainly bestows a gift on the suite of a fellow German, J.S. Bach. The power that surges forth from Bach's suites requires a fullness of tone, especially in the lower notes, that the German guitarist manages with skill and enthusiasm.

In performing a concert of guitar music one cannot ignore the Spanish and Behrend does not even think of trying to. Relishing a challenge from the finger-twisting virtuosity of Ferdinand Sor, he acquires himself nobly on the high, rapid passages. In an original composition, he undertakes to recreate the Spanish flamenco style. The presence on the program of Behrend originals is the final confirmation of the man's artistry.

The most moving piece on the record is a Behrend composition that draws from Japanese folk melodies and, while maintaining distinctive Japanese tonalities, the piece exhibits a Western hand at work smoothing a musical gem to suit the gentle strains of the guitar. In fact, classical guitar music, well-played, is, in general, difficult to argue with and, on the basis of this sampling, I have neither the cause or the desire to complain.

— Francis Littleton

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—Newhouse Newspapers

BOWDOIN COLLEGE ARENA

APRIL 14, 1974, at 3:00 & 7:30 p.m.

Ticket prices: \$1.50 children under 12; \$2.50 adults; \$2.00 Bowdoin students

Tickets on sale at the Moulton Union Information Desk and at the door.

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Trackers Take Opener

by LEO GOON

Opening the year against second-rate competition at home, the trackers amassed over one hundred points to claim a 4-0 record conquering two Mass. state schools, Worcester and Westfield, and two Maine schools, UMPG and SMVTI.

Poor conditions (cold, drizzle, slight wind) prevented any outstanding marks from being set, with the exception of a new Bowdoin record in the Shot by Dick Leavitt with a 52-9/4 toss. But being so early in the season, great marks were not to be expected.

Our spring season preview shows that this is the best team in Bowdoin history, with a fair amount of depth in the sprints, distances, and weights.

A strong sprint crew, three freshmen and one sophomore, is McLean, Vaughn, Ufer, and oule. The latter three went 1-2-3 in the 100, an easy 4-man sweep prevented by McLean's scratch prior to the final due to injury. They are an almost invincible 440 Relay when healthy; a set of class sprinters, surprising here at Bowdoin.

Middle distances are strong due to Leo Dunn, and the addition of freshman Mike Brust who won the 880 in a quick 1:57.8, excellent time in cold weather. The return of Jeff Sanborn will make the 880

solid and give Fred Carey some pacing in the Mile. With Getchell, Littleton, Vaughn, Dunn, Brust and Small, the Mile Relay and 440 aren't super, but surely consistent.

The Two Mile shows Billy Wilson, Carey, Peter Benoit, and Joe LaPann as main contenders; all possible milers, too.

Weight men look imposing again this year, save the javelin which is the team's weak link. Sabe's coaching helped to engineer a 1-3-4 in the Hammer as well as a 3-3 in the Discus and a 1-4 in the Shot. Waithe, Leavitt, and Carlson can be considered a pillar of strength to be relied on.

Jumps look weak, but conditions prevent putting any stake in Saturday's marks. Still, depth here is a major weakness. Hurdles look strong with Getchell, Littleton, Fecteau. Getchell's flawless technique puts him above the crowd at the longer outdoor distances where form becomes a greater time difference. Littleton and Fecteau need time to improve their form.

Tomorrow's away meet puts them at UNH, whom they handled easily indoors. Jumps and 440-up will be turning points, as UNH has a good Vaulter, Miler and 2 Miler, but Bowdoin's sprint crew and weight men will give a solid lead. The Bears should win fairly easily, but unknown status of McLean could keep score close.

Spring '74 Sports Schedule

VARSITY BASEBALL

Coach: Edmund L. Coombs

Apr. 12	*Nichols	A	10:00
13	Clark	A	12:00
16	Nasson	H	2:30
18	Maine	H	2:30
20	*Williams	H	12:30
24	Maine	A	2:30
27	Brandeis	A	2:00
29	Tufts	H	2:30
May 2	Colby	A	3:00
3	Amherst	H	2:00
7	Bates	A	
10	Trinity	A	2:30
11	*Wesleyan	A	1:00
14	MIT	A	4:00
16	Colby	H	2:30
18	Bates	H	1:00

*Doubleheader

chester C.C.

Series at Bowdoin 11:00
MIAA Individual Championship at Augusta C.C.

VARSITY LACROSSE

Coach: Mortimer F. LaPointe

Mar. 25	Lafayette	A	
26	Lehigh	A	2:00
27	Haverford	A	
28	Villanova	A	1:00
Apr. 10	Nichols	H	3:00
13	Wesleyan	A	2:00
16	MIT	A	3:00
20	Trinity	H	2:00
23	New Hampshire	H	3:00
May 27	Boston College	H	2:00
3	Plymouth State	H	2:00
8	Amherst	H	3:00
11	Tufts	A	2:00
14	Colby	A	3:00

JV LACROSSE

Coach: James S. Lentz

Apr. 16	MIT	A	3:00
27	Ipswich H.S.	H	2:00
May 1	Governor Dummer	A	3:30
4	Exeter	H	2:00
11	Hebron	A	2:00
17	Maine	H	3:00

VARSITY TENNIS

Coach: Edward T. Reid

Apr. 6	MIT	A	2:00
13	Amherst C. Conn. Spring-field at Amherst		
17	Maine	H	1:30
20	Maine	A	1:30
24	Colby	A	3:00
27	UMPG	A	1:00
May 1	Bates	A	
7	Bates	H	1:30
10, 11	New England at Dartmouth		
13	Colby	H	1:30
17, 18	MIAA at Colby		



FRESHMAN TENNIS

Apr. 16	Hebron	A	2:30
20	Maine	A	
21	Hyde School	A	2:00
May 1	So. Portland H.S.	H	2:30
11	Exeter	H	2:30
15	Maine	H	2:30

TRACK

Coach: Frank F. Sabasteanski

Apr. 6	UMPG & SMVTI	H	1:00
13	New Hampshire	A	1:00
20	MIT	H	1:00
27	Amherst	A	1:00
May 4	MIAA at Bowdoin		1:00
11	Easterns at Bates		
18	New England at UMass.		

VARSITY SAILING

Commodore: Christopher R. Sherwood '76

Apr. 6	Dinghy Invitational at U.R.I.	2 crews	
13	M.I.T. Invitational at M.I.T.	3 crews	
20	NEISA Spring Eliminations at M.I.T.	2 crews	
27-28	Tufts Spring Intercollegiate: Friis Trophy	2 crews	
May 4	Dinghy Invitational at Boston State	2 crews	
11	Dinghy Invitational at M.I.T.	2 crews	
18-19	Laser Invitational at Tufts	1-man crews	

FRESHMAN SAILING

Mar. 30-31 NEISA Frosh Single Crews: Priddy Trophy at Tufts

Apr. 7	Dinghy Invitational at Tufts	2 crews	
14	Frosh Champ Eliminations at Harvard	2 crews	
21	Dinghy Invitational at Yale	2 crews	
28	Dinghy Invitational at U.R.I.	2 crews	
May 5	Dinghy Invitational at U.R.I.	2 crews	
11	Dinghy Invitational at Dartmouth	2 crews	



WOMEN'S LACROSSE

Coach: Sally LaPointe

Apr. 24	UMPG	A	3:00
29	Westbrook	H	4:00
May 1	Exeter	H	3:00
3	Plymouth State	H	2:00
7	New Hampshire	A	3:30
16	Hinckley	A	3:30

TD, Indies Win Frat Finals

by JOHN MACLEOD

There has been quite a bit of action in White Key competition since the last article, so I'll start off with a recap of the last few weeks.

The White Key Hockey All-Stars took the Bates Hockey Club 4-3 in a well organized match on March 15. The first line of TD's Don Mears, Scot Curtiss and Mike Allen performed spectacularly, well outclassing the entire Bates team.

During that same week, the hockey season was completed and the final standings are as follows:

	W	L	T	Pts
TD	8	0	0	16
CHI PSI	7	1	0	14
DEKE	5	2	1	11
BETA	5	3	0	10
PSI U	4	4	0	8
AKS	2	4	1	5
IND	2	5	0	4
ARU	0	5	0	0
DSZETE	0	11	0	0

In those playoffs, TD was favored over CHI PSI but the hustling CHI PSI refused to die. TD had built up a 2-0 lead on goals by Bruce Johnson, Mike Jones and Newell Hall, two rookies for CHI PSI brought up from the "Middlesex Academy League", then retaliated with one goal apiece before a TD penalty allowed Bob Kitteredge to put CHI PSI ahead 3-2.

It seemed Bruce Johnson had a monopoly on TD's scoring as he amazed everyone by adding two more goals. Tom Kimble answered for CHI PSI late in the third period, and the TD team were shaking their heads in disbelief going into overtime with a 4-4 tie.

CHI PSI started the overtime with one man in the penalty box and, displaying a real flair for the dramatic, they added another on a high-sticking call. With some excellent teamwork and defensive hustle, CHI PSI rode out the penalty, setting the stage for

Mike Jones to stick handle his way through the TD defense and win the game at 4:05 of the sudden-death period.

The Final standings for the basketball season, also concluded, are as follows:

IND
AKS
TD
CHI PSI
BETA
DS
DEKE
PSI U
ZETE
ARU

In the first round of the basketball playoffs, AKS trampled over CHI PSI and the INDIES beat TD, duplicating their victory over TD by just two points early in the season.

In the final round, TD beat CHI PSI and the INDIES, taking advantage of a jumpball at their end in the closing seconds, slipped through AKS's hands by a slim three point margin.

That brings us around to the business at hand. The Volleyball competition got underway this past week. On Tuesday night the matches went as follows: TD over ARU, 15-10, 15-13; BETA over PSI U, 15-3, 15-6; ZETE over DS, 15-11, 16-14, and IND over CHI PSI due to a CHI PSI forfeit. Volleyball games are scheduled for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week. Softball will also get underway next Monday, weather permitting.

The tentative date for this year's swim meet is April 24, and the track meet will be held sometime during the reading period, due to fraternity activities during Ivies weekend.



Laxmen Stand Seventh

by NICK GESS

Bowdoin's 3-0 Lacrosse team, suffering from a snowy week, received its first ranking of the season as the New England poll gave it the number 7 notch. The poll includes such as Harvard, Yale, and Boston College, so the ranking can be considered an impressive accomplishment.

The team was scheduled to play its home opener on Wednesday against Nichols. However, a foot of snow on the ground forced the permanent cancellation of the game. The team has played 3 games during its Southern swing over vacation (they beat Lehigh, Villanova, and Haverford by scores of 10-6, 12-6, and 23-0 respectively), so it won't be totally cold going into its first game in two weeks against Wesleyan. The game will be played tomorrow at Middletown, Connecticut at 2:00 p.m. Wesleyan is ranked number 9, but will be no pushover, especially after the week of outdoor practice lost.

After Wesleyan, the team must face MIT in Cambridge next Tuesday (4/16 at 3:00). After that it plays a five-game home streak, the opener being against Trinity on April 20th at 2:00.

This year has seen an unprecedented turnout for Lacrosse, meaning that there will be a full JV squad with a 6-game schedule opening against MIT with the Varsity. After last year's climb through the tournament into a 2nd place after a loss to Williams (ranked 3 in this year's first poll), the team has great possibilities. Spectators should note that due to an expected increase in fan numbers, Varsity games will be played at Pickard Field on the area used by Varsity Soccer during the Fall season. This will mean added comfort and viewing space for Polar Bear fans this season.

The team is led by co-captains Jo Spaulding and Dave "Jordo" Jordan, and will feature many returning lettermen as well as a few Freshmen.

MIT Smashes Racquetmen

by JOANNE GOLDEN

The Bowdoin varsity tennis squad met up with a humiliating defeat at the hands of M.I.T. on Thursday, April 4.

M.I.T.'s squad appeared to be ready for the Bears and defeated them fairly easily in a hard fought battle, 6-3. The Bears will need a little more practice and more fighting spirit to beat their next opponents.

Captain Ed Lee feels that the team has much potential, especially since a majority of the Varsity players are freshmen and sophomores. At M.I.T. Bowdoin lost four singles: D. Garratt 6-1, 3-0; Paul Parsons 6-2, 7-5; J.

Fitzpatrick 6-2, 6-3 and Paul Weinberg 7-6, 6-2.

Bowdoin's singles victories were by Steve Bash, Charlie Bouchard and Ed Lee. In the doubles matches, only Bowdoin's team of Bash and Bouchard won. The teams of Garratt-Parson and Weinberg-Fitzpatrick both lost.

Bowdoin's season is just beginning and Coach Reid is hoping to get the Bears to "perform to perfection" in future matches.

Bowdoin Synchronized Swimming Show at Curtis Pool, Saturday, April 20th at 7 p.m. Open to public and there is no charge.

Book Review

Russian Hockey Emerges THE GREAT HOCKEY THAW or The Russians Are Here

The Great Hockey Thaw
Jack Ludwig
Doubleday
\$8.95

During an N.H.L. game early in the 1972-'73 hockey season a banner flashed across T.V. screens throughout North America. The sign, proclaiming "Keep Hockey Canadian," was perhaps one of the many results to the Team Canada-U.S.S.R. hockey series played prior to the start of the N.H.L. season.

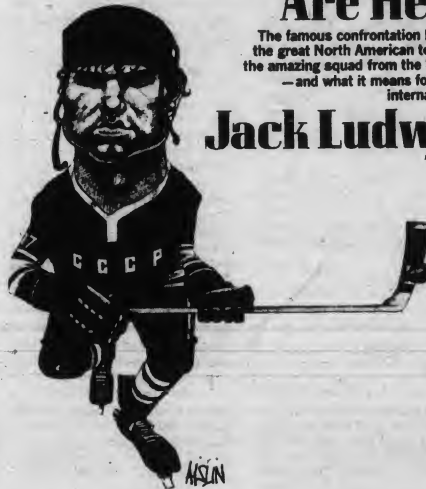
Other results of the series are still being felt from this incredible series; a series between the supposedly best players in the world (the Canadians) and the Russian National Team which most "experts" believed shouldn't be in the same rink with the Canadians. What happened during this series to so astonish these "experts"? More important was how and why it happened.

Jack Ludwig traveled with the Canadian team during the eight game series. He has written a book entitled *The Great Hockey Thaw or The Russians Are Here* dealing with this series. What Ludwig has put together is a remarkable hockey book dealing with the hows and whys of the series.

Ludwig begins by leading us through a sentimental background of the Canadian hockey experience. Dealing largely with his own childhood, he paints a picture of just how important hockey is to Canada. After this initial introduction the selection and training camp of the Canadian team is dealt upon extensively. Finally, Ludwig presents a play by play account of the eight games.

It is not entirely correct, however, to label this book as just a strict account of the hockey series. It is a book revealing two different approaches to athletics. Whereas the Soviets play a strictly pure form of hockey, the Canadians perform for a "showbiz audience." The American media has played an important aspect in the deterioration of Canadian hockey. Players in the N.H.L. attempt to make a name for themselves by being "colorful."

What has emerged is not hockey. It is a game; the object of which is to make money by entertaining. The rules of the game are to get away with as many illegal slashes, crosschecks, and high sticks as possible. The winner of the game is the team that can score the most goals, even if they have to maim every player on the opposing team to do it. So comes Harry Sinden's (the coach



of Team Canada) statement to "tickle" Valeriy Kharlamov (the best Russian player) whenever he came by. This "tickle" was to be administered with a hockey stick across the ankles.

Ludwig's book is an objective account on the realities of pro-hockey. It is at once an account of

the hockey series, a study of differing approaches to athletics, and a look at Soviet political and physical culture.

Written with candor and insight, Ludwig presents a social, political, and athletic commentary on life in North America as it compares with the Soviet Union. His intimate dealings

with the Canadians allows him to relate humorous anecdotes and stories dealing with many of the "glamour boys" of hockey.

While present at the Russian Ballet Frank Mahovich is reported to have inquired after each act, "Is that it?"

The book is a gem. For those

The famous confrontation between the great North American team and the amazing squad from the U.S.S.R. — and what it means for sports internationally

Jack Ludwig

hockey enthusiasts it provides a no-holds-barred portrait of the stars of the N.H.L. For those interested in the athletic world of the Soviet Union, it is a keen revelation on the philosophy and training of Soviet athletes. For those interested in traveling in the Soviet Union, it is a picture of Soviet society and its norms.

Ludwig's writing is interesting and enjoyable. It ranges from satirical to sympathetic; from informative to speculative. His range of information is extensive and his organization is exceptional.

Periodically interrupting Ludwig's writing are brilliant drawings by a Canadian caricaturist, Terry Mosher.

These cartoons compliment Ludwig's writing extremely well and Ludwig uses these caricatures as basis for humorous glimpses into the personalities of the players. One such glimpse involves Phil Esposito. When

shown a picture that was going to be used in this book he exploded showing a character not often seen. Esposito threatened both

Ludwig and Mosher and exclaimed, "You mention my %c&* name in a %c&* book and I'm gonna sue you. You use my %c&* name in a %c&* book you gonna pay me somethin'." Nobody gonna use my picture and my name and I get nothin'." Then Phil challenged Mosher to step outside and fight it out.

The Great Hockey Thaw or The Russians Are Here is most definitely a book that all "rinkrats" should read. It is a thoroughly enjoyable account of a hockey series that may cause extensive changes in pro-hockey today. It is a book dealing with the differences between North American and Soviet cultures. It is a "view of hockey you won't get anywhere else."

Vince Muscarella

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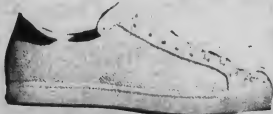
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Letters to the Editor

(Continued From Page Four)

Warmth

April 12, 1974

To the Editor:

Several hundred letters of admission were mailed out today. Many who receive Bowdoin's invitation and acceptance from other institutions are still undecided about which college is best for them. Consequently, over the next two weeks, the Bowdoin campus will once again experience the annual spring deluge of visitors.

In years past, the warm feeling most visitors are greeted with at Bowdoin has been very influential in winning top candidates to the college. When comparing standard features such as academic offerings and physical plant at similar colleges, Bowdoin's personality, as expressed by its collective student body, often becomes the distinguishing factor.

Although hosting these important visitors is often a burden on already overtaxed Bowdoin students, your efforts to make their stay an enlightening one is most appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
Richard A. Mersereau
Assistant Director
of Admissions

Faith

Dear Sir:

As I look upon Good Friday with Easter only two days away, I see a definite need to inform the student body of the existence of the small body of fellowshiping Christians on campus. The group has met over the past two years

and grown from three to approximately thirty. Its only means of "publicity" to date has been word of mouth. It has come to my attention recently, however, through conversations with friends and classmates, that there are many other people with whom we have not spoken, who are seeking a deeper experience with God, and other than a local church, don't really know where to go. We offer the chance for such people to gather with us, share, ask questions, or to fellowship on a regular basis. We do not desire to replace the local church in any way, but rather, in addition, to supply an informal atmosphere of worship.

The group is indeed informal, not subsidized by the college in any way, not advertised in any campus paper, although we do use a room in Banister Hall for our meetings. Presently we meet in 2 Banister at 9:00 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday for about an hour. If you are interested or want more information before attending, call me at x509 or drop a note in S.C. 131.

Certainly at this time of year as we celebrate the most joyous of Christian holidays, we should stop and consider God for a moment. Jesus Christ, the man who died and rose for us almost two thousand years ago is still alive in the hearts and lives of millions of people today.

Again, I invite you to join us at any time and may I close by wishing you the joy of the Lord on this Easter Weekend.

Respectfully,
Phillip Olson
74

PIRG Seeks Heavy Funding; Effectiveness Is Questioned

(Continued From Page 5)

Only if there is widespread student interest and support for PIRG, should such a large allocation be considered. PIRG enthusiasts argue that a petition which was circulated last year shows overwhelming student support for PIRG. But of the 84% of the student body which signed the petition, many are seniors who graduated last year. Furthermore, the petition mentioned no commitment to contribute six dollars to PIRG, as would effectively be the case if the money were allocated from student activities funds.

PIRG's objective, involving students in research on public interest and environmental protection issues, is undeniably worthwhile. The group's accomplishments in Maine and elsewhere are no less impressive. But does that mean that every student at Bowdoin should contribute? Unfortunately, the appeals of fund raisers for PIRG have a disquieting kind of moral undertone. If you don't sign the petition, you don't contribute six dollars — no more, no less — to PIRG, then you don't care about the real problems in the world.

Bowdoin students can benefit from PIRG, and at the same time give a valuable contribution of time, effort, and intellect to the organization, without contributing \$8,000. According to a PIRG pamphlet, the minimum fee for a local group is \$900. Unless overwhelming student support can be demonstrated for PIRG, why should Bowdoin students be re-

quired to contribute over eight times as much as they need to in order to establish a local group? Students are already paying enough for activities in which they do not participate, and from which they benefit very little.

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**Moulton Union
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Candidate's Statements Show Concern . . .

John Danaher

(Continued From Page 5)

This year the question of faculty work loads came to the fore. A proposal, submitted by the student-council, called for consideration of the faculty to review their work loads and to hopefully be willing to expand the number of courses taught per semester. The proposal was relegated to a committee of dubious sorts, after having received much bitter criticism. (A perfect example of student ineffectiveness!) While the cost of tuition at Bowdoin College is steadily on the rise, the quality of the courses being offered is barely being maintained. In view of the expanding number of students at Bowdoin and of the freeze on the size of the faculty, the day of the two-course work load is gone.

The tenure system may be held directly accountable for a lack of enthusiasm to teach more. Tenure is a job security contract only subject to be rescinded by the professor. Many of the professors who sit securely in tenure surely would never concede to an extended work load. Their job is secure, and the refusal of such a burden would in no way threaten their position. In this light, it is clear that our education is being affected by the tenure system; yet the selection of those professors who are to receive tenure is made solely by their peers and not by those who have so much at stake, the students themselves. In order to make the tenure system a more egalitarian one, I suggest that students should actively participate on the Faculty Affairs Committee (tenure committee). Active student participation on this, and many other committees is seriously lacking.

Student representation on the Student-Faculty policy making committees is undermined by the overwhelming ratio of faculty to students. This is not to suggest that the size of these committees be enlarged, but that the ratio of faculty to students be brought even in order to allow for fuller student participation and to prevent the faculty from overriding the students' decisions.

There are other areas in which I would like to see immediate action: The establishment of a student-administrative review committee, where a select group of student council members will meet with the deans in order to be kept current on the affairs of the administration. An executive committee within the student council to weed out the less important matters so that the student council meetings become shorter, more concise, and deal productively with the real issues. Continuing the struggle to protect the environmental quality of the campus by insisting that parking lots, instead of our lawns, be used for parking. I am a member of the student council ad hoc committee presently engaged in reviewing this situation. We must review our accreditation system in order to determine which non-credit courses should be accredited. There should be a course for non-majors in every department dealing with its basic disciplines.

The potential of student power is great, but is virtually untapped at this time. We need to take the initiative now.

And may I begin by suggesting that every day be nickel day at the Union.

Bob Sigel

(Continued From Page 5)

because they were nonexistent, but because of the preconceived notions of the futility in attempting to challenge, redefine, and change what was felt to be immovable and impenetrable faculty and administrative-supported policies. As a result, the much needed serious discussion or suggested innovation of such things as: our so-called advisory system, the limited course offerings, a drama major, the lack of student participation in the tenure system by way of faculty evaluation, partial credit for non-academic type courses and the offering of such courses, the grading system, and many others has regrettably failed to occur or to produce changes that could improve Bowdoin.

We must not be afraid to challenge and to rechallenge if necessary, the rules, policies, and systems to which we are subject. Nor must we allow our proposals to be caught up in the web of the college bureaucracy.

In the past it has been customary and often beneficial to submit our proposals to the faculty for consideration. However, if there appears to be an incessant conflict of interest between the students and faculty then we must take the initiative by submitting our proposals directly to the Governing Boards or their committees.

It would be to our advantage to work with the faculty in attempting to remedy existing problems, but we should not and must not have to do so from a minority position that is weak. If we wish to be effective we must have an equal say in all policy decisions that will inevitably affect each and every one of us. Therefore I suggest an equal representation of students on the so-called student-faculty committees, and on the governing boards.

The President of the Student Council in his power to set an agenda, motivate discussion, and create committees, can himself serve as a catalyst to generate the necessary foundations that will hopefully lead to creative and constructive change here at Bowdoin.

A Student Council representative does not and can not possibly reflect the same attitudes of his or her constituency. Therefore I suggest regular and frequent campus-wide referendums so that each and every student will be given the opportunity to express his or her feelings on any subject. Interested students, not necessarily council members, should be given the opportunity to sit on council committees if they feel strongly about certain issues. The Student Council should publish either in the Orient or in newsletter form, no less than one report per month of its progress in various realms, and should also regularly inform the student body as to the action or inaction taking place in the student-faculty committees.

The Student Council can be more than just a game being played at the expense of the students. With the right leadership it can and should be an important, powerful, and integral part of the college community. With your vote and help we can begin to make the Student Council a loud, and well listened to student voice.

Jesus said:

"Verily, verily, I say unto you,
He that heareth my word, and believeth on
him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and
shall not come into condemnation;
but is passed from death unto life."

"Christ died for each Bowdoin student"

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Tom DeMaria

(Continued From Page 5)

department. I also feel that if a student becomes dissatisfied with his advisor or if he or she feels that the advisor is only a "card-signer", that the student be able to readily switch advisors to procure a more suitable one. Furthermore, advisors should pay closer attention to transfer and exchange students who are not as familiar with the courses here at Bowdoin as is the fully matriculated student.

Another issue that has gained increasing interest recently is the Tenure Policy. Normally, the process starts in the appropriate department and goes through the entire faculty to the hierarchy of the administration. Thus, the student has little or no say on the matter. However, these faculty members and administrators do not witness the day to day classroom procedure of the professor being considered for tenure. Therefore, I believe it is necessary that some provision be made whereby student recommendations be considered in the tenure process since the students are the ones in the classroom and have a good idea of the professor's effectiveness.

A third proposal is to increase communications between the Council and the students, the Council and its committees, and the Council within itself. First, to improve communications between the Council and the students of Bowdoin, I suggest that a weekly bulletin be distributed in order to make the students aware of the actions, decisions, and proposals of the Council. Also, I would like to see the employment of WBOR and the Orient as a means of communication.

The revitalization of the seemingly defunct Communications Committee, which reports on the decisions of the Governing Board committees and Student-Faculty committees, would serve to improve communication between the council and its committees. This is essential because it is necessary for the Council to be able to readily consult with its committees when considering a topic related to a particular committee. Furthermore, the Constitutional Committee, on which I served as chairman, increased the number of students per representative, thus, slightly cutting down the size of the Council which adds to greater efficiency and better communication among the Council itself.

An idea, which is still in its incipient stages but looks very promising for the future, is the holding of open forums to discuss, among faculty and students, contemporary issues at Bowdoin. I would organize these Council-sponsored forums at least every two weeks. I deem it necessary to discuss important issues out in the open and find these forums to be the perfect means by which to do so.

Another goal I will strive for is to initiate a campus-wide referendum on important matters. It seems that highly significant issues should be voted on by the students, as in any democracy.

Furthermore, I will investigate the possibility of adding more majors to the curriculum; for example, a Drama major. I will also try to get a wider variety of seminars from the ideas of the student body.

Lastly, I would submit the Constitution of the Student Council to the Constitutional Amendment Committee for a complete review and also have it printed in the Student Handbook for each student's reference.

These are the basic goals that I would strive for if elected Student Council President. I believe that they represent the opinion of many students here, and with determination they are not impossible to achieve.

Dave Sandahl

(Continued From Page 5)

Since there are so many alternate forms of student interest representation on campus, it is my view that the Student Council can no longer hope to be the definitive representative body of student interests. The current forty-plus membership should

therefore be replaced with a twelve-member body, called the executive committee, the Committee for Public Safety, the Politburo, or anything you wanted to call it. It would consist of three representatives per class, the representatives to be elected at large and subject to the same sort of public scrutiny that candidates for Student Council President are now, i.e. public statements like this one, a forum, a week long pre-election period for campaigning.

The business of this executive committee would be to handle the day to day administrative details now carried so grudgingly by the full Student Council. These are the small details of business like whether or not to sponsor an art print sale, and what to do about the people who have three absences, matters that now crowd the agenda and take up Council time in the seemingly endless debate dedicated to such picaresque matters. These small details could then be dealt with while causing a minimum of disruption. The committee should, of course, be required to hold at least two meetings per month, with at least one of them open to the public.

For the larger issues, ones which affect the whole student body, such as faculty evaluation and how to schedule Ives Weekend, I propose a system of campus wide referendums. It seems to me that a small college like Bowdoin should be able to take advantage of its smallness to produce decisions concerning the whole student body democratically.

The system would be set up so that the executive committee would arrange for a referendum in three instances. The first instance would involve the votes of the executive committee, the tie vote indicating that there was enough controversy about the question to throw it open to the public. The second instance would involve issues that the committee recognized to be controversial, in which case they would automatically call a referendum. The third instance would occur if no controversial issues came up in a two-month period, in which case the committee would hold a referendum to poll the student body on various issues, just to keep in touch.

Under this plan, there would be a campus-wide referendum at least every other month, and more often if controversial issues appear. The committee would handle the mundane matters of business which causes so much trouble for the Council now, and the role of the student representatives to the "other" committees would be made less ambiguous.

I realize that there may be flaws in this system, and I would certainly be open to discussion and modification of my ideas. I also realize that some will consider this a radical idea, and that they will dismiss it out of hand. But I maintain that it is futile for us to try to sustain a Student Council which cannot function to adequately represent the student body, and which may indeed work against democratic representation. We need a change, and I think that it is high time to give democracy a chance.

In Memoriam

Mark Ashford

(The following is an address delivered at a memorial service for MARK ANDREW ASHFORD on April 5, 1974.)

THOMAS BURNS

The last time I spoke to Mark Ashford was at lunch on Monday of this week. I greeted him jokingly as is my custom and asked him how his vacation had been. He spoke very slowly and quietly about the few things he had done showing enthusiasm for nothing. Not even his plans for law school seemed to excite him as they usually did. I noticed that he was very distant and rather depressed. I commented that he looked awfully tired and asked him if he'd been tooling out already. He nodded and said he'd been reading a lot trying to stay ahead of his work load. I said that we were all getting ready to leave and had quite enough of this studying business for a while. He nodded again and kind of stared off at nowhere in particular. This detached manner meant little to me. I knew Mark as a hard worker who was more susceptible than most of us to periodic depression. He was often moody suffering from the strain of the rigorous pace he set for himself. Many times I urged him to loosen up, go on down to Vinny's for a pizza and a couple of drinks. More often than not he declined complaining of some distant exam or due date for a paper he was writing. I was quite used to Mark's moods so I thought very little of this particular incident figuring to myself, "Well, that's the way he is, he'll bounce back in a couple of days."

As I have said this was the last time I spoke to Mark Ashford, but not the last time I saw him. Late Monday evening I was walking along Maine Street engaged in conversation. In the small stand of trees between Deke and Delta Sigma I caught a glimpse of a dark figure heading toward Maine Street. Normally this would not be worth a second glance but that figure seemed to move along very slowly without any real

purpose or destination. Looking back after I had passed I recognized the silhouette in the moonlight. From the slumping gait I knew his depression had not passed but it was late, he seemed absorbed in one of his moods. Why I did not yell over to him anyway and wave to him as I usually did, I do not know. This is the last image I have in my mind of Mark Ashford. I wish it were otherwise but it is not.

The next night when the news was whispered to me of course I was stunned but incredibly I was not really surprised. It was now obvious that the isolation he lived in was not simply a quirk of his personality but a most unfortunate circumstance for which we were more responsible than he. Everyone seemed to agree he was different, that he was never really one of the group. He certainly was friendly enough, he got along with most everyone but there was always an undefinable barrier there, a chasm which seemed unbridgeable. The tragedy is that he was unable to break through, though he tried, on how he tried. He had no problem relating to older people. It was us, his peers, the very people that camaraderie should have come from most naturally that he could not reach. It was not vicious persecution or ridicule on our part that set him where he was. It was something much more serious than that, it was indifference. Because he was not just like us we could not go out of our ways to understand him, it was not worth the effort.

Only now is it clear that Mark was as human; in fact more human than those of us who knew him. He needed us as we need each other. He was entitled to the love we all seek from each other. A kindness toward Mark Ashford was always returned tenfold, there was no individual so considerate and so appreciative of any sign of affection given to him. I thank God for the times I managed to touch him and feel the warmth he was so ready to spread. I sorrowfully beg forgiveness for my repeated indifference and for my failures. I pray that lonely silhouette never leaves my sight and that I can learn, learn to love as my human birthright demands of me. That it takes a tragedy of these proportions to reveal these things which our hearts have known all along is unfortunate. That we should ever again forget these things and ever forget Mark Ashford is a damnable sin.

An open forum will be held on Tuesday, April 16 in the Daggett Lounge to discuss the tenure system at Bowdoin College.

The panel, chaired by Bob Sigel, will include Olin Robinson, Professors Potholm and Fuchs, and Student Representative Fred Honold.

This program, the first in a series to be continued at the beginning of next semester, will attempt to bring about a better understanding of the extent to which decision-making powers are distributed among faculty, administration, students, and alumni. It is hoped that these forums will generate increased student interest in redefining the role of student representatives.

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You Talk Too Much

Ben Benson's "Junior Achievement": Harnessed Idiocy

by LISA SAVAGE

There is a commonly held belief among many Bowdoin students that while you don't have to be slightly crazy to get in here, it certainly helps. We now have documented evidence for this theory in *The Journal of Ostensible Reality (TJOOR)*, a newspaper of sorts published by Bowdoin senior Ben Benson. It furnishes us with a prime example of that sense of the absurd so basic to the student body, appearing somewhat monthly to amuse and confuse its readers. But perhaps we should begin at the beginning.

Benson Inc.

Last spring Ben became intrigued with the idea of forming a corporation for the purpose of that corporation's own growth. He created just such a one, ordered letterhead stationery and business cards printed, and began to inquire into the actual processes involved in legally incorporating it as a non-profit organization. It was named AMALGAM, an actual word meaning roughly a mixture of different parts.

The procedures of incorporation are still underway and have proven an extremely amusing diversion for Ben and others concerned. As he tells it: "First I wrote to the Maine Secretary of State's office about it, who sent me two forms and a volume of law to read. What we are working with here is Title 13, Section 81 of the Maine Revised Statutes and I had to read the laws to determine the legality of what I intended to do. Apparently it is legal, but I also had to check IRS laws to determine that I wasn't going to break any of them, which I wasn't. Once that was settled I had to file a copy of incorporation by at least seven people, these being the trustees and myself, and notarized by our rotary, Eddie Simeone, with the Secretary of State's office.

"As a forming public corporation we had to advertise and also fill out a petition to incorporate, which we took to the Honorable Richard Kent Mastain, Jr., our Justice of the Peace. He

served a warrant calling a meeting of the signers, which was then read aloud in the presence of each signer and again returned to the Justice. He witnessed that I had 'made the return', that is read it to everyone, and then sent it back to the Secretary of State."

The meeting must consist of adopting and signing a constitution and electing officers in compliance with the law, and in making a seal. Copies of the constitution must then be sent to the Secretary of State, the Attorney General and the Registry of Deeds. The whole cost is about \$10. The meeting, to be held outside at the Harpswell apartments where Ben lives, promises to be a festive occasion with many well-wishers and live entertainment.

Know Your Fingers

Meanwhile, in the incorporation inquiry and action,

AMALGAM was putting its slogan "tangential proliferation" to practical application. New tentacles, digits and knuckles were springing up by the minute, among them Kernal Incorporated (Maker of "Ben's Nuts") and the Committee for the Formation of Necessary Committees. The Committee is an offshoot of The Society for the Preservation of Anachronisms, the actual agency responsible for *TJOOR*. A glimpse of an AMALGAM structural chart readily explains its motto: "The Hand Doesn't Know What Its Fingers Are Doing!"

TJOOR itself is perhaps the best insight into the strange workings of this man's mind. Replete with bad puns ("bennyficial", "Bored of Directors") and absurd quotes ("This is a colossal outbreak of ignorance," - Rear Admiral (Ret.) Thomas McQuilling"), the sheets

of elaborate word games and in-jokes began to issue forth from Ben's typewriter last July. *TJOOR* was inspired in part by a publication put out by a friend's mother from Worcester, Mass. entitled the *Fossils' Free Press*, but Ben had previous experience in this field with his own papers in grammar school.

Reading Comprehension?

Some of *TJOOR*'s more lucid explanatory notes may serve to alleviate a bit of the reader's confusion at this point: "... Our original purpose was to mystify, not to befuddle. (It) is a contrived result of excessive word content in cerebrum, cerebellum and cortex of one who has clearly had too many words. Words, that is. We exercise our own brand of editorial license: if we like it, we print it."

Wrote Benson in the first issue, "I have come to see the wisdom of supplementing my career as a letter-writer with some low-grade journalism as a means of spreading my attempts to communicate ever thinner."

When *TJOOR* lapses into clarity it is often very funny (for instance, a reference to "the well-known teen magazine, *POPULAR MEDIOCRITY*") but it is often the very incoherence that forms its substance which makes it such entertaining reading (as in The Definitive Albatross Section). Editor Benson says he strives for 11% comprehension in text and 26% in headlines, a goal so far fairly well realized.

One Man Team

As for *TJOOR*'s actual production it is accomplished solely by Ben in usually not more than an evening, and he claims that on a good day he can compose, print, collate, address and mail an entire issue in one day. His method is to jot down ideas in a notebook until he has enough, and then type directly onto mimeograph masters. He prints the *Journal* on the Union's mimeograph press, and has an old Western Union typewriter that he uses for headlines. Its present devaluation is 279, up from 80 in July.

The reader may at this time

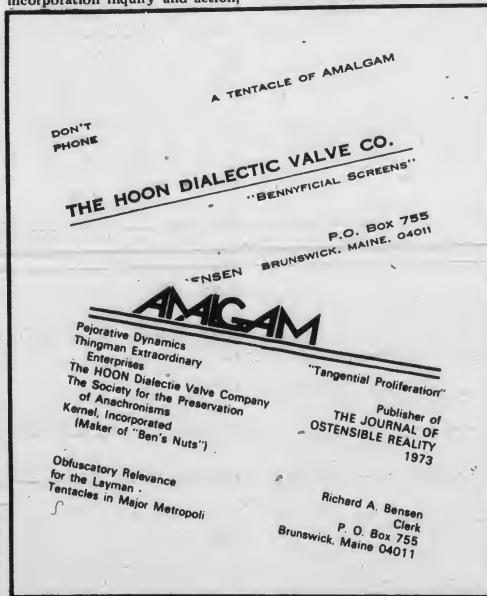
have some questions about the intellect (?) behind all this madness. Says Benson of himself: "People have always accused me of talking too much, and rightly so. I've always written lots of letters too." He is into, as he puts it, "communicating my idiocy."

Ben has even seen to it that *TJOOR* will be immortalized in the archives of the Bowdoin library, where back issues can now be found on file in special collections. This effort must be received as seriously as possible" and his wishes were realized as the library is happy to keep on file anything written by alumni.

Other Things

Besides filling volumes of paper with nonsensical words, Ben does do other things. He is a history major busy on a thesis, editor of the *Bugle*, and is finding he enjoys cooking now that he has his own kitchen. He is also a member of DKE ("or as much a member as most seniors are of their fraternities," he says) and carries on a small scale war with the post office, begun last summer for obvious reasons.

Benson will graduate this June but plans to be in the area publishing *TJOOR* until March, when he will leave to walk the Appalachian Trail. He wants to send reports from along the way, but will need a substitute editor to keep publishing from the Brunswick end. For those of you now considering asking for an unpaid subscription to this unique publication, let me offer Ben's own cautionary remarks concerning his fanatic commitment to what he has wrought. "People should think carefully before having their names put on the mailing list," he told me, "because I will never willingly remove anyone's name." Consider yourselves warned.



To Do



Movies

Friday, April 12
Modern China Film Series: Peking Remembered, The People's Commune, Self-Reliance. In Wentworth Hall at 7:30 p.m.; *Let It Be* in Smith Auditorium at 7:00, 9:00 p.m.

Saturday, April 13
The Body Snatchers (Boris Karloff) in Colby's Lovejoy Auditorium at 7:30 p.m.; *Soldier Blue* in Bates' Filene Room at 7:00, 9:30 p.m.

Sunday, April 14
Black Orphous (Camus), *Coronation* at Colby at 7:30 p.m.

Sports

Friday, April 12
Basketball at Nichols; Tennis vs. Central Conn. at Amherst; JV baseball at Deering, 2:30 p.m.

Saturday, April 13
Baseball at Clark; Lacrosse at Wesleyan; Tennis vs. Amherst and Springfield at Amherst; Track at New Hampshire; Women's gymnastics at Maine; JV baseball vs. Portland, 2:00 p.m.

Monday, April 15
JV baseball vs. Cheverus, 2:30 p.m.



TV



Wednesday, April 17
Movie: *Nakia* - American Indians (8) at 8:00 p.m.; Movie: *Judgment at Nuremberg*, Part 2 (6) at 9:00 p.m.; A special tour of Hollywood films (8) at 11:30 p.m.

Saturday, April 13
Stanley Cup Playoffs (13) at 9:00 p.m.; Much Ado About Nothing, Shakespeare (10) at 2:00 p.m.; Movie: *Peter Sellers in The Bobo* (8) at 11:00 p.m.

Sunday, April 14
The Masters Tournament (13) at 4:00 p.m.; World Championship Tennis (6) at 4:30 p.m.; Special: "The First Woman President" (13) at 9:30 p.m.

Monday, April 15
Ballet from People's Republic of China (10) at 8:00 p.m.; Movie: *Judgment at Nuremberg* (6) at 9:00 p.m.

Edited By Joanne Golden

Music And Plays

Friday, April 12

Bowdoin's Repertory Group in an evening of Story Theater in the Experimental Theater at 7:00 and 9:00 p.m.; *Thurber Carnival* in Colby's Opera House at 8:00 p.m.; Gary Burton Quartet and Spectrum in Bates Chapel at 8:00 p.m.

Saturday, April 13

Second performance of Bowdoin's Repertory Group in the Experimental Theater at 7:00 and 9:00 p.m.; *Thurber Carnival* in Colby's Opera House at 8:00 p.m.; Don Stover and the White Oak Mountain

Boys in Colby's Coffee House at 8:30 p.m.; Twentieth Century Chamber Music Concert (Jerome Bunke, Catherine Rowe, Elliott Schwartz) in Wentworth Hall at 7:30 p.m.

Sunday, April 14

Emmett Kelly, Jr. - All Star Circus in the Arena at 3:00 and 7:30 p.m.; Colby College Brass Players in Given Auditorium at 2:00 p.m.

Monday, April 22

9:00 p.m., Colby College Billy Cobham Band, \$3.00.





Nyhus To Step In

Greason Resigns As Dean

(ONS) — Dr. A. LeRoy Greason, Jr., today announced his resignation as Dean of the College at Bowdoin effective next January, when he will begin a one-year sabbatical leave.

Dean Greason said he will return to the faculty in January, 1976, to resume his full-time duties as a Professor of English.

Dr. Roger Howell, Jr., President of Bowdoin, accepted the resignation with regret and announced the appointment of Dr. Paul L. Nyhus, now Dean of Students, to succeed Dr. Greason as

President Howell said in a statement:

"As a member of the faculty since 1952, as Dean of Students from 1962 to 1966, and as Dean of the College since 1966, Professor Greason has given invaluable service to Bowdoin. We are all in his debt.

"For some time now, Dean Greason has expressed his desire to return to full-time teaching duties. We shall miss his outstanding work as Dean but are pleased to be able to grant his wish to return to full-time classroom duties.

"I am confident that Dean Nyhus will prove a most worthy successor to a distinguished company of Bowdoin Deans who are also teacher-scholars."

Mr. Greason plans to go to Cambridge, Mass. to do research in English literature during the

first months of his sabbatical, return to Bowdoin for the summer, and go off to England for the fall. The Dean said he was glad to get back to teaching and that holding the position of Dean of the College is "... a great experience, but it shouldn't last forever."

Mr. Nyhus is looking forward to his new job but regrets Mr. Greason's departure: "I'm sorry to lose a very good friend from the Dean's office and I'll continue to call on him for aid as he will be continuing on the faculty." Ms.



Dean A. LeRoy Greason Jr.

Dean of the College next January, when Dean Nyhus will return from a one-semester sabbatical.

President Howell also announced the appointment of Assistant Dean of Students Alice C. Early as Acting Dean of Students for the 1974-75 academic year.



Dean Paul L. Nyhus



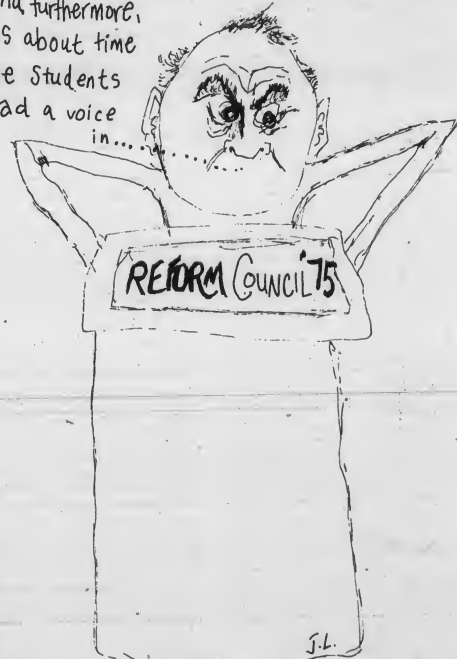
Asst. Dean Alice C. Early

Early, Mr. Nyhus reported, will be in charge of screening applicants for her old job as Assistant Dean of Students.

Professor Greason, a native of Newport, R.I., and a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Wesleyan University, was awarded his

(Please Turn To Page 10)

And furthermore,
it's about time
the students
had a voice
in...



Voters Elect Sandahl To Lead New Council

by SUMNER GERARD
David Sandahl, '76 will head the student government next year.

Running on a platform to abolish the Student Council and replace it with a smaller 12-member senate, Sandahl edged out candidates Tom DeMaria, '76 and Bob Sigel, '75 in what has been termed a "close

election" yesterday.

In another close race, Keith Halloran, '76 won out over Bob Princenthal, '76, Rebecca Rose, '77, and Bruce Rudy, '76 in his bid for vice-president. Barbara Hampshire, '77 was elected as secretary-treasurer.

Also elected were Paul Dennett, '75 and Karen Schroeder, '76 as student representatives to the Board of Overseers, and Peter Lotz, '75 to the Board of Trustees.

"I am surprised," said Sandahl after the results came in, "but it does confirm my belief that students are sick of things the way they are. I fully intend to carry out my campaign platform."

Aside from abolishing the Student Council, Sandahl plans to "democratize" student government at Bowdoin by instituting a system of campus-wide referenda and by subjecting all amendments to the student constitution to a vote of the entire student body.

President of his high school student council and former representative to the Bowdoin Student Council, Sandahl is a seasoned veteran of student politics.

Bob Krachman, the outgoing Student Council president, declined to comment except to say: "The elections for president and vice-president were very close." Following a Bowdoin tradition, he would not say who came in second and third.

The turnout for the elections was about normal. 500 students voted in the primaries held on Tuesday, and 720 turned in their ballots yesterday.

Cracking Down

Cottle's Prosecutes Shoplifters, Bypasses Dean

by JOHN HAMPTON

Cottle's supermarket has changed its stance on student shoplifters and has decided to prosecute violators in court rather than take the matter to the Dean, it was learned this week.

With one case completed and another pending in local court Dean of Students Paul Nyhus was quick to point out that there was little the College could do to control the incidents. He believes that recent litigation about a college's right to regulate off-campus behavior of students is headed away from the caste of *loco parentis*. "The general direction of court cases," he said, "is that a college should take action against the off-campus activities of a student only when it threatens the ordinary administration of the college."

Shoplifting, like traffic violations and other misdemeanors do not fall into this category.

Mr. Favreau, the store manager at Cottle's, says that the

supermarket is running at less than a one percent profit and views the situation as "very serious". Cracking down on every phase of the retail operation in an attempt to minimize the losses, he has looked at pricing of new items, run test audits on cashiers, reviewed receiving procedures dock side, and even checked in the various departments for exact quantities of damaged or spoiled produce.

These efforts have failed to account for one half of one percent of the store's yearly gross. Mr. Favreau attributes the loss to shoplifting: "I intend to be harsh with the people I catch. I will prosecute."

His more firm stance is aimed at the whole of the thieving community not just the student snitchers. He added that it is hard to prosecute a student especially when they could be on scholarship and could come out of college with a criminal record.

Dean Nyhus felt the College's records were just as 'effective' as

a criminal record. "A student builds a disciplinary record at the college and graduate schools, businesses, banks, insurance companies and the government, do request information on any disciplinary action taken against a student."

The dean felt it was likely that a poor college record would be as harmful as a criminal record.

Mr. Favreau said that if it was demonstrable that the Dean or the Judiciary Board could deal with student shoplifters strongly, he would prefer to go to them. He added: "You'll find people (merchants) are going to start prosecuting more and more" ... because of the weakness of the dean.

Dean Nyhus said the College is not prepared to be a court to judge the innocence or guilt of accused students. There is a court in town for that purpose he went on. The College holds its policy of a letter of warning issued on the first offense and a Judiciary Board hearing and more severe punishment for sub-

sequent infractions.

"With the passage of the 18 year old majority," he stated, "the students are big boys and girls now and for the most part on their own: They are going to have to learn to live with their actions."

Earlier this year, the administration also disavowed the actions of a student who was threatened with a lawsuit by a booking agency he had allegedly libeled in a report drawn up for the Student Union Committee.

Assuming a stance consistent with the present shoplifting policy, the College refused to commit educational funds to any legal consideration. Assistant Dean of Students Ms. Alice Early wrote in a letter to the party in question: "On behalf of the President and the Trustees of Bowdoin College I wish to disavow any responsibility for the unfortunate actions of this student. ... The College attempts to instill in its students a sense of responsibility for their actions."

Faculty Role Expanded

Bowdoin Selects "The Literate Class" From Pool of 4,600

by PETER PIZZI

True to the form established in recent years, it became harder for the competent student to get in to Bowdoin again this year. For the functional illiterate, it is now practically impossible, according to Director of Admissions Richard Moll.

The Admissions Office, which notified applicants of their fates earlier this week, announced that out of its 4,600 applicants, only 18% overall were admitted. Last year, with an applicant pool of 3,725, 18.4% of the male

applicants and 16% of the female were offered a place. This year, selectivity for men eased a half a percent but increased to 12% for women. Though 343 more women applied this year than last, the administration is reducing their number in the class by twenty to 110.

With the issue of deficient writing still reverberating at Bowdoin, Moll acknowledged that the emphasis this year was on writing competence. The Class of 1978, he remarked, is best described as "the literate

class."

Among the equipment an applicant needed to get into Bowdoin this year was, according to Moll, "a writing ability well above average." Keying on this factor as a common denominator for the Class of 1978, the Admissions Office paid close attention to the writing level indicated on the application, the English teacher's recommendation, and the type of courses the student took throughout high school.

"We wanted students who'd taken solid courses," Moll noted,

"not experiential fluff. Our priority concern was on linguistic skills."

New also in this admissions process was a faculty review board, which met during spring vacation. The panel, which was used some years back, passed judgement on 240 folders, including, according to Moll, those of "the greatest risk" students.

On the board were the six admissions officers and faculty members Burroughs, Kaster, Long, Rasmussen, and Coombs. Reviewing each folder

thoroughly and reading many essays out loud, the admission of an applicant required the vote of eight of the board's twelve members.

Moll did not feel the role of his office was diminished by the board's presence. "Out of the 4,600 applicants, we (the Admissions Office) made the final decision on 4,460 so we have no reason to feel infringed upon."

The purpose behind the re-institution of the review board is not necessarily to improve the quality of the selection process but rather, Moll explained, "to improve the communication between the faculty and the Admissions Office."

Of most concern to Moll is "the inequity between the admission of women versus men." "To be fair," he added, "we'd like to admit the same percentage of men as women." Last year, Wesleyan moved to eliminate this discrepancy now in effect at Bowdoin by deciding to admit qualified applicants regardless of sex.

The impact on admissions of the recent publicity regarding deficient writers at Bowdoin is still uncertain, Moll explained. "Illiteracy didn't hurt the applicant pool, but we won't know until May 1 (when admittees must notify Bowdoin of their decision) if, for instance, the brightest candidates will pick an institution with a bunch of illiterates."

Committee Selection Process Termed 'Inefficient,' 'Unfair;'

Interviewers And Candidates Alleged To Be Ill Prepared

by LESLIE REIF

The process of selecting students to sit on student-faculty committees is, in the words of an individual who recently took part in the interviewing and weeding out of prospective candidates, "sloppy, haphazard and inefficient." Although there are definite exceptions to this rule, it is the opinion of many students who have been involved in the selection process that interviewers are basically ill-prepared for the task they are supposed to perform.

According to Student Council President Robert Krachman, participation in the choosing of committee members is "mandatory for members of the Student Council but voluntary for outsiders." Students who have sat on certain committees in the past but have not been elected to the Student Council may be asked to help with the interviewing. Most of the interviewers, however, are Student Council members, and they are chosen arbitrarily to interview candidates for the various committees.

This arbitrary selection of interviewers has bothered members of the Council, but Robert Krachman is quick to explain the logic behind the approach. "Student Council representatives are not chosen to interview candidates for committees which interest them because they themselves might want to go out for these committees," Krachman also notes that files have been prepared to inform members of the Student Council of the functions and concerns of the various committees.

The charge that the interviewing process is lax and uncoordinated is supported by the case of the Athletic Committee. Eric Nilsson, a sophomore and member of the Student Council, was involved in the interviewing of prospective candidates. His

preparation was minimal. In Nilsson's words, "We were told by Krachman to find out why a student was interested and why he thought he was qualified. It was stressed that blacks and girls should be represented, especially blacks. Steve Morrell, another interviewer for the Athletic Committee, told me that race was the major issue in our case."

Nilsson knew little more about the committee and the topic on which he was to interview. After questioning the candidates, he "voted on how interested the students were and on how they articulated their interest, rather than on their opinions. But it was hard for me to judge when I did not know anything about the subject myself. Since the file was missing, I had to find out about the committee from the prospective candidates."

Nilsson stressed not only the incapability of the interviewers but the overall ineptitude of the candidates. He was disappointed that so few persons showed up to be interviewed. "Most of them were jocks, not impressive as students, and unenthusiastic." Most of the candidates, according to Nilsson, shared the same interests.

The feeling that many candidates are unqualified to hold the positions which they seek was reiterated by a student, who was chosen to serve on the Student Activities Fees Committee. Attributing the lack of good candi-

dates to a lack of student interest, this individual feels that "basically anybody that wants a post on a committee gets it."

The Student Activities Fees Committee has itself been involved in a little controversy, and a lack of good candidates lies at the heart of the matter. Celeste Johnson, a junior and student chairman of the committee, was assisted by five interviewers in questioning ten candidates. After the interviews were over, Johnson, who felt that most of the candidates were unqualified to sit on the committee, asked Robert Krachman if two members of the interviewing panel might also be considered as candidates. Krachman indicated that he thought this would be bad policy, but, provided these two individuals were interviewed and made no final decisions, it would be all right for them to be considered.

The two students who had previously been interviewers were indeed appointed by Johnson and the others still involved in the decision-making process to the committee. Jan Linhart, who was rejected, said that he thought the set of events was very "peculiar," and another student in a similar position termed the decision as "blatantly unfair." Dave Sandahl, who wanted to try out for the committee but was prevented from doing so because he had a conflicting class, felt that "the process produces faulty results." Referring to

LEGAL NOTICE

The Hon. Richard K. Mastain, Jr., Justice of the Peace of Cumberland, has called a meeting for Friday, April 26, 1974, at 4:30 p.m. On that date and at that time, the following petitioners for said meeting are required by law to assemble at Apartment #11, Harpell Street, for the purpose of forming the HOON Institute of Knowledge as a corporation under law. Those petitioners are:

Stanford L. Brown
Robert Duerr, Jr.
John H. Edwards
Elissa Fazio

Richard A. Benson
Elizabeth Lewis
Deborah M. Mann
Philip A. Melfa
David C. Whitman

Others are invited to attend, but we request that anyone with facilities of resources come with refreshments of any sort. The HOON Institute of Knowledge shall be a charitable corporation, but we cannot guarantee enough to satisfy everyone.

Plateful of Food has consented to attend, and we all hope that the sun will consent to shine. The Hon. Judge Mastain shall preside, and Mr. Edward G. Simeone will be on hand to notarize anything and everything. Members of the Press shall be welcomed.

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Robison Claims Regularized Tenure For Profs; Panel Condemns Lack of Student Participation

by TIM POOR

The issue of tenure and its ramifications were discussed at a student-faculty forum held last Tuesday evening in the Daggett Lounge of the Senior Center. Student evaluation of professors was discussed as a possible alternative to what most agreed was a nebulous system of teaching evaluation.

Members of the panel were Olin Robison, Provost and Dean

of the Faculty, who some feel is the most powerful man in the tenure decision process; Alfred Fuchs, chairman of the tenure-concerned Faculty Affairs Committee; Fred Honold, vice president of Student Council; and government professor Christian Potholm, also a member of the Faculty Affairs Committee.

The forum was chaired by Bob Sigel, '75. Approximately fifty persons attended, of which about half were faculty members. Each member of the panel was asked by Sigel to speak of student

evaluation in their opening remarks.

Professor Fuchs began by noting that "indirectly, students do play some part in the tenure process." Fuchs said that department chairmen are asked to make statements concerning the teaching ability of a tenure candidate to the Faculty Affairs Committee, and that these statements inevitably reflect student opinion.

Fuchs supported the institution of tenure, arguing that it "provides certain built-in protections for academic freedom" to professors. He acknowledged, however, that there have been many problems with the current system.

Professor Potholm agreed with Fuchs on the question of academic freedom, referring to his past experience at Dartmouth and Vassar, where tenure served as an additional protection against "tyranny against teachers in private life." He said that "the purpose of tenure is not to protect the incompetent," noting that salary adjustments during a tenured professor's career serve as an indication of the institution's feeling toward that individual's progression as a scholar and teacher.

Although he feels there is a "great need for additional student input" in the tenure process, Potholm said that he has not been inspired by the performance of the current Bowdoin student body in this regard, citing the failure of the Student Course and Teacher Evaluation (SCATE) and students' positions on increased faculty teaching leads. "They (students) seem to have no inclination to get the facts before they talk," he complained.

Potholm went on to observe that the Faculty Affairs committee has been used by some department chairmen who wish to

avoid informing rejected tenure candidates of their decisions.

"Bowdoin is too small to make these kinds of decisions without hurting people's feelings," he said. He advised those rejected candidates to "take a relaxed view" of the situation, and lamented the situation whereby faculty members rejected for tenure are allowed to stay at Bowdoin for one, two or three years thereafter. He suggested a regularization of the tenure process, enabling professors to know at all times what their status is.

Potholm's reference was to teachers such as Robert Willman who did not receive tenure and expressed his feeling that he had been misled as to his possibility of receiving tenure when he arrived at Bowdoin. Originally due to leave Bowdoin at the end of this year, Willman was recently given a one year contract extension.

Honold then spoke, expressing his dismay at "the unfortunate neglect of student opinion" in the tenure process. He outlined the process by which a faculty member receives or is rejected for tenure, noting that although he did not favor the abolition of the institution, student evaluation should be an integral part of the process. He suggested classroom polling as one means to that end.

Dean Robison concluded the presentation with a brief history of the institution of tenure. He said that tenure was established by the 1940 conventions of the American Association of Union Professors (AAUP) in order to protect faculty members from "capricious treatment" by college administrations. Not until the 1950's, however, did Bowdoin adopt a tenure system, which differs from the national model in that it does not include a teacher's years here as instructor toward consideration for tenure,

beginning rather with a teacher's appointment as Assistant Professor.

He said that tenure has "served the academic profession reasonably well," as it forces institutional self-evaluation.

Robison contended that he has tried to regularize tenure procedures in order to insure a more equitable treatment of faculty members; he warns professional candidates that tenure is becoming more and more rare, encouraging the candidates rather on the basis that Bowdoin is a good place on which to base a career.

In the question and answer period which followed, Professor Herb Coursen expressed his strong support for student evaluation, and emphasized that he and many other faculty members had voted against the proposal before the faculty earlier this year for other reasons. Tom Hoerner '74 pointed out that the defeated proposal had, in fact, been one of principle, supported in this contention by Fuchs. Other faculty members then expressed their feelings as to exactly what they had voted on.

Professor Gordon Weil objected to the entire process of tenure and called for its abolition. He argued that the present system "trades smaller income for job security," and proposed a contract system as a possible replacement. Robison contended that such a system would not be feasible, as "not many of the hard decisions would be made," decisions which are forced by the system of tenure.

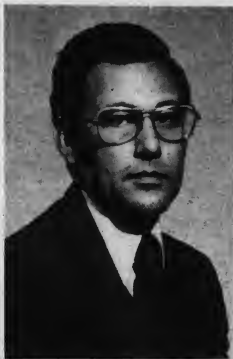
Several students spoke in favor of student evaluation, one

(Please Turn To Page 11)

Registration Notice

Preliminary Registration for the Fall Semester will take place during the week of April 22. All students except seniors should pick up registration packets at the Receptionist's desk on the second floor of Hawthorne-Longfellow Hall on Monday, April 22. Each packet consists of a list of course offerings, a supplement to the 1973-74 Catalogue showing course changes, and a preliminary registration blank.

The blank is to be signed by the academic counselor for freshmen and by the major department(s) for sophomores and juniors. (Students who have more than one major must have the preliminary registration blank signed by each major department concerned.) The blank must be returned to the Registrar's Office on or before Thursday, April 25.



Gordon Weil suggested tenure merely substitutes "smaller income for job security" and therefore should be abolished.

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BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States
Volume CIII Friday, April 19, 1974 Number 20

Dramatic Commitment

This week's student-faculty forum on tenure was essentially a rehash of old themes and shed little light on the problem of how to give professors security and freedom by the fairest and most informed means, a problem which has by no means been solved through the institution of tenure in its present form at Bowdoin.

The miserable student turnout (about twenty) set back the cause for student evaluation of teachers; there seems to be little indication that students have any more than a passing interest in the hiring and firing of their professors.

Although student evaluation seemed to be on everyone's mind, the question of the existence of tenure itself arose more than once. Everyone saw problems with the current system, but when Professor Weil suggested that it be dropped altogether and replaced with a more modern and effective one, he was essentially ignored.

Professor Potholm's concern with a constant flow of "new blood" within the faculty is valid. Yet, under the current system, new blood is replacing other new blood, rather than the aging tenured professor who still lectures from his 1940 notes. To be sure, age does not necessarily mean senility, and as was observed, the purpose of tenure is not to protect incompetence. We must look at the reality of the situation, however; giving a professor a lifetime contract can and does protect incompetence. Even one such case is too many; as Dean Robison emphasized, the granting of tenure to a professor is a dramatic commitment. Throwing a teacher into a glutted job market is also a dramatic move and there is no reason that even one member of the faculty should be shielded from the possibility simply because it was decided thirty years ago that he or she was a good professor.

A more logical proposal which has gained much favor recently is that of an extended contract system, which would bring faculty contracts up for renewal every ten years. This system would guard against administrative capriciousness yet would encourage the maintenance of teaching excellence. A definite drawback to this system was brought up by Dean Robison, namely, that decisions could be put off inevitably by an administration afraid of attracting disfavor; it is much harder to fire a professor who has been on the faculty for twenty years than it is to do so to a younger man or woman at the outset of his or her career. Yet those who hire and fire must have a thick skin under any system; this disadvantage is by far outweighed by those of the present tenure system.

Whether tenure goes or stays, however, student evaluation of the faculty must become a reality, whether students are interested or not. Those faculty and administration members making the decisions should want the best, most accurate information that they can get concerning a professor's teaching ability. This information can come only from students and the hearsay evidence with which some faculty members are satisfied is not good enough. Because student evaluation is to the faculty and administration's benefit, the responsibility for its initiative lies with the faculty, not the student body.

It is doubtful, however, that the faculty will take such initiative. Despite the large number of teachers who say they support student evaluation, a proposal providing for it is presently buried in faculty committee, and as Professor Fuchs observed, it is not likely to be seen again for a while.

And so, the buck has been passed to the students. A strong push for student involvement in the tenure process must come. If not from the student body as a whole, then by the Student Council. We would emphasize the word "strong" here; simply making a proposal to the faculty and then sorrowfully walking away when it is buried will not do. There is now a new student leadership; we encourage it to move effectively toward student involvement in the evaluation of teaching ability.

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Futile Exercise

Forum Is Victim of Apathy

by SUMNER GERARD
What would happen if someone gave a Presidential Forum and nobody came?

Nobody, or almost nobody, came on Monday evening when the four candidates for Student Council President presented their thoughts on tenure, faculty evaluation, the advisory system, student power, and the structure of student government, itself.

John Danaher '75, Tom DeMaria '76, David Sandahl '76, and Bib Sigel '75 each expressed disappointment at the poor turnout of students at the forum. "It was an exercise in futility," said one candidate afterwards.

Nevertheless, the forum did provide some insights into the current state of student politics at Bowdoin. The idealistic winds, if not the hard, cold realities, are blowing in the direction of substantial reform of student government.

Each of the candidates at the forum followed Sandahl's lead in proposing major structural changes in the Student Council or the Student-Faculty Committees. Sandahl proposed doing away with the Student Council altogether, replacing it with a smaller twelve-member body, and instituting a system of campus-wide referendum. Danaher peddled the idea of an Executive Committee which would operate within the Student Council, while Sigel and DeMaria advocated a more forceful role for the Student Council

President and fuller student representation on student-faculty committees.

All of the candidates agreed that students should have a greater voice in the administration of college affairs. They disagreed, of course, on how this might be accomplished, their points of view ranging from Bob Sigel's not quite rabble-rousing Speech on student power to David Sandahl's careful, though almost inaudible, comments on working together with the faculty. But their stands on tenure, faculty evaluation, and the advisory system were monotonously similar: more student input in the decisions.

The general tenor of the forum was that student government has failed at Bowdoin—failed for different reasons perhaps—but failed nevertheless. And reform fever is never stronger than after failure.

Whether the present reform fever will result in constructive changes depends, at least in part, on the interest that students show. Certainly, attendance at the forum was not encouraging in this respect.

Nobody hears what the candidates have to say, the candidates don't hear what anybody else has to say, everybody votes in the dark, and one more chance to give some semblance of purpose to student government at Bowdoin is gone. That's what happens when they give a presidential forum and nobody comes.

Schedule of Events for Black Arts Festival 1974

Saturday, April 20 — ALL DAY MUSIC: A whole day of Black music on WBOR, 91.1 FM. Tune in and enjoy a wide range of different sounds — Blues, Jazz, Gospel and Soul — ALL WITH THEIR ROOTS IN Blackness.

Monday, April 22 — FINLEY CAMPBELL, Speaker: Head of University of Wisconsin's Afro-American Studies Dept. to speak on "When the Eagles Stir Their Nests: A Descriptive Analysis of the Anti-Racist Demonstration in Washington", at 8 p.m. in the Afro-American Center.

Thursday, April 25 — OPEN HOUSE, Music Workshop and Art Exhibit: Audience asked to participate in percussion exercises designed to show rather than merely to explain the rhythmic nature of African music. Also a display of paintings by members of the Afro-American Society. All in the Afro-American Center, at 7:30 p.m.

Friday, April 26 — PAUL PARKS, Speaker: Director of Model Cities in Boston to speak on urban planning, at 7:30, in the Afro-American Center.

Friday, April 26 — BLACK TALENT SHOW: Gospel singing, drumming and poetry reading by members of the Afro-American Society, at 9 p.m., in the Main Lounge of the Moulton Union.

Saturday, April 27 — ARCHIE SHEPP LIVE! with ADVENT: Archie Shepp will be in top form when he turns on the music for thirsty jazz lovers in Maine. He shares the bill with Advent, a talented jazz group from the Boston area. Show begins at 8 p.m. in Morrell Gymnasium. Donation for Ed Blackwell: \$1.

Letters

Dead Concert

To The Editor:

In an effort to clear the air of rumors concerning Ives Weekend, the Bowdoin College Student Union Committee announces that there will be no Ives concert or similar entertainment.

The first of a series of problems leading to this decision was the relative difficulty in getting a band to come up north to do a concert. With the gasoline shortage, concert tours are not flexible enough to enable a band to bop up to Brunswick for a single engagement. Also, bands, because they seek exposure in doing a concert, find Brunswick less than an ideal place.

With Ives weekend spread out across any of three weekends (April 26, May 3, and May 10), planning an Ives weekend had been an arduous task. Not only were we unable to find a band to come down east and still satisfy the musical tastes of the student body, we were also hard pressed to find a date that would maximize student attendance.

These problems were not insurmountable. However, the Student Union Committee, after its recent surge of activities, has run low on funds, as only 7% of the original allocation for concerts remains. Thus it is simply impossible to put on a concert.

In the past year, SUC has presented the following shows: Road Apples, Duke and the Drivers, John McLaughlin and the Mahavishnu Orchestra, Creighton Lindsay, Leo Kottke, Action Theatre, Dance Co. of the National Center of Afro-American Artists, Tipton and Stevens, "Jacques Brel Is Alive And Well And Living In Paris," Marion Brown, and the Emmett Kelly Jr. Circus. Unfortunately, the remaining funds do not provide enough to put on the apocalyptic show you all envision.

If this year's SUC-sponsored events did not appeal to you, please let your SUC representative know. If you wish to have a role in the efforts of the Committee, consider running in the upcoming elections.

This year, SUC expanded the basis of entertainment and has found itself without the funds for the final concert. As for the money left over, it will be used to purchase lighting equipment in order to defray the high cost of lighting for future concerts.

We humbly apologize to you that our money couldn't have gone further.

Student Union Committee

Proxy's Pathos

Dear Sir:

In response to Proxy's Proxy of April 5th: I do not object to criticism of the Student Council. Apathy is painfully evident and I am often guilty of it. As to lack of representation and quorum, I believe last week's apparent fiasco is hardly typical. The Student Council has in the past, amid a great deal of bullshit, granted, managed to open communication between students and "the ruling class" and has produced some substantial results. Of course, the obvious things to note are the council's failures, fiascos, and apathy. I think that's been done enough this year, with no constructive conclusions. And Joe Farrell's letter was no more constructive than any other. If he felt that he could not serve as a substitute, he should have said "no" to Keith Halloran in the first place. I'd like to remind him that as a student, he's fully competent to substitute on a student council. Student government is not, and probably never will be

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Opinion Sampling

PIRG Requests \$7500, Becomes Subject of Controversy

To the Editor:

Recently, a writer for the *Orient* completed a two part article on Bowdoin PIRG. In the last issue of the *Orient*, Bob Krachman, Student Council President, responded to numerous erroneous statements made by the author of that article.

Unfortunately, much remains to be said about the inaccuracies, generalizations, and personal value judgements publicly put forth by that reporter. As briefly as possible, I hope to correct the remaining inaccuracies and to strike at a number of the surprising value judgements found in the article. Firstly, it is stated that PIRG has become a "special case" for student funding. As has been stated by the S.C., PIRG has never held any "special status"

we can hope for a retraction of the damage done, and hope that it does not reoccur. But then again, the very worst of circumstances would mean that PIRG will face this same individual in the Blanket Tax hearings and weather the fiasco.

George Hasiotis '76

Mr. Gerard replies:

Student Council President Bob Krachman's clarification of "misconceptions generated by [my] article on PIRG funding" generated some even more blatant misconceptions of its own. George Hasiotis seems bent on preserving those same misconceptions because they serve PIRG's interest only too well.

Krachman and Hasiotis are entirely right in pointing out

the Student Council to give refunds to those students who so request or face revocation of its right to apply for student activities funds. This is indeed a curious piece of legislation which should have remained tabled, as it was originally. The justification for the resolution, given by Krachman in his letter, is that some students might object to the group's "political" activities. But aside from the fact that PIRG is not a political organization, and takes great pains not to be considered as such, instituting a system of refunds could make the entire system of collecting and allocating student money absolutely useless!

If students can claim refunds from PIRG on "political" grounds, then why can't students claim refunds from the Afro-Am Society on racial grounds? What is to stop students from asking for five dollars back from the *Orient* because they don't like the editorials, or from WBOR because they listen to WBLM? Perhaps, students might want to claim refunds from the Young Republicans or the Young Democrats, groups which are certainly more "political" than PIRG. Obviously, student organizations could not survive long under these conditions, and all Bowdoin students, not just those who get their refunds, lose what benefits the organizations have to offer.

Yet Krachman and Hasiotis both argue vehemently that PIRG has not become a "special case for student funding." I per-

suaded it, and its president, that PIRG operates on only one payment plan — that PIRG requires six dollars from each student before Bowdoin can become a member of PIRG?

The point is not that we should chisle PIRG out of every extra penny that we can get away with. The point is that PIRG has come to the students asking for a staggering sum of money, money which might otherwise go to other student organizations which badly need it. As of yet, PIRG has failed to explain why it needs that magical sum of six dollars from each Bowdoin student. I have asked this question of PIRG organizers on campus and all I got were answers like: "Well, that's the way PIRG does it on other campuses" or "If PIRG gets more money, it can do more things."

Even if PIRG can demonstrate to the Student Activities Fee Committee that it absolutely has to have six dollars from each student in order to function effectively, it is not true, as President Krachman implies, that the committee awards funds to student organizations solely on the basis of their "operating costs." The fact is, and rightly so, the committee considers other factors besides "operating costs", the most important of which are: 1) the membership of each organization, how many students it actually involves and what it does for the campus as a whole (the "valid assessment of popular support" which Hasiotis claims does not exist), and 2) the possibility of alternative funding for the organization. On both counts, it seems to me, PIRG is in no position to ask for more than any other student organization on campus. To reiterate some points:

First, most of PIRG's activities will not take place on campus and hence will benefit relatively few Bowdoin students. Now, Hasiotis claims that PIRG's "emphasis and planning will be constantly stressing a high rate of concern for our campus situation and programs will be intensively toward that end." I hope so, but again that is not the point. The point is that the kinds of problems PIRG purports to be trying to solve are not centered on the Bowdoin campus, and that, presumably therefore, PIRG will not be concentrating its efforts on campus. Certainly, PIRG will not be doing anywhere near as great a service to the Bowdoin community as WBOR, the Bugle, the *Orient*, or the

a farce because student interest in PIRG simply wasn't there. What is there to show that PIRG fever will suddenly flare up in

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To The Editor:

Why PIRG?

Unfortunately social problems rarely adapt themselves to student schedules. The urban ghetto, for example, continues to suffer when students are vacationing. Changes are occurring and students now realize that old strategies and structures of the student movement must be altered to meet new realities. Though the ideals may remain the same, the problems do not. Equal opportunity no longer involves the small Southern motel or movie theatre. It centers now on the corporation which appears distant, highly anonymous and powerful far beyond the powers of a small group of angry citizens. The problems today involve more subtle violations of human rights than those which were fought a decade ago.

Problems that absorbed students in the 1960's tended to be visible, localized and susceptible to solutions by direct citizen action. Abuses today tend to be hidden. Discrimination is no longer advertised by a "whites only" sign at a lunch counter. It is often revealed only by painstaking documentation of corporate hiring practices, by searches of government files or even by sophisticated analyses of college board exams. Solutions are more complex, requiring a multidisciplinary knowledge of law, economics, and in the case of environmental abuse, science and engineering.

Utilizing a variety of disciplines students can fashion powerful investigative teams to affect an array of problems facing our society. In conjunction with forming investigative teams students will develop and sharpen their research skills. Skills which are a fundamental objective of the liberal arts education.

In order to execute effectively their undertakings in consumer protection, students require the

"I hope to correct that reporter's inaccuracies, generalizations, and personal value judgments."

over other Campus groups. Secondly, how has this individual taken it upon himself to state that "PIRG is not a campus activity and that relatively few students will benefit from it." Quite to the contrary, PIRG stresses campus organization and campus benefits. Emphasis and planning will be constantly stressing a high rate of concern for our campus situation and programs will be intensified toward that end.

Furthermore, the article loses any rational appeal it may have had by arguing that simply because PIRG had presented a student petition of only 84% in favor less than a year ago, that this is no longer a valid assessment of its popular support. Seniors have graduated, it states! Well, then why does the reporter all of a sudden create a special case of PIRG when he does not suggest that other campus organizations should ever undergo such a process?

On the question of funding to PIRG a figure is mentioned as the most minimal allowed for membership for PIRG. Well, once again the reporter failed to thoroughly research his report, because his figure of \$900.00 does not apply to campus PIRG groups, which demand no minimum fee, but rather, operate on a number of payment plans.

Of the greatest importance in this non-debate, however was the repeated, FALSE statement that PIRG would not refund the \$6 to students wishing the refund. Again, the contrary is true, PIRG will honor any requests for refunds systematically and totally. This is a nation-wide policy. Merely by this process alone, PIRG is UNIQUE among student organizations in that it is the only body which will honor refund requests. This should be the best measurement or test of legitimacy which could be asked of any campus organization.

At the very least, an apology is in line by that reporter; at best,

that the Student Council did in fact pass a resolution last semester requiring PIRG to give refunds to students who object to the group's activities. It is an interesting comment on student government at Bowdoin that members of the Student Council with whom I had talked, and even the organizers of PIRG, including George Hasiotis, were unaware of that decision until President Krachman dug it up last week.

Krachman is also correct in saying that none of the ten-dollar raise in the student activities has actually been "earmarked" by the council for PIRG or any other organization. That is a matter for the Student Activities Fee Committee to decide, and I did not intend to suggest otherwise, nor did I suggest otherwise.

But aside from these two "misconceptions," for which I apologize, I fail to see how my article on PIRG was overflowing with "inaccuracies, generalizations, and personal value judgments." In fact, I would suggest that Krachman's and Hasiotis' understanding of the procedure and rationale behind allocating student funds, and even their understanding of PIRG, itself, are frighteningly superficial when we consider that PIRG is asking for almost \$7500 of student funds, an amount greater than any student organization at Bowdoin is getting this year, except SUC.

With all due respect to President Krachman and to George Hasiotis, a request for \$7500 is not something you just breeze through a badly informed and sleepy Student Council, present to the Student Activities Fee Committee for immediate disbursement, then send off to Augusta to start the fun and games, even if PIRG is going to save the world, and even if our parents are footing the bill. A request for \$7500 is something to be taken seriously. The real issues should be faced, instead of resorting to *ad hominem* innuendos (Incidentally, I am the "individual" and "that reporter" referred to in Hasiotis' letter) and blanket dismissal of any reasonable doubts students may have as to the wisdom of allocating that much student funding to PIRG.

The real issues have not been faced by President Krachman, or by the Student Council, or by George Hasiotis.

Take, for example, the refund proposal itself. PIRG, according to Krachman, will be required by

"Unfortunately, PIRG latches onto students' money, and lots of it, in any way it can."

sist in my "personal value judgment" that PIRG has been made a very special case indeed, if for only the simple fact that I know of no other student organization on campus which is not just permitted, but required, by the Student Council to give refunds to dissatisfied students, no other student organization which has lobbied so forcefully in the Student Council, and no other student organization that has asked for, and gotten, special consideration from the Student Council. To say that PIRG has not been made a special case seems to me either a deliberate attempt to mislead the student body, or the result of some rather startling ignorance.

It is grossly misleading of Krachman and Hasiotis to suggest that the magical sum of six dollars per student somehow represents PIRG's "operating costs" and unless every student at Bowdoin pays six dollars — no more, no less — to the organization, no local PIRG can be set up. This is simply not the case. At U Maine the individual membership fee is four dollars per student. A PIRG flier, which Hasiotis apparently takes issue with and which, if he is right, constitutes false advertising, states that the minimum annual group fee required to establish a local PIRG is \$900, which would amount to seventy cents per Bowdoin student, not six or even four dollars. Hasiotis is absolutely correct when he writes that different PIRG groups "operate on a number of payment plans." So why has PIRG gone to

"PIRG raises the consciousness and awareness of today's student, who will tomorrow be among America's consumers."

Student Council, which benefit, or at least try to benefit, virtually every Bowdoin student. Yet PIRG is asking for more student money than any of these organizations get this year. I think that most students will agree that student activities funds are not intended for some kind of forced, outside charity. There are other ways to collect for charity.

Second, far from developing into a campus-wide crusade, student enthusiasm for PIRG appears to have faded drastically since last year, when the petition was circulated. In the recent elections of Bowdoin representatives to the PIRG State Board, candidates actually had to be recruited to fill the seven positions! In short, the election was a farce,

assistance of professionals. Professionals bring not only expertise to the problem but offer also the continuity of full time work on the researched problem. A colition of students and professionals can provide a manipulative vehicle for student pursuit of ideals and application of talents. Simultaneously, professionals provide not only guidance and encourage sticktoitiveness but also function as a source of specialized knowledge that is pertinent to the particular topic. PIRG is an organization which serves to raise the consciousness and awareness of today's student who will tomorrow be among working America's consumers.

Rick Mastain '74



Admiration of a Cynic

Vitality of Repertory Co. Affirmed By 'Story Theater'

by DAVID COLE
Last Friday and Saturday, April 12 and 13, the Bowdoin College Repertory Company presented An Evening of Story Theatre, and the rest, most of which follows, is history.

The Bowdoin Repertory was born in ambivalence. From the beginning, no one understood its purpose and a few were suspicious of its motives. The group's founder (if its founding can be forgivably attributed to one person) was Peter Davis '75 (ret.), who selected the original members for no clearly articulated purpose and then ran off to California; he never returned. This fall, the group chose several more members and set out to make Davis' ambivalent dream an equally ambivalent reality.

They began with a clever, but very slight, Jules Feiffer piece that was shorter than its title. From there they went on to *Tour*, a Terrance McNally skit of somewhat greater duration but considerably less wit. Understandably dissatisfied with these attempts, the group switched to reader's theatre in a Halloween presentation that proved enjoyable to listeners who sat close to the readers but which fell far short of the company's own ambitious self-appraisals. Then, as *Ah, Wilderness!* demanded more and more of the time of several members, the rep returned to the obscurity from which it had just barely emerged.



Faced with criticism within Bowdoin's amorphous and largely self-styled theatre crowd, and obviously unhappy themselves, the members of the rep company struggled to establish a purpose and an identity. Why have a repertory group in the first place? To strengthen *Masque and Gown*, or to escape its limitations? To provide lighter and more frequent productions, or to attempt heavier and more professional theatre than is possible at Bowdoin? By the end of the first semester the company's productions had been light and infrequent, and *Masque and Gown* had not been toppled or visibly improved.

Whatever they were doing, the idea seemed implicitly elitist,

and the group's very exclusiveness attracted new applications for membership. Consequently, although a few disillusioned veterans withdrew, they were quickly replaced by new enthusiasts.

The theory of the rep remains unclear. In reality, the group is a society of mutual (if occasionally grudging) admiration, composed of people who share only a love of theatre and a belief that they could not get enough of it within the traditional framework of *Masque and Gown*. With one exception, its members had already proven themselves on the Bowdoin stage. What remained to be seen was whether their collaboration could produce something special, something with their

mark on it, not better or heavier than *Masque and Gown*, but different. Last week they pulled it off.

Story Theatre is certainly not traditional drama. Largely improvised, done without scripts, it requires a special sort of imagination. The format is not rigidly controlled, as the plays take shape during rehearsals; a sense of the work, and of the audience's likely reaction to it, influences the approach. With remarkable effect, "A Mad Tea Party" was hardly adapted at all, as the actors spoke their lines straight from the original written word right down to the last "Alice said with some confusion." On the other hand, the Brothers Grimm would probably not recognize, though they would certainly enjoy, the free-wheeling interpretation of their fable "Hans the Hedgehog." In each of the three pieces, the stories themselves were of almost secondary importance; versatile performances, imaginative sets and clever effects made the evening. The masks and the boat in "Momotarō-Peach Boy," like the jewelry, the pigs, the fire and the charades game in "Hans," contributed significantly to the success of the plays. All the performances were able, though Steve Cicco as the monkey, the door-mouse and the hedgehog, and Tim Donohue as the dog, the Hatter and the old king rather dominated the otherwise essentially democratic evening. Rich Lustig's special appearance as the cock took full advantage of his wry sense of humor and of talents largely squandered in *Huey* and the excessively silly *New World* and *Black-Eyed Susan*. Howie Averbach, the one rep member without strong credentials as a performer, established himself as a respectable comic who can make the line "Maybe he'll die" one of the funniest things ever heard in the Experimental Theatre. Elsewhere, Donna Davis was a perfect Alice, John Lord a splendid March Hare, Debbie Mann a fine

princess, Margaret Mullin, as always, an excellent old woman and Alison Cooper an able if neglected wife.

The music, both the main themes to "Hans" composed by John Lord and the incidental music throughout the evening, was perfect. Costumes and sets were equally effective. In all, the evening was carried off with style, wit, and evident enthusiasm that communicated itself immediately to the audience. For this cynic at least, the Bowdoin Repertory has justified its existence with this refreshing, and very different, evening of story theatre. I join in their grudging admiration.



Orient Photos By Sarah Richardson



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"The Trees", an unusual Christian minstrel group, will present a concert in the Chapel on Sunday, April 21. The show of religious music will begin at 8 p.m.

Total Theater

"Open Eye" To Dramatize Frost's Poetry

(BNS) — The Open Eye, a group described by critics as "a new base for total theater", will present "Fire and Ice: An Evening of Poetry and a Play by Robert Frost" at Bowdoin College Tuesday (April 23).

The program, sponsored by the College's Senior Center, will be held at 7:30 p.m. in the Daggett Lounge at the Senior Center. The public is cordially invited to attend without charge.

Featured, in addition to the title poem, will be many of Frost's most famous works, including "The Death of the Hired Man", "I Could Give All to Time",

and "Stopping By Woods on a Snowy Evening". Also to be performed is Frost's play, "A Masque of Reason", directed by Albert Takasakus.

Earlier in the day on Tuesday, The Open Eye will make two other appearances in the Brunswick area: at 9:15 a.m. at Mt. Ararat High School in Topsham and at 2 p.m. at the Brunswick Naval Air Station.

The Open Eye brings together in one creative enterprise gifted artists from the disciplines of acting, dancing, singing, designing, instrumental composition and performance. They work to-

gether to produce works wherein music, plot and visual image fuse and the message is rendered as a dynamically structured, poetic vision.

The group's Artistic Director is Jean Erdman, choreographer of the successful Broadway production, "Two Gentlemen of Verona", for which she received the Drama Desk Award for choreography.

Levine To Screen Phi Beta Award

(BNS) — Professor Daniel Levine of the Bowdoin College Department of History has accepted appointment to a three-year term on the Phi Beta Kappa committee to screen entries for the organization's Ralph Waldo Emerson Book Award.

Professor Levine is one of six distinguished scholars from colleges and universities throughout the country who will serve on the awards committee. Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary fraternity for the recognition and promotion of scholarship, presents the \$2,500 Emerson Award annually for outstanding studies of the intellectual and cultural condition of man.

The prestigious award, established in 1960, is intended to give recognition to interpretative syntheses that carry forward the great tradition of humane learning. Recent winners have included Rollo May's "Love and Will" and John Rawls' "A Theory of Justice".

work appropriate to the spirit of the text.

"Completed in 1947," writes the composer, "my Requiem is built entirely from the Gregorian themes of the Mass for the Dead. At times the text is paramount, and therefore the orchestra intervenes only to sustain or to comment; at other times an original musical fabric, inspired by the text, takes over completely. In general, I have attempted to penetrate to the essence of Gregorian style, and have tried to reconcile as far as possible the very flexible Gregorian rhythms as established by the Benedictines of Solesmes with the exigencies of modern notation."

Durufle, in writing his Requiem, has followed the spirit of Gabriel Fauré's. At the end of the last century, Fauré had the temerity to write a Requiem which did not contain the "Dies Irae." For him, this great and frightening medieval poem describing the havoc that would come upon

the world on the Day of Judgment had no place in a musical setting meant to be filled with consolation, hope and serenity.

Durufle's compositional style embodies the typical French proclivity for orchestral color and harmonic sensuousness, and exhibits an eloquent mastery of Renaissance contrapuntal techniques and a flare for dramatic effect. The Requiem is an outstanding example of musical sensitivity and creative ability. It has moments of thrilling excitement and moving contemplation and has secured itself a respected place among the many famous musical settings of the Requiem text.

Sunday's performance involves members of the Bowdoin Chamber Orchestra and features William Owen, organ; Jane Plant, cello; and Landon Bowie, baritone, as student soloists. Preceding the Durufle, the Bowdoin Brass Ensemble will perform Hindemith's *Mergenmusik*.

Donovan Volume Published; Focuses On Cold Warriors

(BNS) — A retrospective examination of the age of confrontation seen from the age of détente is offered in "The Cold Warriors: A Policy-Making Elite", the latest book by Dr. John C. Donovan, Bowdoin College's DeAlva Stanwood Alexander Professor of Government.

The book, published by D.C. Heath and Company, considers the general question of why it is so difficult to alter the direction of national policy in the United States. Within the contextual framework of the Cold War, Dr. Donovan asks why this locked-in nature of policy-making institutions exists and whose interests are served by preserving a condition of political stalemate.

He concludes that the war in Vietnam was not an aberration, but the culmination of Cold War policies based upon the official doctrine of Containment, which had its origins in the late 1940's and the early 1950's, a doctrine created by a generation of policy-makers whom Dr. Donovan describes as "civilian militants" led by the late Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

The book is the third Professor Donovan has written since he joined the Bowdoin faculty in 1965. The others are the widely acclaimed "The Politics of Poverty", a critical analysis of the

Johnson Administration's "War on Poverty", published in 1967 with a second edition issued in 1973; and "The Policy Makers", a critical reassessment of American policy, published in 1970 with a second printing in 1973.

The three books together were designed to provide what Professor Donovan describes as "a sustained analysis and critique of American public policy—domestic and foreign—in the decade of the 1960's". They include an evaluation of Presidential leadership, Congressional and bureaucratic implementation and elite responsibility.

The Spring performance of the Bowdoin Dance Group will be at 8:00 p.m., Thursday, April 25 and Friday, April 26 in Daggett Lounge, Wentworth Hall. There will be an informal reception in the Hutchinson Room after each performance. The public is cordially invited.

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SPORTS

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Bowdoin Netted Twice

by JOANNE GOLDEN

The Bowdoin Varsity Tennis Squad met up with some "real stiff competition" and in an extremely hard fought battle lost to the University of Massachusetts 5-4 and Amherst 5-4. It was a very close match and the Bears played well since they were battling against some of the top ranked players in New England.

At Amherst, Steve Bash, Charles Bouchard and Steve Counihan won their singles matches 6-2, 6-1; 6-3, 6-4; and 6-0, 6-0. Dave Garratt, Paul Parsons and James Fitzpatrick lost their singles matches in some very close battles; 6-3, 6-0; 6-2, 6-4; and 6-1, 6-2.

The doubles teams played well and the teams of Parsons-Fitzpatrick and Lee-Buckley won in hard fought competition 2-6, 6-4, 6-2 and 6-4, 7-6. Garratt-Counihan and Bouchard-Bash played as well as possible but couldn't keep their opponents from winning 6-4, 1-6, 7-5 and 6-2, 6-3.

At the University of Massachusetts, the Bears performed well as D. Garratt, C. Bouchard and S. Counihan won their matches with ease 7-5, 7-5; 6-4, 6-4; 6-2, 4-6, 6-3. Parsons, Bash and Fitzpatrick fought long and tough matches but their opponents beat them 6-4, 6-2; 6-7, 6-2, 6-3; and 4-6, 6-0, 6-3. The doubles teams experienced long matches where the battle could have gone either way. Bouchard-Bash won 6-4, 2-6, 6-2, but Garratt-Counihan and Parsons-Fitzpatrick lost 6-1, 4-6, 6-3 and 4-6, 7-5, 6-3.

The Bowdoin Bears have had to struggle against top competitors in their past matches and the fact that they have not been provided with indoor courts to practice on, free rackets and stringing and an opportunity for an Easter southern tour as M.I.T. and other schools had, puts them at a disadvantage. But with better weather and more practice the Bears should fare well against future opponents.

Trackmen Cop Close Meet

by LEO GOON

As winter and spring fought for possession of Durham, N.H., the Polar Bears and UNH brought their meet down to the last event. The score was tied at 74-74, and the team with the better Mile Relay would win. But nothing could help the home team as the unit of Getchell, Brust, Littleton, and Dunn burnt off their opponents with a 3:26.7.

In a meet as close as imaginable, the Bears dominated the running events, although UNH took four track firsts. But in the field, UNH swept the Long Jump, Triple Jump, and Javelin, although Bowdoin managed four firsts.

Weightmen Waithe and Leavitt scored all of the muscle points, as Larry, unable to really cut one loose to better his previous week's 174'10" personal record, still won the Hammer and took seconds in the Discus and Shot, while Big Dick won the shot and was 3rd in the Discus. High Jumper Bill Elwell, with a 6'2 3/4" seasonal best, and vaulter John Littlehale at 12'6" won their respective events to complete the pitifully small number of Bowdoin points in the field.

In the distances, freshman Reed of UNH repeated his in 100r double victories in the mile-2 mile with 4:21.5 and 9:21.7, respectively. Fred Carey took 3rd in the Mile with an outdoor PR of 4:28.9, and Billy Wilson again had to settle for 2nd behind Reed in the 2M. Peter Benoit also ran.

Indoor 1000-winner Tartarian again outkicked Bears Mike Brust and Ed Small (2:02 PR) who went 2-3 in the 880. UNH's Fetznar, the best high hurdler Getchell has ever gone against this year, whipped over the barriers in a quick 15.1, leaving Tom and a surprising Bill Elwell (16.2) in the dust. But Getchell came back in the 440 Intermediates with a 57.1, as Fetznar was destroyed by Francis Littleton (58.3) after the first 220 in the battle for 2nd.

But it was the sprints that won the meet for Bowdoin, as Tom Ufer and Les Vaughn went 1-2 in the 100 with seasonal bests of 10.0 and 10.1, and double-winner Leo Dunn took the 440, and came on strong at the tape to win the 220, followed by Ufer in 3rd in the latter race, and by a rapidly-improving Littleton, who was 2nd in the one-lapper. The 440 Relay of Soule, Vaughn, Littleton, and Ufer gave Bowdoin another crucial five points. For such a cold, windy day, the sprinters were exceptional.

UNH had a lot of good freshmen this year, with their distance men and a hurdler, and will be a definite threat in the future. But this time, Bowdoin was just able to offset them as well as their strong field events with clutch performances in the weights and sprints. Future meets will be decided by whose underclassmen develop more and stay healthy, as the Bears would have had a greater margin with

the services of McLean and Sanborn.

Tomorrow's meet against MIT here at Whittier Field track should provide partisan spectators with plenty of excitement and satisfaction as the hometown heroes should overwhelm their guests. The Hammer, which starts at 1:00, should be a crowd-pleaser, and with a change for better weather, many personal records are guaranteed to be set. So get away from the books or the tube Saturday afternoon and jog down to the track for some live entertainment. You might pick up a tan. See you there.

Spectacular BJ's

Dance In Water

(BNS) — A spectacular synchronized swimming exhibition will be held in the Curtis Pool at Bowdoin College Saturday, April 20.

The show will be presented by the Bowdoin BJ's at 7 p.m. and the public is cordially invited to attend without charge.

The Bowdoin BJ's — named for their organizer and leader, Billie-Jean Nebesky '74, will swim four synchronized numbers set to music. The BJ's include seven Bowdoin coeds.

The program will also feature a diving exhibition by Ellen Shuman '76, a member of Bowdoin's varsity swimming team; and record attempts by other members of Coach Charlie Butt's 1973-74 varsity squad, which finished third in this year's New England collegiate championships and 11th in the NCAA College Division championships.

In addition to Miss Nebesky, the BJ's include Barbara A. Bascom '76, Sharon Knopp '74, Karen Regnante '75, Candace W. Schuller '75, Elizabeth Trechsel '76, and Destry O. Wyckoff '76.



Alison Brent and "Silly" Silcox during a women's lacrosse practice at Pickard Field.

Women Turn Lax and Win

by MARGY BURNS

The women's lacrosse team won their opening scrimmage against Wooster State College 13-8. Freshmen dominated the scoring with Sara Dickinson and Abby Gross scoring four goals apiece. Martha Sullivan and Polly Arnoff each scored twice and Margy Burns had one.

Junior co-captains Liddy Berry and Debbie Duffy led the defense while goalies Laura

Wigglesworth and Linda Leon had ten and three saves, respectively.

The scrimmage was a strong indication of future promise. The competition will be experienced, but with the skillful freshmen contingent, additional upperclassmen and the remainder of last year's team, women's lacrosse is hoping for success. Their first home game is April 29th against Westbrook.





Members of Bowdoin's Lacrosse team during a workout session. The team is presently ranked ninth in New England.

Laxmen Split, Ranked Ninth

by NICK GESS

Posting one win and a loss, Bowdoin's stickmen boosted their season record to 4-1 this week. The Lacrosse players spent a good deal of time on the road as they travelled to Wesleyan to play a disappointing 10-7 loss and to MIT on Tuesday to post a 9-4 victory.

While Coach Mort LaPointe states that there can be no simple excuses made for the game dropped to Wesleyan, the conditions were definitely unfavorable to the Polar Bear players who have just completed their Southern tour and weren't used to pouring, freezing rain which left the Card's field a veritable morass.

Two quick plays in the first minute of play could have seen Bowdoin with a 2-0 lead, but both plays fell apart at the last stage. The Cardinals managed to gain a 3-0 lead before Bowdoin was able to tie the score at the quarter. The Polar Bears led until mid way through the third quarter

when Wesleyan came from behind to a 6-5 lead. The Cards were able to boost their score to 9-5 before Bowdoin countered with 2 quick goals. The effort wasn't enough and a last minute Wesleyan goal gave them the final of 10-7.

High scorers were Dave Hansel and Charlie Corey, both veteran attackmen from last year's victorious squad. Dave Jordan played well in goal, making 11 saves.

MIT was a different story. The sun shone and the birds may even have sung, however, the noise of loud music (poor selections to boot) obscured their tunes if they did. Jo Spaulding and Dan Claypool (captain and cub respectively) each posted 2 goals as Co-captain, Dave Jordan held the nets for the 5 goal final margin.

The Polar Laxmen were back in shape after a week's forced indoor practice due to bad weather. They are ready to face a 5 game

homestand, including the opener against Trinity, tomorrow at 2:00. A reminder, varsity contests have been moved to the area used by the Soccer squad during the Fall. Grandstands give more and better seating for spectators.

Vigneron Shines; Named All-ECAC

(BNS) — For the second year in a row, defenseman John Vigneron of Bowdoin College has been named to the Eastern College Athletic Conference (ECAC) Division II All-Star hockey squad in balloting by the division's coaches.

Vigneron, a junior from Marblehead, Mass., received the second highest point total of any defenseman in the voting, conducted on the basis of five points for a first team selection and three for a second team designation.

A key member of Coach Sid Watson's Polar Bear squad for the past two years, Vigneron scored four goals and was credited with ten assists for a total of 14 points during his first varsity season and racked up a 3-13-16 record during the recently ended 1973-74 year.

Go
You
Bears!



Bowdoin College varsity lacrosse coach Mortimer F. LaPointe (L), who has been named winner of Neville B. Smith Award, is congratulated by College's Director of Athletics, Edmund L. Coombs. Award cited LaPointe as New England Intercollegiate Lacrosse Coach of the Year. LaPointe, whose 1973 squad posted 12-1 regular season record and advanced to finals of Eastern College Athletic Conference post-season tourney, was recently named to three-year term on NCAA lacrosse rules committee.



Frank Sabasteanski (c.), Bowdoin College track coach, helps Leo J. Dunn (l.) and Lawrence D. Waithe hold Elmer Longley Hutchinson Memorial Track Trophy which they have won for outstanding achievements during recently concluded indoor track season. Dunn, who is Captain of Bowdoin's current outdoor team, also won Hutchinson Trophy last year. Waithe was Captain of this year's indoor squad.



Players look on as Bowdoin's Varsity Baseball team was being demolished by U. Maine, 11-0, yesterday. Steve Elias was the losing pitcher. Five Bowdoin errors greatly accounted for the loss, however. Earlier in the week, Nasson just edged the Bears, 3-1. George Bumpus pitched the loser but again errors were a factor.



Shepp To Perform

Afro-Am Plans Arts Festival With "Help Blackwell" Theme

(BNS) — The Afro-American Society of Bowdoin College announced today that its 1974 Black Arts Festival will be held on the campus April 20-27.

The eight-day program includes lectures, an open house, concerts, a poetry reading, a music workshop, an art exhibition, and a Black talent show.

The society said the theme of this year's festival is "Help Us Help Ed Blackwell."

Blackwell, one of the world's finest drummers, has lost the use of both kidneys and must undergo treatment on a dialysis machine six hours a day until he is able to obtain a kidney transplant, the society said.

Noting that kidney transplants cost as much as \$50,000, the society said Blackwell, who lives in New York City, is unable to travel or perform because he must be within easy reach of his painful but vital treatment.

"With a wife and three youngsters, and with his money running out," the society added in a statement, "Ed needs all the aid he can get. So the Afro-American Society is joining the drive to raise that \$50,000 by asking donations of any amount of money at all events during this Black Arts Festival, though all programs are presented free to the public. Help us help Ed Blackwell — a living legend — stay alive."

The festival will open Saturday (April 20) with a day-long program of Black music to be broadcast by WBOR-FM, the College's student-operated cam-



pus radio station, at 91.1 on the FM dial. The program will include "a wide range of different sounds — Blues, Jazz, Gospel and Soul — all with their roots in Blackness," the society said.

Professor Finley C. Campbell, Chairman of the Department of Afro-American Studies at the University of Wisconsin and na-

tional co-chairman of the Committee Against Racism, will lecture in the Bowdoin Afro-American Center at 8 p.m. Monday (April 22). His subject will be "When the Eagles Stir Their Nests: A Descriptive Analysis of the Anti-Racist Demonstration in Washington".

An open house, music work-

shop and art exhibition will be held in the Afro-American Center at 7:30 p.m. Thursday (April 25). The audience will be invited to participate in percussion exercises designed to show rather than merely explain the rhythmic nature of African music, the society said. Paintings by members of the society will be

on display.

Paul Parks, Director of the Model Cities program in Boston, will speak on urban planning at 7:30 p.m. April 26 in the Afro-American Center.

Dean Greason Resigns Post

(Continued From Page 1)

A.M. and Ph.D. degrees at Harvard University. He is a former Secretary-Treasurer of the New England Association of Schools and Colleges, a regional accreditation organization.

Professor Nyhus, a member of Bowdoin's Department of History, joined the faculty in 1966, was named Acting Dean of Students in 1969 and was appointed Dean of Students in 1970. A native of Williston, N.D., he received his A.B. degree summa cum laude at Augsburg College. He also holds an S.T.B. degree from Harvard Divinity School and was awarded his Ph.D. at Harvard.

Miss Early, a native of Old Greenwich, Conn., became Assistant Dean of Students in 1972. She has also served as a Lecturer in Women's Studies, helping teach a Bowdoin Senior Seminar on "Perspectives in Women's Studies." A 1970 graduate of Vassar College, she was Assistant Director of Admissions at Vassar in 1970-71.

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Jesus said: "I AM the light of the world." John 9:5

Jesus said: "I AM the door: by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved . . . All that ever came before me are thieves and robbers." John 10:9,8

"Jesus said to her, I AM the resurrection, and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live: and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." John 11:25-26

"Jesus said unto him, I AM the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me." John 14:6

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A fifty-four year old man is comforted after finishing the Boston Marathon.

Hypoglycemia and Heartbreak Hinders Henderson At Marathon

(Continued From Page 12)

tensely personal beside whatever glory of accomplishment is prosessed. I found these athletes more serious about their sport than about any other genre I have known.

I met Dick as he ran by Wellesley College. He tells me that he and the runners near to him welcomed the sight of the Wellesley women who lined the road, offering refreshment and cheers of encouragement. His Bowdoin track shirt brought a burst of applause. Wellesley marks the half-way point on the course; from there on in the road was

banked on either side with solid lines of spectators. I left the race and drove in the direction of Boston, in traffic which frustrated plans to be on Heartbreak Hill to give Dick water.

The Prudential Building ("Big Pru" to marathoners) was surrounded by spectators. They were jammed against railings and buildings, while mounted policemen cleared the way for finishing runners. I struggled into a position next to the finish line, where I planned to meet Dick as he came in. I was amazed to see runners come in and, when they saw that the finish was be-

fore them, sprint the final fifty yards. The finishers were in all states of exhaustion, from prostration to a mixture of satisfaction and delirium.

As Dick rounded the last turn I spotted his dark shirt and white cap among a dozen other bodies. He ran in, dazed and wasted. A B.A.A. official barked his number and time into a tape recorder, but paid no mind to his exhaustion. In fact, Dick appeared stronger than many runners, some of whom fell over the finish line or collapsed with yards to go.

I grabbed his arms and helped him into the Prudential Building where he warmed himself and slowly gained control of his wits.

"My body died about four miles back. After Heartbreak Hill I had hypoglycemia . . . I simply ran out of gas. I've gotta get some food into my stomach." (Hypoglycemia: abnormally low concentration of sugar in the bloodstream.)

He was shivering in his warm-up suit. He sat down in a cafeteria and ate the traditional post-marathon meal of beef stew and jello. That rapidly brought color to his features. It was several hours before he wanted to talk of his race, what had occurred along the way, and the feelings he held as he finished. These hours were devoted to washing, bandaging his feet, and resting.

Letters

(Continued From Page 4)

anybody's idea of a government. A representative is also a student, and any student finds himself occasionally, perhaps often, called upon at the last minute to do something which means he can't go to a meeting. Unfortunately, that can mean anything from waxing his lax stick to attending a coronation. Hopefully, the elected representative will have some sense of responsibility.

We're a long shot from perfect, and trying to get better all the time. More unconstructive, witty comments about our ineffectiveness aren't going to help. If you're apathetic, don't bother. If you're concerned, come to a meeting and voice that concern. Please.

"Hapless DKE"
representative,
Jeff Harding

The PIRG Controversy ...

(Continued From Page 5)

every Bowdoin student once we dutifully have the College collect from each of us six dollars?

Third, more than half of Bowdoin's contribution will be used to help pay the salaries, and maintain the office, of a lawyer and her assistant in Augusta. Yet the Student Constitution, not to mention the Governing Boards and the Faculty, states very clearly that student activities funds are intended for student activities, not for professionals' salaries, their office rent, their typewriters, their pencils, their paper, their coffee, etc.

Finally, up to now PIRG has managed very well without any contribution at all from Bowdoin. The only major new expenses that Bowdoin's participation will incur on the organization are transportation costs, and the time Suzanne Spitz, the director, spends at Bowdoin drumming up

support and organizing projects.

I doubt if these added expenses amount to anything near \$7500. At least part of that \$7500 can be used where it is needed, right here on campus.

As for value judgements, I can only say that my purpose has not been to "damage" PIRG, as Hasiotis charges in his letter. PIRG is a great organization. As I stated in my article, it has commendable ideals and accomplishments to match. But unfortunately PIRG seems to latch onto students' money, and lots of it, in any way it can — not just by petitioning and by canvassing, but also by duping the Student Council, and by writing letters to the editor which are filled with what might euphemistically be called half-truths. Even if PIRG were the greatest cause on earth, I don't think I would tolerate that.

Potholm Suggests Untenured Should 'Take Relaxed View'

(Continued From Page 3)

the student commenting that "the educational process is one of cor-relationship between professors and students" and that a program of student evaluation is consistent with that relationship.

The mood of the forum became somewhat jocular, as several jokes were made, concerning Potholm's career at Vassar College. It quickly became somber,

however, as Willman spoke of the difficulties he has had finding another teaching job, refuting earlier remarks made by Potholm and Robison. He said that his teaching experience has "priced himself out of the teaching market," and that the glut on that market should be an element of concern to young faculty members. Messrs. Potholm and Robison were silent as the meeting ended.

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Boston Marathon

Wellesley Girls Swoon At Henderson's Display

by TOM LITTLE

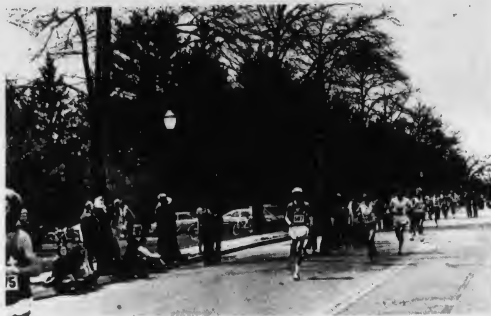
Neil Cusack, a young Irishman running for East Tennessee State, won the 78th Boston Marathon this past Patriot's Day, in the near record time of 2:13.39. This reporter enjoyed the excitement and pleasure of accompanying the lone entrant from Bowdoin, Dick Henderson, to Boston as friend and photographer. His time and place are not yet officially reported, but stand as approximately 3:05.30, and somewhere in the high four hundreds. In a race of 26 miles, 385 yards, with over 1700 runners, that is no mean feat.

Dick's training began after the cross country season, and continued through the Christmas break; he competed in the Jersey Shore marathon in January while at home. Thereafter his daily workouts became intensive. They might put a scare into joggers and many runners — round trips to L. L. Bean were not uncommon, and weekly mileage averaged between 90 and 110 miles. The Maine weather was mild enough to allow outdoor training virtually all Winter, save for the half foot which fell just last week. This roadwork is

necessary for sustaining a fit body and for conditioning feet, legs and lungs for the rigors of twenty-six miles on macadam and concrete.

After twenty miles, strange and unforeseen evils may arise in a runner's body; by thorough training Dick tried to build up strength and, most important of all, endurance. The old notion of man's battle to master his flesh is brought to the fore as a marathoner runs his race. As I watched the race in Boston, I noticed that the runners' legs, rather than being 'muscular' as such, are more likened to those of a horse, an animal born to run.

Diet is vital to a marathoner's performance, which is only a function of what he has eaten previous to the race. As many diets exist as there are coaches, but Dick followed his own experiences in last year's Boston Marathon. He ate as much high protein as possible for five days prior to the 15th. This consisted in various forms of beef and plenty of milk. To store this food, he eased off in his daily running somewhat, down to ten miles. The night before the marathon and the morning of the race he



Henderson heads for the home stretch.

downed large portions of carbohydrates, foods with high sugar content. Pancakes are the traditional breakfast of champions in this sport. Aside from working for a strong body, and eating proper foods, the sole preparation, and perhaps the toughest to fulfill, is the readying of one's mind to induce the body to perform in the race.

We checked into the Boston Sheraton early Sunday afternoon, and took time to walk around the finish line area. I looked down the street, in the direction of the course, with anticipation. Dick mused about the attitude of a runner in this marathon.

"It seems like any other event. People running. When you start out of Hopkinton, in the pack, and head towards Boston at a 5 minute per mile pace, then you realize that this is the Boston Marathon... the oldest and most famous of all marathons. Last year in my first one here the rush of blood and adrenalin at the sound of the starting pistol scared me, but also gave me a tremendous kind of high feeling. Which I needed later on in the course, as I ran by Boston College, up Heartbreak Hill."

We rose at six on the day of the

race. A brisk wind had blown a wild thunderstorm out of town and out to sea. We watched crews pull sculls up and down the Charles River as we dressed. The Channel 7 weather forecast told us to expect a sunny day with gusty winds, temperatures in the lower sixties. The wind proved to be a perfect tailwind, blowing the runners towards the finish line from the country.

Runners from around this country and all over the world moved nervously about the finish line where buses would transport them to the start. We walked into Zeke's Eating Place for flapjacks.

"The weather could be ideal for me; I've been training in cool weather all along. Last year was awful — 75 degrees at the start, and the entire race was run in bright sunshine. After five miles I was dried out. Thank God someone in Natick gave me an orange wedge to suck on!"

We drove to Hopkinton at nine. I was impressed with the length of time needed to travel the course in an automobile, to run such a distance seems at once unnatural and wonderful. Hopkinton, a town of several hundred people, was swelled to saturation with the influx of marathoners and friends,

families, and trainers of runners. Runners shed their warm-up suits, displaying the few clothes they chose to run in. T-shirts told where each runner lives and for what club or school he or she runs. As the hour of noon neared, entrants returned to the start from short warm-up runs into the immediate countryside. 1700 men and 40 women massed behind the start, a line freshly painted on a side street by the town square. The Hopkinton High School Band erupted into a march, while local and state police prepared to close the road off to cars.

The start was a swift rush of accelerating bodies. For close to three miles the pack stayed together. Running room was limited to a swing of elbows. Such a herd of runners, pressing towards a line in the future, can evoke analogies to animals or madnests, but there would escape an underlying fact of this race. Each runner in the Boston Marathon runs for a reason in-

(Please Turn To Page 11)

Orient Photos By Tom Little



As to future marathons, Henderson muses; "I will run as long as I'm able."



Capped Dick Henderson somberly meditates before the 78th Boston Marathon.

To Do

Saturday, April 20

Duck Soup and *The Three Stooges* in Smith Auditorium at 7:30 and 9:44 p.m.

Sunday, April 21

Switchboard Operator (Makavejev) and *The Concert of M. Kabal* (Borowczyk) in Colby's Lovejoy Auditorium at 7:30 p.m.

John the Divine Cathedral in New York) in the College Chapel at 8:00 p.m.

Sunday, April 21

Poetry Reading — Miriam Palmer in Colby's Dunn Lounge at 4:00 p.m.

Edited By Joanne Golden



Movies And Plays

Friday, April 19

The Lost Weekend in Smith Auditorium at 7:00 and 9:00 p.m.; *My Uncle Antoine* (Canadian) in Wentworth at 7:00 and 9:00 p.m.; *Guys and Dolls* in Bates Filene Room, at 7:00 and 9:30 p.m.; *La Casa De Bernarda Alba* (Spanish) in Bates Schaeffer Theatre at 5:15 p.m.; *The Searcher* in Colby's Lovejoy Auditorium at 9:30 p.m.; Play: *Can-Can* by Cole Porter in Colby's Runnal Union at 8 p.m.

Music



Saturday, April 20

The Lund University Chorus from Sweden in Colby's Given Auditorium at 8 p.m.

Sunday, April 21

Bowdoin Choral and Orchestra Concert in the College Chapel at 2:00 and 4:00 p.m.; The Trees Group (seven minstrels from St.



Sunday, April 21

World Championship Tennis (6), 4:30 p.m.; Movie: *Tom Thumb* (5), 5:30 p.m.; Julie Andrews and Dick Van Dyke Special (8), 8 p.m.; Tony Awards (8), 9 p.m.; Movie: *Between Heaven and Hell*.

Monday, April 22

American Heritage Special, "The Yanks Are Coming" (8), 8 p.m.; Movie: *The Odd Couple* (8), 9 p.m.

Tuesday, April 23

Movie: *Planet Earth* (8), 8:30 p.m.; GE Theatre Special "Carry" (8), 9:30 p.m.

Wednesday, April 24

Examination of the Criminal Court System in Maine (2), 7:30 p.m.; "Powers and The Presidency" — Documentary (8), 8 p.m.



Sports

Friday, April 19

Golf vs. Wesleyan and Trinity at Wesleyan.

Saturday, April 20

JV Baseball vs. U. Maine, Machias at 12:30 p.m.; JV Tennis vs. Hyde School at 1:30 p.m.; Golf vs. Williams and MIT at Williams; Tennis at Maine; Baseball at Williams.

Art

Museum of Art: The Art of American Furniture; Moulton Union: Paintings Influenced by Music by Mary Preble.

Campbell Decries The "New Racism" In America

by LESLIE REIF

The voice of Finley Campbell, who spoke to a sparse audience at the Afro-Am Center last Monday night, started in a whisper and grew louder during the first moments of the lecture. "Frisco, Frisco, Frisco," came the murmur from the front of the room. The atmosphere was tense as Mr. Campbell launched into a dramatic prologue which was supposed to get the listeners in the mood for his talk. It did.

Finley Campbell, Head of the University of Wisconsin's Afro-American Studies Department, was at Bowdoin to deliver a lecture entitled "When the Eagles Stir Their Nests: A Descriptive Analysis of the Anti-Racist Demonstration in Washington." Although Campbell devoted no more than three minutes to discussing the protest in the

nation's capital, he carefully examined the nature of racism in America today. He also described the growing resistance on the part of all oppressed groups to a new breed of racism which was "infecting" the country. "Last weekend the eagles, symbols of force and strength, gathered in Washington to protest this racism." Before that they met to demonstrate in San Francisco, or "Frisco." The movement is quickly spreading.

Campbell began his lecture by defining racism, specifically the "new racism" which has established itself in the United States. This racism is not bigotry, — "the unreasoning fear or hatred of black people," — and it is not merely the prejudice of "stupid Americans." Rather, it involves actions taken by blacks and whites who are in positions of

power to "infect" and oppress the rest of the population. This new racism is characterized by the "use of concepts of race in order to divide a multi-racial, national group into five warring parts so that an elite can run the entire country without fear."

The elite which Campbell was speaking about is composed not only of whites but of blacks as well. These men pretend to aid the black cause, but in reality they are enemies of the people, the common people. They agitate and stir up fears, using bigotry and hatred to "keep everybody running so they can run the country." They are black-white "neo-racists," and they are joining hands behind the back of the American public. Nelson Rockefeller is one such man, but others include Jesse Jackson, Sammy Davis Jr., Roy Ennis,

Shockley and Jensen. They are professional men and professors on college campuses. "They will alienate you, these people."

So, according to Campbell, racism is presently "the way the elite makes money and controls power." President Nixon could not have won reelection had it not been for the "new racism." Everyone remembers the way Sammy Davis embraced him. The victims of this "new racism" are not merely the lower income blacks. Powerless white men are being victimized as well. And since there are blacks in the power structure helping to keep blacks down, it is no longer a race war but rather a class war for power.

Campbell remarked that he thought racism was "being forcefully brought back" largely because of the impending recession.

He pointed out that there are numerous "well-trained black overseers who are being used to handle some bureaucracies," and these "overseers" serve as the tool of the power elite. But "there's a new truth busting through the night, people are drifting together in opposition, and a new economic system must come where the needs of the people replace the needs of the rich."

Campbell concluded his talk by suggesting a way in which to fight the "new racism." The "victims" must get together, as they did in Washington when 850,000 concerned people "marched up and down in front of Nixon's sty." There were thirty Nazis on the other side of the street. This was meager opposition, but the movement must, in Campbell's

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THE



BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME CIII

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1974

NUMBER 21

College Plans New Parking Lot To Eliminate Infirmary Eyesore

by DOUG ANTÓNIAZZI

Tentative plans have called for the construction of a parking lot on the site of the present mall in front of the Dudley Coe Infirmary, the Orient has learned.

David Edwards, Director of the Physical Plant said, "There is a study underway to determine the parking facilities available both on campus and at fraternities. Though we currently use the town parking lot in front of Hawthorne-Longfellow, we can't count on adjacent town facilities. The outcome of the study, which is being conducted by the staff of the Physical Plant, will determine what is needed and where. First we have to get an accurate count of how many cars are actually used by students and staff and find out what the actual need is for parking facilities. Next we must determine where they prefer to park and by this information try to develop an overall parking plan and policy."

The establishment of assigned parking and parking fees, is also being considered, though no decision has been made as to whether or not this will be the case. Edwards stated, "It [the new lot] would hold cars for day-time parking or night events in a strategic location and clear the Campus Drive of cars. The present parking situation would be hazardous in event of a fire, since fire trucks could not get through. Under this plan easier access for emergency vehicles would be allowed."

The cost of the project is estimated to be between \$25,000-\$26,000; it is also estimated that the actual construction will take approximately 4-6 weeks.

The Physical Plant's report will be considered and amended by a committee in which students will participate; their recommendations will be sent to either

the Governing Boards or the Executive Committee for approval. If the proposed lot is approved, it could be built around October.

"This is a tentative proposal — one of a number of solutions. It might or might not be ultimately adopted," Edwards emphasized. "It's obvious though that this is a strategic location in which people would like to park. The number of spaces would more than take care of them. Another plan would be to restrict the use of the east side of Campus Drive to timed parking during the day only and allow the west (dormitory) side of Campus Drive to be used both day and night. It has been cited that this would be a safer solution for pedestrians and vehicles that must get through."

Ross Kimball, '74 student representative to the Physical Plant Committee, has a different view of the problem.

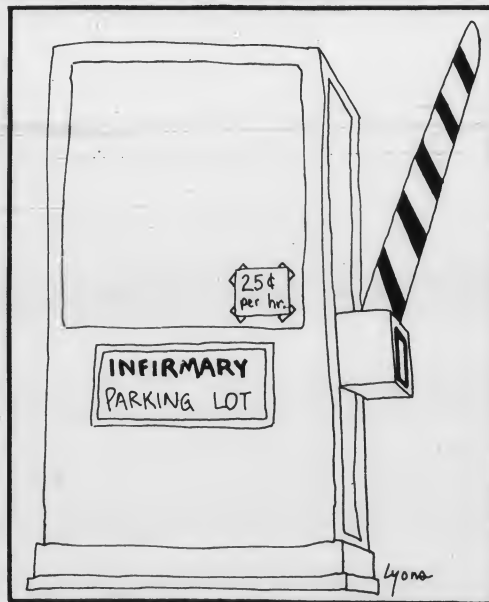
"Dave Wheeler and I sponsored a proposal passed by the Student Council on the parking problem. We felt that there were too many cars on campus and that they were parking in the wrong places — the lawns in front of the infirmary and Cleveland Hall." By parking on the lawns during the wet seasons, "they created a mud bowl destroying what grass was there and forcing Grounds and Buildings to reseed it for graduation."

"We went to Dean Nyhus to see if Student Council legislation could put an end to this for ecological reasons. According to the Dean, the College planned to place a high fence around the Coffin St. lot. The problem was how to keep it locked up. They could give out keys and make people pay for the keys. Yet if people went in on one key enough money would not be generated to build the fence. Computer cards were another solution, but this was too expensive an outlay from the beginning."

"I proposed the placing of posts along the borders of the lawns of the infirmary and Cleveland Hall which would be linked together with chains. I also proposed that additional posts be placed at the head of the infirmary drive thus banning all traffic from the oval (as is the case with the oval in front of Cleveland). Emergencies would continue to be handled through the rear entrance."

"As for the relocation of cars, parking would be determined through the display of stickers (fraternity members would park at their houses, off-campus students and apartment dwellers in the Coffin St. and Afro-Am lots, Moore and Coleman at the Baxter lot with those living in Baxter House, Senior Center residents in Senior Center lots, students in other dorms along Campus Drive, and faculty in any of the above, for the time being). Security would increase surveillance and, in the case of sports events, would direct unauthorized personnel to park in the Coffin St. lot. This program would be financed by a small increase in the car registration fee. On a long-range basis, the College would repave existing blacktopped areas and install curbs around grassy areas."

Kimball voiced his opposition to the present plan. "I'm against this. The College is not the Hilton Hotel — we don't have to provide parking places for students. The aesthetic value of keeping grass on the college grounds is standard in this area of Maine, not letting it be raped by the automobile. The important point is that we're not recommending getting rid of the cars. It's not necessary, however, to create additional parking spaces when what we have could be employed more efficiently by proper planning."



Yearly Task College's Committees Filled

(ONS) — The Student Council has finished its yearly task of choosing students to fill vacancies on the College's many committees and Governing Boards. These committees are largely responsible for making varied college policy decisions and recommendations to the faculty.

Student representatives to the Student-Faculty Committees: Committee on Educational Policy: Liza Graves, Barbara Tarmy and Ralph Steinhart. Environmental Studies: Brian Demian and Jay DiPucchio. Lectures and Concerts: Bob Princethal, Mark Briathwaithe, Suzanne Uthneider. Military Affairs: Brett Buckley, Mark Malconian, and Jay DiPucchio.

Student Life: Hank Thompson, Chris Marciniak, Barbara Gross, Mark Malconian, and Steve Maidman.

Student Activities Fee Committee: Celeste Johnson, Barbara Moss, Scott Wilson, David Daniels, Sumner Gerard, and Barbara Hampshire.

Admissions: Ralph Steinhart, Jonathan Carman, and Sarah Richardson.

Committee on Budgetary Priorities: Shaun Gilmore, Greg Hall, and Joanne Golden.

Computer Center: Steve Maidman, Ken Madrid, and Allan Freeman.

Athletics: Lisa McElaney, Steve Morrell, and Victor Fields. Library: Bruce Rudy, Alexan-

(Please Turn To Page 2)

Charm Of The Bourgeoisie

Ex-Allende Aide Speaks On Chile's Revolution

by DAVID RUCCIO

Ambassador Mario Valenzuela gave his third and probably most difficult lecture to the Bowdoin community on Thursday, April 18 in Wentworth Hall. Most difficult because the exiled Chilean could not speak as a detached, objective observer but rather as a participant in the social conflict within his country. Mr. Valenzuela's description of the revolutionary struggle within Chile and its ultimate failure were determined by the ideas he had had to resolve concerning this specific attempt at radical social change and the challenge that it presents for Indo-America and the rest of the Third World.

Valenzuela presented the general picture of a nation that attempted to implement solutions for the problems that confront all dependent developing nations, in which the social classes became increasingly polarized as the process advanced, and which ended in "a bloody, repressive regime of the displaced fight-wing forces, acting through the military entrenched in power through a coup d'état."

International interest was concentrated on Chile from the outset because, as Valenzuela explained, until 1970 it had seemed unlikely that radical change would come about in any South American country without the violent overthrow of the established order. Then, in September of that year, Allende obtained a plurality as the head of a loose coalition of Marxist and non-Marxist parties, the Unidad Popular.

In accordance with his electoral promises, Allende attempted to guide the country in a gradual transition to socialism within the severe constraints of bourgeois democracy.

Despite some important reforms carried out between 1964 and 1970 by the Christian Democrat government of President Frei, the country which Allende inherited was economically backwards and dominated by local and foreign vested interests, and still had a social structure where inequality

and social injustice were rife.

Against this background, Allende's government took on the following tasks:

- (1) nationalization of the remaining American interests in the copper companies;
- (2) the speeding-up of land reform which was to eliminate all large estates;
- (3) redistribution of wealth by means of discriminatory wage increases and widespread price controls; and
- (4) assumption of control of important industries.

Although very simplified, this list enumerates the basic program within which the Unidad Popular sought to push forward the process of socialist development.

The period from November 1970 to July 1971 was one in which Allende's internal program was met with considerable success — a period without "too much social stain, with industrial production booming, although with private investment virtually reduced to zero." Yet from the middle of 1971 it was evident that the gradual transition Allende had envisioned was going to be met with increasing resistance. The conflict with congress, dominated by the opposition, became acute and forced Allende to by-pass the legislative power. Centrifugal forces within the government coalition became more pronounced as the opposition increased its offensive. An impending economic crisis due to both internal and external factors, served to further polarize Chilean society. Well organized street demonstrations, initiated by the opposition, became increasingly common. "The incapacity of the government to impose discipline and to maintain a sense of legality among its own supporters was

already a political factor of major importance."

Valenzuela's own personal recollections served to dramatize, as he stated it, "the well known fact the extreme right was organizing itself in urban and rural areas, and that they were behind the violent street demonstrations which started to take place practically daily." Allende's legitimacy was based on his maintenance of the constitutional system and Valenzuela, in agreement with Allende, maintained that mobilization of the working class to combat the opposition was an impractical solution. Yet Allende, although he would not unleash the popular forces that supported him, could not neutralize the opposition. Even when the military began to assume a part in the plots to overthrow the government, Allende would not abandon the strictly constitutional path.

Socialist development, by its very nature, is going to imperil the dominant position of the bourgeoisie which, within the context of the class struggle, will fight to maintain that position. The question thus arises of whether Allende should have organized a popular revolutionary army which would have been a loyal military force, a position that the established armed forces had all but abandoned.

Terrorism, mainly from extreme right-wing groups was rampant, deep fears and hatreds had been aroused, and the element of some basic trust between Chileans had been destroyed. By then (the weekend of September 8), the country's social tensions seemed to be unresolvable within a constitutional framework.

The violent overthrow of

Allende by the military and the subsequent repressive campaign, that has suppressed even the military's one-time supporters, are documented in our newspapers to this day, seven months after the coup. Allende's failure will continue to be analyzed for years to come, especially by those for whom socialism is imperative (the fascists need only remember their victorious tactics).

Ambassador Valenzuela's concluding remarks demonstrate his perplexion and concern: I know that the belief in peaceful radical changes can easily be dismissed as purely idealistic, middleclass reformism, that does not dare to face the need of drastic measures to overcome the obstacles created by the injured interests. At any rate, I think that, from November 1970 onwards, this was the only practical choice left to Allende's coalition, being this, moreover, the assumption of a great number of Chileans who voted him into power.

After examining the weaknesses, ambiguities and indecisions of Allende and his government coalition, in the pursuit of peaceful radical change in an under-developed country like Chile, with strong and preponderant middle sectors, I don't think that this dramatic disaster proves that the task was doomed to failure. But it does prove that it is a most difficult road which requires unified direction, with a clear sense of purpose, realism, discipline, organization and much more than skillful maneuvering on the part of its leader.



Visiting ambassador Mario Valenzuela.

Councilers Fill Committee Slots

(Continued From Page 1)

der Platt, and Walter Spillsbury. Upward Bound: Henry Thompson and James Williams. Student Representatives to the Governing Boards: Investment: Glenn Brodie. Honors: Chris Marcink. Athletics: Tom DeMaria and Robin Shiras. Student Environment: Liza Graves and Barbara Tarmy. Library: Fred Van Bennekom. Physical Plant: Ken Farber and Dianne McElhiney. Art: Steve Kaplan and Ruth Glassman. Educational Programming: Paul Dennett and Shaun Gilmore.

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Evening Of Song

Glee Club Finale Offers Tour Hits

(ONS) — The Bowdoin College Glee Club, under the direction of Donald G. Caldwell, will present its final concert of the year in the Chapel on May 4 and 5 at 7:30 p.m.

The evening's program will include selections by Britten, Des

Pres. Monteverdi, Brahms, Barber, Victoria, Distler, Reger, Debussy, Vaughn Williams and a motet for double choir by Schutz. An organ interlude by William Owen will supplement the evening of song.

The pieces which will be heard

were recently presented to audiences in various cities on the East Coast. The Glee Club's 1974 tour was highlighted by concerts at the Trinity Church in New York, the Old North Church in Boston, and the Washington National Cathedral. In addition to another engagement which they had in New York, the 27 male and female singers representing Bowdoin performed at Lehigh University and the University of Virginia.

The Glee Club, with a repertoire that includes serious works from the Renaissance to the present, popular songs, folk music and show tunes, recently released a recording of selections from its 1973 spring tour.

The 14 male and 13 female musical members of the Bowdoin community sang a Christmas Program earlier this year; and just recently they performed Sunday at the First Parish Church.

Afro-Am Speaker Describes Emergence Of Neo-Racism

(Continued From Page 1)

words, "keep spreading to the people." He stressed that it must spread on college campuses from U.C.L.A. to Bowdoin. "What is education worth" without power? Campbell asked.

Finley Campbell spoke in a dramatic tone to those students, and at times it seemed as if he was preaching to a congregation. His style and the words he chose were very powerful; he held his

audience captive as he stalked around the room and made his listeners a part of the lecture. It is a great shame that the remainder of the college community was unable to experience Mr. Campbell.

The speaker's closing words delivered the message succinctly: "When the eagle stirs his nest, Babylon will fall; when all the eagles stir..."

The second annual Student Concerto will be held at Bowdoin College Sunday (April 28). Featured will be solo performances by seven undergraduate winners of a Concerto competition.

The public is cordially invited to attend the concert, which will also include a performance by the Bowdoin Brass Ensemble, at 7:30 p.m. in the Daggett Lounge in Wentworth Hall of the Bowdoin Senior Center.

Among works to be performed by the Concerto competition winners are the Concerto in E minor for Cello and Strings by Vivaldi, J.S. Bach's Concerto in C minor for Violin, Oboe, and Strings, Two Bass Arias from "Die Zauberflöte" by Mozart, Poulenc's Concerto in D minor for Two Pianos and Orchestra, and the Concerto in G major for Flute and Strings by Quantz.

Guppy's Death Nets Owner Life Insurance Worth \$650

(CPS/ZNS) — Stanley Mazanek is \$650 richer — thanks to the death of his pet guppy, "Fred Fin."

It all started last year when Mazanek was a student at the University of Arizona and received a form letter in the mail offering a \$5,000 life insurance policy during the next six months for just one dollar. As a joke, Mazanek decided to insure his guppy, Fred Fin. He meticulously filled out the forms, pointing out that Fred was about an inch "tall" and weighed a tenth of an ounce. The policy never asked if Fred was human or not. Mazanek added that the beneficiary of the policy, in the case of Fred Fin's death, was to be Stanley J. Mazanek, listed on the form as "the owner."

Mazanek then sent the form

back to the Globe Life Insurance Company along with one dollar.

A few weeks later, much to Mazanek's surprise, back came an official computer printout insurance policy on Fred Fin's life.

Then it happened: a few months later Fred Fin died, apparently of natural causes; Mazanek, remembering his policy, promptly filed a claim.

A Globe representative came to town, and quibbled about a settlement. Said Mazanek: "We sat around and argued like a couple of drunk horse traders," finally agreeing to settle for \$650.

What did Mazanek do with his cash? He explained: "I spent a little, bought two more guppies, and took my wife out for a fish dinner."



Professor Gregory Levin (above) of University of Calgary is commissioned composer for Bowdoin College's ninth Contemporary Music Festival Monday and Tuesday (April 29-30). Aeolian Chamber Players will present concerts at 7:30 p.m. each evening in Bowdoin Chapel. Public is cordially invited to attend.

Record Review

Orion Spins Diverse Violin

Orion Master Recordings ORS73128

Violin Recordings

On a lesser well-known label, Orion Recordings, I found an interesting disc of 20th century music for one of the oldest and most important of Western instruments, the violin. It is interesting as much from an historical standpoint as from a musical one. For instance, the works by Eugene Ysaie, the great turn-of-the-century violinist, reveal strong classical influences, whereas the 1957 composition by Frank Campo seems an intensely personal work and the 1973 de la Vega piece, being part of the avant garde, draws from the late musical interest in electronic sound. Perhaps these pieces are in no way indicative of the 20th century progression of violin music, for modern music is characterized by a wide diversity in musical thought, but they are certainly typical of some of the changes and influences the violin has undergone.

Ysaie's sonata no. 3 for violin solo (1923) was inspired by a performance of a Bach solo sonata. Aside from the harmonics, the

piece is all Bach. The rhythm and the tone reveal the grandeur that has made masterpieces of the Bach works. Almost as much as the first, the second sonata is influenced by another giant, Debussy. Since he was a contemporary, Ysaie was himself applying avant garde ideas to his chosen instrument. He seems to have grasped well the new ideas of his age for his sonata no. 5 brings out the same sensuous yet ethereal qualities that are unique to Debussy's music.

In that he confines himself to no rules of musical construction, Frank Campo is a modern composer but beyond that his sonata for violin and piano leans not toward the innovation so prevalent in modern music. Campo's is a personal comment and the violin proves to be an excellent instrument of introspection. The piano (traditionally capable of great introspective moments) only serves to echo the violin in its changes and there is little interaction between violin and piano. This is a major drawback to the work as many possibilities for theme and tone development are lost.

The final piece is a fascinating one. "Tangents for Violin and Tape" (1973) by Aurelio de la Vega has the character of a concerto for violin and tape. With a myriad of non-harmonic sounds, the tape anticipates, follows up and comments on the movement much the way an orchestra does in a concerto. Sometimes the oscillations of the tape stray from the violin and develop ideas of their own but the violin remains the prime mover of the piece. The moods change, ranging from gentleness to pure frenzy and are for the most part initiated by the violin. But the artist is equally concerned with both voices of expression as is revealed by the skillfully worked interplay between violin and tape.

Of course, the masterful work of Endre Granat, the young violinist, must not go unmentioned. Throughout his tone is strong and his bowing sure. Besides, he has the inside word on these pieces. Campo, de la Vega, and Granat all teach together at California State University.

— Francis Littleton

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QUESTION — I hear youth fares are going out. What's the story on all the old promotional air fares?

ANSWER — Domestic youth fares will expire on all airlines come May 31. Family plan fares will also expire on that date. The popular Discover America air fares expire on June 8. However, there's something new on the market to the west coast called "Look Ahead fares". Reservations for a specific date of departure must be made a minimum of 90 days in advance for flights beginning July 8 with a deposit of \$20 for the reservation. One way summer fares under this plan from Boston to Los Angeles, San Francisco, or San Diego is \$125 midweek, \$140 weekend.

QUESTION — What about youth fares to Europe?

ANSWER — Next week, we'll go into this in more detail. But briefly, there are still youth fares from Montreal, but not at all anymore from the U.S.! The summer London youth fare, for example, is \$313. See Clint Hagan or Phil Turner at Stowe for details, etc.

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THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States
Volume CIII Friday, April 26, 1974 Number 21

Needless Sacrifice

In order to provide for fifty parking spaces, tentative plans have been announced this week for the concretization of the green directly in front of the infirmary. Although a problem certainly exists, we feel the solution proposed by the Physical Plant to be misdirected and totally unacceptable.

As the situation now stands, the area before the infirmary is a mess. Thoughtless automobile owners park their cars directly on the turf, producing a muddy muck which is not only unpleasant to look at, but also impossible to walk through comfortably.

But paving over the grass does not solve the problem; it avoids it. Concern should not be directed at the unruly grass which dares to grow where cars might park, but rather at the owners of cars who dare to invade one of the few remaining areas of natural beauty on campus.

Banning all cars from campus is clearly not the realistic answer. One of the great attributes of Bowdoin's location is that it is situated within a short drive of many scenic Maine attractions. It is indeed ironic that some feel such attractions to be of such value that they are willing to sacrifice their immediate environment in order to enjoy it.

But this need not be the case. The Baxter House and Longfellow Street parking lots go largely unused, simply because it requires a short walk to reach them. It is a walk that should be taken by car owners. As for the green, it can be easily saved if the administration is willing to take the necessary steps to do so. A curb could be erected around the perimeter of the lawn. Cars failing to meet green parking restrictions should be promptly towed, and their owners fined.

Some may see this plan as too restrictive, others might view it as too lenient, but we think it should be put into effect immediately. The infirmary green is a beautiful campus attribute; it should not be sacrificed purely for the sake of convenience.

Student Salaries

The revitalized Student Activities Fee Committee is reviewing the ever-controversial subject of salaries for students involved in clubs and other student organizations.

As consumers of over one half of the \$1000 in salary money allocated yearly, we feel moved to comment on the rationale behind such spending, with the hopes of clarifying the key points of the issue to the community.

The fact that appropriations to student organizations is receiving more careful scrutiny is commendable, but a feeling on the part of the committee that a hard fast policy is necessary to keep the salary situation 'under control' seems unwarranted. General guidelines that have served the committee in the past can and should still apply.

Monetary incentives for menial tasks that would not otherwise attract interest are a necessity. Not even the most dedicated journalist would staple and mail Orients all year for nothing.

Salaries are justified if a job (such as Editor of the *Orient* or the *Bugle*) takes up so much time that it prevents the participant from working at a part-time job instead. It is a fact that an editor on scholarship would not have enough time to do a work study task in addition to the newspaper work. If a new rule banning student salaries was strictly enforced these scholarships would be forced to suffer an unnecessary burden.

Let it be said that clubs implicitly demand voluntary participation to justify their existence. If an organization has to buy leadership then there is a serious question concerning the justification of its continued funding.

But if an organization is providing a valuable service to all of the students at Bowdoin and finds that reasonable salaries are a necessary part of its operation, there is no reason why the fees committee should find it necessary to set policy on the matter.

Certainly salaries should not be given to every student participant involved in every blanket-tax funded organization. We see no reason, however, for a standardized approach that could adversely affect any of these organizations.

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT
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Letters To The Editor

Selection Process

To the Editor:

An important issue was raised by the *Orient's* "Committee Selection Process Article" of last week — What are the criteria for the selection of student representatives to the Student-Faculty and Governing Board Committees?

Three criteria were relied upon by the Student Council interviewers in making their recent decisions. Unfortunately, the selection criteria recalled by Eric Nilsson and quoted in the *Orient* article last week were incomplete and taken out of context. As stated in the April 4th Student Council minutes, the Council interviewers were instructed to base their decisions upon "(a) The general knowledge and opinions of the candidates, (b) How well the interviewees articulated their ideas, and (c) A desire to achieve a diversity of opinion in the total selection (if possible)."

In explaining these criteria to the Student Council interviewers, I used the Athletic Committee to demonstrate how criteria (c) might be achieved. In view of the rising prominence of female athletics and the racial tension involved in many of Bowdoin's athletic programs, I suggested that the interviewers seriously consider appointing a black and a female to the Athletics Committee. A black and a female were to be appointed if, and only if, the interviewers were able to find from among their candidates a black and a female whom they considered qualified, i.e. who fulfilled criteria (a) and (b). The Athletic Committee was used as a specific example in response to a Faculty-Administrative suggestion.

Annually, articles appear in the *Orient* emphasizing the unfairness and inefficiency of the Committee Selection Process. During the past year, several measures have been adopted in an attempt to improve this process — (1) Committee files were made available at the M.U. Desk prior to the interviewing sessions for both interviewers and candidates alike, (2) Incumbent student committee members assisted the Student Council interviewers whenever possible, (3) A list of incumbent student committee representatives was posted on the Student Council Bulletin Board for consultation, and (4) Interviews were scheduled on two consecutive nights so students (like Dave Sandahl) who missed one night of interviews could still be considered the following night for additional committees.

Although many improvements have been made, the interviewing system is still far from perfect. Many more changes are necessary. But, the *Orient* and the Student Council members quoted therein would contribute more toward creating an equitable selection system if they were to replace their emphasis on criticism with concrete suggestions for improvement.

Robert Krachman

To the Editor:

The April 19 story concerning the committee selection procedures appears to be yet another example of the lax, and biased reporting exhibited by some members of the *Orient* staff.

As a member of the what-has-been termed "ineffective" Communications Committee, I feel obligated to supply an accurate explanation for the blanket tax caper, choosing two members of

the selection committee to serve on the Student Activities Fees Committee.

In serving on the Communications Committee this year, one thing especially came to light, and that is how vital it is that students serving on committees find out as much as they can in order to enhance their input on the committees. In interviewing students for blanket tax, we kept two things in mind: one, how much that student applying knew about the fees allocation procedures, and two, the extent of personal biases (i.e., officer of an organization applying for funds). Those candidates deemed "unqualified" either exhibited a lack of knowledge concerning blanket tax, or a definite bias.

Celeste Johnson, let me further point out, was not "assisted" by interviewers; but rather a committee comprised of student council representatives chosen randomly in accordance with the constitution to interview, together conducted the interviews and made the decisions together. The committee was acting in the best interests of the students in a probably unprecedented situation. Blanket tax has the function of allocating a very large sum of students' funds. The notebook allowing students wishing to apply to sign up for an interview had been available at the Information Desk long enough for anyone interested. This particular committee was not to choose those best qualified but rather to sift out those with the above-mentioned qualities. The alternatives were limited, and I believe the committee chose to act in the best possible way; would that reporter have preferred the student council selection committee to put a club president, or a student who made very inaccurate allegations regarding allocation procedures on the Student Activities Fees Committee, a committee charged with allocating such a massive sum of students' monies?

Remarks to the effect that the decisions were more or less made by Celeste Johnson, a student member of blanket tax, are false. She provided the committee with a very helpful criteria in judging the candidates, but all the decisions were made by the committee.

Chris Hill, chairman of the Communications Committee presented student council with a very competent and enlightening report, including suggestions for improving the methods of committee representation selection. I find this a very unfortunate example of slanted journalism; the ethics of a reporter go a little further than coming up with a supposition, and then proceeding to research and interview only to the extent that the evidence supported that supposition. More balanced and accurate reporting would not have produced the story printed. The terminology used was for a good part editorialized on the part of the reporter, providing the reader with a very slanted, one-sided angle. Since the *Orient* is the prime outlet in communications, it seems unfortunate that the reporters can not make the effort to go out of their way to get the right story to the public, as say the ethics of the business.

Terry O'Toole

No Smoking, etc.

Sir:

In light of the recent shakeup in the administration of this college, personified so dramatically

by the departure of Professor Greason, it is indeed heartening to realize that the wheels of bureaucracy continue to turn. We refer, of course, to the strong negative stand taken by the administration last week on the question of cigarette smoking in the classroom. It is truly gratifying to know that one's college offers him (or her) protection from the horrors and atrocities so often inherent in "the outside world". To offer the student a classroom atmosphere free of the threat of vile smoke is tantamount to putting the class back in the classroom! (this assumes, of course, that exclusivity and "class" are somehow inextricably interwoven). Here, forthwith, we offer for consideration some additional and long overdue protections which should be afforded the Bowdoin student.

1) While classrooms have been cleared of polluting smoke, there remain several irritating and enervating annoyances which must be dealt with and dealt with firmly. To this end we propose that gum chewing be outlawed immediately, or at least that special gum chewing rooms be made available during examinations. Another prime source of classroom annoyance should also be abolished. We refer, of course, to the noisy fountain pen. At times their scratching becomes unbearable to the "sensitive" student.

Annoyances and irritations go further than the classroom, however, and we certainly do not intend to stop there.

2) Many a sensitive concert goer has had an otherwise lovely evening spoiled by the loud and/or asthmatic coughing of others. To this end we propose mandatory coughing sections for all college concerts (when and if they occur).

3) We propose that sections be set aside at all movies and dramatic presentations for people who wish to wear hats and for those with "big hair". Necessity demands that these seats be located in the rear of the theater in question thereby affording an unobstructed view to the maximum number of students.

4) We suggest that special tables be set aside in all large dining areas for students prone to oral expulsion of gaseous fumes. These will be known as "belching tables".

5) Finally, we propose that certain dormitory floors be set aside for those afflicted by obnoxious and chronic snoring, snuggling, sleepwalking, and sleep-talking.

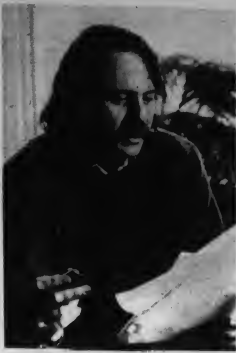
A well protected student is a happy student.

Yours in sensitivity,
Jefferson L. Miller Jr.
David C. Whitman

This Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 2, 3 and 4, the *Masque and Gown* will present *Celebration! a musical* by Tom Jones and Harvey Schmidt (of *The Fantastiks* and *I Do! I Do!*) at Pickard Theater. Admission is \$2.00 or with a Bowdoin I.D. Tickets are available at the Moulton Union Information Desk.



Professor John C. Donovan



Professor Herbert Coursen

Carnegie Commission

A Primer For College Presidents

Leadership and Ambiguity: The American College President,
McGraw-Hill, 1974, \$10

The Carnegie Commission on Higher Education was created in 1967 to appraise the higher educational scene and to make recommendations for its future. The voluminous reports by and to the Commission have become part of the staple reading of those concerned about the future of higher education. The work of the Commission has been, admittedly, controversial. Some have seen its publications as unimaginative and lacking in perception; others have applauded its concerns as pointing a clear direction for future development. The research report prepared by Michael Cohen and James March on the American college president is certain to have both partisans and detractors.

Based on data collected in a survey of 42 colleges and universities (none of them incidentally wholly analogous to the Pentagonal colleges), the study is much concerned with theoretical models of organizational behavior and abounds with graphs, tables, and diagrams, some of which, at least, are of limited utility and/or applicability. The starting point of the authors' consideration of the presidency is the assertion that American colleges and universities belong to "a class of organizations that can be called organized anarchies." By this term, they mean an institution with "uncertain goals, a familiar but unclear technology, and an inadequate knowledge about who is attending to what."

If their analysis is correct (and they do present a good case for it), then it becomes imperative for the president to develop a clear grasp of how these characteristics are revealed within his own institution.

Some of the observations the authors make with respect to this situation will come as no surprise to anyone who has studied or experienced collegiate administration. For example, it is hardly novel to document that there is a considerable gap between the power people assume the president has and the actual power he does have or perceives he has; it is likewise clear that such a situation provides a context within which frustration and misunderstanding can flourish. Nor is it particularly surprising to find that the majority of presidential activities are reactive, that is they are undertaken not at the president's initiative but rather in response to the requests of others. Some of the conclusions of the survey will occasion more surprise. Despite much comment that the average tenure of American presidents has sharply declined, Cohen and March argue that "the tenure expectations of American college presidents, as a whole, are now about what they have been through most of the twentieth century." They also conclude that though the presidency of a large school is less "personal" than that of a small school, the president of the large school is more likely to be in town and to be turned "inward" towards his institution. Finally among the conclusions which may rank as surprising,

Donovan Book Contests Pluralism; Coursen Presents Probing Poetry

The Cold Warriors
John C. Donovan
D. C. Heath & Co.

In the skeptical seventies, pluralism is no longer an acceptable explanation of domestic politics. It is a fairy tale we once believed in as we once believed in Santa or the stork. Pluralism is an optimistic, happy way to look at American policy making: a lot of groups each whittling away at the other's demands, coming up with policy we all can live with. More and more, contemporary writers on domestic politics concur that, sadly enough, a

simple pluralistic arrangement is just too good to be true.

In his latest book, *The Cold Warriors*, Professor Donovan of the Government Department applies this well-founded skepticism of pluralism to foreign policy decision-making. The book reviews United States policy towards the Communist world over the last twenty-five years and concludes that a coherent and persistent upper-class elite, not competing groups, were responsible for the Cold War and its grand finale, the war in Vietnam.

Intended primarily for classroom use, the book is carefully organized and clearly written, building its argument in a beckoning, straightforward manner. Unlike David Halberstam's *The Best and the Brightest*, which recounts the latter days of the Cold War in a nimble, journalistic manner, the approach chosen by Mr. Donovan in his analysis is that of the political scientist, testing political theories against recent events and trends.

The book contends that throughout the Cold War, a narrow and closely-knit elite led the way, initiating containment and the Truman Doctrine, and eventually leading us into a decade long war in Vietnam. The obsession of this elite with a worldwide Communist threat was total, blinding them to the significant differences between the many Communist nations upon which America could have capitalized. Instead of allowing for reassessments of their policy assumptions, the elite, according to Mr. Donovan, closed off debate over containment and the existence of a monolithic Communist threat soon after the inception of such notions in the late 1940's. Unchallenged for the next two decades, the doctrines, Mr. Donovan writes, "soon became the rigid conceptual strait jacket of the 1960's."

Into this elite Mr. Donovan places Stimson, Acheson, the Bundy's, Rostow, Nitze, Taylor, McNamara, Rusk and others who possessed some combination of the proper establishment credentials — a prep school and

(Please Turn To Page 7)

Lookout Point — Herbert Coursen, Jr.

Berkeley-Samisdart Review

Professor Herbert Coursen, one of Bowdoin's more prolific writers, has recently published his third volume of poetry since 1973, entitled *Lookout Point*. Although a "little book" even by poetry standards, it is not without significance.

For the most part, *Lookout Point* is a collection of poetic ob-

servations of specific natural settings, viewed at various times of the day or the season. Coursen is very much aware of the change in one's perception as well as the fluctuation of natural scenes. Thus, these poems seem to derive their vitality from Wordsworthian "spot of time" revelations. From "Lookout Point: June, 1973" when we see "gulls ravage the wake of a lobster boat," to "an uneasy winter's afternoon" at "Lookout Point, 26 January, 1974", the poet takes us through half a year on the rocks at Lookout Point, the beach of Cape Cod, the countryside of New York and often only as far as his bed or window sill. Above all else, Coursen is a New England poet and in realizing this fact, his affinities for his natural surroundings seem very appropriate. But although the poet's environment is of vital importance to Coursen, human love and the lonely lack of it, are key themes as well. Therefore, nature, both environmental and human are Coursen's deep felt interests.

Technically, Coursen likes to alter the syllabic length of lines from line to line, yet he never loses control of the poem. In "Soldier Going To War: Poland, 1939", we see how this irregularity strengthens the piece:

*I do not want to wake you now,
blanket twisting hips
like the clothes on a statue.
I do not*

want to go . . .
The line "I do not" intensifies the regret expressed throughout as the soldier is left dangling like the line itself. Like all good poets, Coursen has an occasionally brilliant line or two, where sound and sense combine beautifully. "... to phrase a coin/minted in sleep." ("Tender"), "sun should never make me shiver" ("16 August"), and "through your silence, meaning/came, firing my/clay at last" ("Oven") are all fine examples of Coursen using his craft to achieve a multi-dimensional statement; something which his friend Lewis Turco calls "ambiguity made clear."

Coursen's best work almost always succeeds in terms of sound. The finest piece in *Lookout Point* is "Bird Song", in which language and subject are one.

Like Hopkins' famed "The Windhover", this poem has wings and flutters to the last line where we find the poet's declaration to the birds and "Saranne" to "be free". Unlike Hopkins' poem, there is no "Buckle" here; this song is fleeting yet eternal.

Lookout Point is not without its weaknesses. The "clipped lines" of Yankee syntax and the more or less traditional poetic themes already mentioned can become tiring after several readings. There are a few poems which should not have been included; "You and Marilyn" and Coursen's tennis poem "The Game" are uninteresting and seem to be divorced from the cohesion found in the rest of the volume. But such faults are only occasional and can be overlooked. *Lookout Point* is worth, at least, a thoughtful perusal. Poet Karl Shapiro wrote, "Poems are what ideas feel like. Ideas on Sunday, thoughts on vacation." Such a definition fits Coursen's work admirably well, for many of these poems were composed over a summer vacation. But where the body was vacationing, the mind was at work. Herein lie ideas couched in the comfort of dilapidated sneakers which have indeed been down many roads.

— G. Cyrus Cook

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Tom Getchell wins the 120 yd. High Hurdles breaking the tape in 15.4 secs.

Lax Tops Trinity, UNH

by NICK GESS

Bowdoin's Varsity lacrosse team boosted its record to 6-1 by coming from behind twice this week against Trinity and UNH. The flying stickmen came from a 3 goal deficit against Trinity to win by a score of 15-9. Three days later they posted a 9-5 victory over a UNH squad that ran out of steam after jumping to a 2 goal lead.

Trinity saw Jo Spaulding tally four times along with Dave Hansel who also picked up a pair of assists. Other scorers were Charlie Corey and Tom Tsagarakis each with two goals and Ken Hollis who only tallied once but held a game high for shooting. The game was the first one on home grass for the stickmen and they played before a crowd that numbered near 500.

Plagued by injuries to Mal Gault, Noel Webb, Jon Bell, and David Wheeler, Coach Mort LaPointe was forced to pull his numerically diminished squad together to convince them that they ought to have the confidence that they could accomplish their goal not to lose. The injuries

would hurt, but crying over spilled milk wasn't going to get the stickmen anywhere.

After a serious Monday practice, the team went out against UNH refreshed and with the confidence to win. Relying primarily on two midfielders, Coach Mort LaPointe, was able to have his squad play a tight enough game, that they could pull back from their two goal deficit.

In fact, even though playing short by quite a few men, they were able to put on a second half scoring spurt that rivalled any put on by the team this year. The final minutes were a perfect display of good lacrosse as the final statistics showed Tom Tsagarakis and Jo Spaulding each with a pair of goals and Dave Hansel picking up a pair of points with a goal and an assist. John Erickson also found the goal once.

Tomorrow, the team hosts Boston College. This will likely be the best home game this season and represents one of the last two chances that Polar Bear Fans will have to see the stickmen play in Brunswick this year. Game time is 2:00 at Pickard Field.



Batters Split Doubleheader

by DANA LALIBERTE

The Bowdoin College baseball team split a doubleheader with Williams College over the weekend, losing the first game 11-0 and winning the nightcap 2-1 in extra innings. Their record currently stands at one win and three losses, one of the losses being to a powerful University of Maine squad.

In the Williams doubleheader, the first game saw a strong hitting attack by Williams taking advantage of a few costly errors and inexperience on the mound. George Bumpus, a freshman pitcher, started the game and took the loss. The highlight of the game was a grand slam off the bat of Barry Smith of Williams. Bob Gorman had a triple for the Polar Bears.

Bowdoin registered their first win of the season in the nightcap with Roy Knight pitching a sparkling four-hitter and also knocking in the winning run. With Bowdoin trailing 1-0 going into the bottom of the seventh, Rocky DeRice beat out a hit, was sacrificed to second, and scored on a hard hit fielder's choice by Rouzmek. In the bottom of the eighth, Bob Gorman, who has been a big stick for the Polar Bears, drew a walk, was sacrificed to second on a fine bunt by Al Hess, and then scored the winning run on Roy's sharp single to right. It was an excellent game all the way with no errors and fine pitching performances on both sides.

Bowdoin's next start will be away this weekend, playing four games in three days.

Trackmen Rule, MIT Slides

by LEO GOON

In a meet marked by numerous outstanding performances which set or tied many personal bests, the Bowdoin tracksters won 12 out of 17 events and defeated guest MIT, 92-62.

As the visiting hammer throwers were checking their slide rules, torque speeds, and theories of relativity, Larry Waithe wound up and whipped a 179'7" PR, with Larry Carlson third at 138'5". For the first time in four years, Dick Leavitt beat Waithe in the Discus, as by an odd turn of events, Larry failed to make the finals, where "Big Dick" spun a 143'7", good enough for a first, which he later matched in the Shot, with Waithe in second there. John Chesterton and Dave Totman took 2-3 in the Javelin for the first points in that event this year.

In the jumps, Jim Soule took the long jump with a seasonal best of 21'54", Craig Johnson in third, and flopper Bill Ellwell won the high jump virtually unchallenged. Vaulters John Littlehale and Andy Stamp reached new seasonal and outdoor PR's with their 13' clearances, which placed them 1-2. And Tom Getchell started out with his spectacular day with a second in the Triple Jump, as a tie for the longest jump put the decision up to the second-longest leap.

The 120 High Hurdles were

probably the most competitive event of the day, as Getch and two MIT specialists were even at the 2nd barrier. But our hero seemed to come off the 4th barrier with a slight lead which he held all the way to the finish, leaning at the tape for a new 15.4 PR. But, not satisfied with that, Tom came back to blaze a new meet and Bowdoin College record in the 440 Intermediates with another best of 55.3, erasing the old standard set by his father, R. E. Getchell '53.

Maybe less noticed, but just as alarming, was the still rapidly-improving Francis Littleton, who ran a leg on the 440 Relay, and then clocked an unofficial 56.0 behind Getch for his own personal best. Both Tom and Francis came back later for legs on the Dunn-anchored Mile Relay, which clocked a '74 best of 3:23.6, as they continue to zero in on the school record.

The ever-remarkable Leo Dunn turned in outdoor PR's in the open 440 (50.4) and the Mile Relay (49.9) as he quickly overtook the field by the 220 mark in the staggered event, winning by a great margin, while Ed Small edged a falling John Curtiss at the finish for third.

Freshman Mike Brust led from start-to-finish in the 880, and ran away from the small field in the last 220 to break the tape in 1:57.9. Fred Carey, already

having taken third in the Mile, ran a seasonal best of 2:02.3 for a matching third.

In a dramatic struggle during the 2-Mile, Billy Wilson outprinted teammate Pierre Benoit (pronounced "Ben-wah") in the last 100 for 2nd, but "Winky" still had a lifetime best of 9:50.5 to his credit, his previous PR cut by more than 10 seconds with a scorching last lap which turned out to be the fastest of his race, and which put him under 10 for the first time. I suspect that "Winky", one of the true sleepers, will be a surprise come State Meet time.

The sprinters found competition tough as Les Vaughn, after getting two false starts from a poor starter, burned his fastest 220 ever, though he had to settle for 2nd. Tom Ufer and Jim Soule took 2-3 in the 100, and then these three and Littleton combined for a 43.9 in the winning 440 Relay.

Tomorrow, the team travels to Amherst, but will also be looking ahead to the Maine States coming up the following Saturday, which will be held here at home, the biggest collegiate track meet held in Maine. With so many trackmen approaching their peaks, and the competition definitely first-class, the fireworks that Saturday should be spectacular.

Rugby: A Gentleman's Game

by KEVIN MCCARTHY

If one were to travel to the borough of Rugby, 80 miles n.w. of London, one would invariably pass the Rugby School, one of the first public schools in England. On the wall of the athletic field is a marker which reads: "This stone commemorates the exploits of William Webb Ellis who with fine disregard for the rules of football as played in his time first took the ball in his arms and ran with it thus originating the distinctive feature of the Rugby Game. A.D. 1823."

From the Rugby School, the innovation of ball-carrying soon spread to other English public schools. From a strictly school game, Rugby acquired international recognition. The Rugby Football Union was established in 1871 to fight the difficulties caused by widely varying rules.

The Rugby Union code is adhered to throughout the Rugby world today. The standard of play has, in fact, generally been higher outside of England. The infamous New Zealand All-Blacks can probably be called the one team by which all others measure themselves against.

In the mid-1870's Rugby came to the United States. The game found its greatest popularity in the San Francisco area. At one time the Americans actually were thought to have the best teams in the world. In 1920 and 1924 Olympic Games, the Rugby championship was won by the U.S.

But since Jim Thorpe threw that first downfield pass to a waiting teammate, interest in Rugby has diminished in this country. It is only within the last ten years or so that the game is making a serious resurgence. More and more clubs are being formed throughout the country. In the recent Monterey (Calif.) Rugby Tournament, a northern Californian group of all-stars defeated the Southern Wales championship team. New England

has its own Rugby Union composed of approximately 20 teams.

A game or match is played on a field that is ideally 120 yds. long and 75 yds. wide. Add another 25 yds. at both ends to the length for the in-goal areas or end-zones and there is the field. These dimensions can be modified to fit the available facilities. At the center of the field is the half-way line where kick-offs take place to start the game or following a score. Twenty-five yards from either goal-line is another marker.

Here are two plays that develop as a result of this line. One is the 25 yd. drop-kick which occurs if a team touches the ball down in their own end zone. The team which touched the ball down can bring the ball out as far as the 25 to drop kick for touch (out-of-bounds), or simply kick as far as possible.

The other play which develops in this area is slightly more complicated. If a player is between his goal and his 25, and kicks for touch, the ball is put in play where the ball went out of bounds regardless of whether it went directly out or bounced. If a player is between his 25 and the opposing team's goal line, the ball will only be put in play where it crossed the touchline if it has bounced in — bounds first; if it was kicked directly out, it is put in play where the kicker was standing when he kicked it.

When a ball goes out of bounds, it is put in play by means of a line-out, which is composed of the forwards of both teams standing in two straight lines with a yard separating the teams. The ball is thrown in bounds right down the center of the lineout and any one of the forwards is eligible to grab the ball. If the ball is not thrown down the center, then the team who did not put the ball in play originally is given the option of another line-out or having a scrum-down.

The scrum consists of the eight forwards, who are usually the

biggest men on the team. These are the two props, hooker, two second row men, two wing forwards, and a number eight man or lock. The props and hooker are the first row, supporting them are the second row, who, in turn, are held up by the wing forwards on the outside and the lock from behind.

In forming the scrum or scrummage, the scrum of both teams come together so that a tunnel is formed between the first row of each team. The ball is put in play by the scrum-half, who rolls the ball down the center of this tunnel. When the ball enters the scrum, the props lift the hooker completely off the ground so that both his legs are free. It is he who first touches the ball. Either hooker will then try to heel the ball backwards through the scrum, and once the ball leaves the hooker, the remaining members of the scrum will likewise be heeling the ball backwards to allow the ball to leave the scrum so that the backs may handle it and advance it down the field.

The ball cannot be touched by hands until it is out of the scrum. It can, however, be advanced by the scrum by retaining the ball within the scrum and pushing the opposing scrum down the field. A good scrum is the backbone of the team because it is here where a team first has the opportunity of advancing the ball.

Once out of the scrum the ball may be passed run, or kicked by any player. The ideal play is to have the ball go from scrum-half (who first picks it up) to fly-half to inside center to outside center to the wing. The ball must be passed backwards, this is the reason that the backs are oriented at an angle to the scrum. At the same time one team is advancing offensively, the other is advancing defensively, so passing should be quick and precise.

If a player is tackled, he must

(Please Turn To Page 7)

(Continued From Page 8)

Scoring is done by running the ball over the goal line for a try (4 pts.). Following a try, a 2 pt. conversion is attempted. Incidentally, the ball can not merely be run over the goal line, it



A typical rugby lineout.

The Portland Rugby Football Club is the team which you may see out on Pickard Field occasionally running around in red, white, and blue shirts. Our

If the game isn't appealing enough, maybe the parties which follow every game can lure you into playing — no other sport at Bowdoin is as socially oriented as Rugby. The parties last for hours, aided by several kegs of beer, food, and a veritable plethora of notorious rugby songs.

The ninth Bowdoin College Department of Contemporary Music Festival will be held on the campus Monday and Tuesday (April 29-30) with concerts to be presented at 7:30 each evening by the Aeolian Chamber Players in the Bowdoin Chapel.

"He that believeth on the Son

of God abideth on him." John 3:36

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In the decision to drop the atomic bomb on Japan, the elite first displayed the style of decision-making which characterizes it throughout its period of pre-eminence in United States foreign policy. "One of the haunting aspects of the decision (to drop the atomic bomb) is the way in which alternatives were *not* proposed . . . It was simply assumed that the bomb would be used."

To Mr. Donovan, the report's acceptance of its own scarce tactics in exaggerating the Soviet threat typifies the elite's "supreme confidence in the correctness" of its own view. It enabled Americans to fit the North Korean military initiative, however mistakenly, into "an overall global strategy" engineered by the Russians. Arguing convincingly that NSC-68 typifies the persuasion of the elite, Mr. Donovan deftly places the report in his scheme of unchallenged, elite foreign policy formulation.

By the mid-1950's, the Acheson-led elite was totally committed to containment and waging a global Cold War. Communism, regardless of where it was or in what form it prevailed in a given nation, was viewed as a direct threat to America. Professor Donovan notes an example of such simplistic, obsessive anti-communism in a cable by Acheson in 1949, sent to the U.S. consul in Hanoi. The cable read: "Question whether Ho (Chi Minh) as much nationalist as Commie irrelevant. All Stalinists in colonial areas are nationalists." Of this off-hand Acheson comment, Mr. Donovan writes: "It hardly seems too much to suggest that it was this 'irrelevant' distinction, which never seems to have been assessed critically when basic decisions were taken, on which the ultimate American effort in Vietnam floundered."

As American foreign policy formulators became sold on containment, the priorities of America began to shift. Professor Donovan writes: "The containment dogma coincided with the development of a permanent military establishment of incredible technical sophistication . . . The level of military spending had profound domestic consequences."

This concern for the implications of containment for domestic policy — the whole question of priorities — is paramount to Mr. Donovan. He writes at the end of the book:

The failure of the nation to find the way to reorder its priorities, to engage in fundamental social reform... is a failure of intellectual and moral leadership, political action, and national will - three areas in which elite leadership bears prime responsibility.

— Peter Pizzi

Miss Webb: "I Knew Patty Hearst!"

by LISA SAVAGE

It is an unfortunate circumstance of our times that we, the masses, hear of many celebrated entertainers, politicians and others involved in intriguing incidents the true facts of which can never be ascertained. What really happened, we wonder, at Chappaquiddick, even as we realize that we will die not knowing. The most recent of these occurrences is the Hearst kidnapping case, and Bowdoin has the good luck this time to have a former roommate of Patricia Hearst's whom we can pump for details.

This priceless source is embodied in the person of Bitian Webb, a sophomore who lives at DKE and who amiably submitted to probing questions. Bitian attended with Patty a Catholic girls' boarding school in Monterey, California called Santa Catalina, and roomed with her for part of their freshman year. Both remained at the school until the end of their sophomore year, when Patty left under ambiguous circumstances. "Several seniors were kicked out about that time for pot, and she left too, but it was all very hushed up so that we never knew the real reason she left," Bitian confided.

Asked to describe Patty, Bitian said, "I was very amused by her but she put a lot of people off. She hated the school, the nuns, the whole system and she made trouble for them any way she could." She was very negative about a lot of things but was not politically aware or involved at the time, as far as Bitian knew. She was the sort of person who did what she wanted and said what she felt, not easily influenced by anyone else.

Concerning her personal relationships both with family and others, Bitian said that although she never talked about her parents much, she gave the impression of being fond of them and caring about their feelings. "She was more than proud that she was a Hearst." She was very, very attractive and always had a boyfriend while at school, and somewhat in keeping with that



image was not terribly careful about other people's feelings. Bitian remarked that Patty's boyfriends before Steve Weed had seemed more exciting than he comes across in the media.

As far as her school career and choice of college goes, Bitian related that Patty did not study as much as most everyone else did and consequently did not do terribly well in school. It was in character for her to have gone to Berkeley because it is liberal and large; Patty had had plenty of the small, private school routine by the time she got to college and hated it. Bitian said that although the media refers to her as extremely smart, "I was never wowed by her intelligence."

Now for the crucial question: what does Bitian think is the true story? "I don't think she was in on it from the very beginning or even now. I don't like to guess because I think I've been too influenced by TV and all, but two months is a really short time to completely change and I think she would get in touch with her parents or something. Of course, the whole thing isn't totally out of character; she was the sort of person whom might do the whole bank robbing thing for a lark. But considering her parents and Weed I think she must have been coerced somehow."

There is another Bowdoin student who knew Patty more recently but much more vaguely by the name of Bo Long '76. Last year and the year before he attended Menlo College in California with her, and though he said he, "only talked with her twice," he offered these descriptive comments. "She wasn't a very talkative person and didn't get along too well with people, or didn't care to. She was kind of arrogant." He concurred that she was very attractive and was not involved in any political activism as far as he knew.

Thus as you can see, both Bo and Bitian are, like ourselves, only curious and distant onlookers in this gripping drama. They too can only guess at what really transpires behind the scenes and along with the rest of us will probably never know. Oh, well.



To Do



Movies

Friday, April 26

Fritz the Cat in Smith Auditorium at 7 and 9 p.m.
Beat the Devil (John Huston) with Humphrey Bogart, *Surfacing On The Thames* and *The Big Sleep* at Colby at 7:30 p.m.

Saturday, April 27

Alfred Hitchcock Film Festival: *Spellbound* in Smith Auditorium at 7 and 9 p.m.

Sunday, April 28

Hitchcock Film Festival: *Notorious* in Smith Auditorium at 7 and 9 p.m.
8½ (Fellini) starring Marcello Mastroianni at The College of the Atlantic at 7:30 p.m.

Plays And Music

Friday, April 26

In Wentworth Hall, the Modern Dance Group presents its Spring performances at 2 p.m.

Saturday, April 27

Jazz Concert: Archie Shepp and Advent in the Morrell Gymnasium at 8 p.m.
Dance Drama: W.B. Yeats *Moon Mysteries* in Colby's Wadsworth Gym.

Sunday, April 28

Black Talent Show (singing, drumming, poetry reading) in the Main Lounge of the Moulton Union at 9 p.m.
Colby Community Symphony Orchestra in Concert at Runnals Union at 8 p.m.
Bowdoin Students present a concerto movements performance in Wentworth Hall at 7:30 p.m.

Monday, April 29

The Aeolian Chamber Players Contemporary Music Festival in the Chapel at 7:30 p.m.



Saturday, April 27

World Invitational Tennis Classic, 2 p.m. (8).
Movie: "Deliver Us From Evil", 8:30 p.m. (8).

Sunday, April 28

Movie: "Murphy's War" (Peter O'Toole), 8:30 p.m. (8).

Monday, April 29

Movie: Leon Uris "QB VII" Part I, 9 p.m. (8).
Alfred Hitchcock — "The 39 Steps", 11:30 p.m. (8).

Tuesday, April 30

Movie: Leon Uris "QB VII" Part II, 8:30 p.m. (8).
Alfred Hitchcock — "The Lady Vanishes", 11:30 p.m. (13).

Wednesday, May 1

Movie: "Death's Race", 8:30 p.m. (8).

Museum of Art — The Art of American Furniture.
Moulton Union — Paintings Influenced by Music by Mary Preble.

Art

Edited By Joanne Golden



Sports

Friday, April 26

Baseball at Clark.
Golf vs. MIT and Lowell at Lowell.

Saturday, April 27

Lacrosse vs. Boston College at 2 p.m. on Pickard Field.
JV Lacrosse vs Ipswich.
Track at Amherst.
JV Baseball vs. North Yarmouth at 12:30 p.m.
Baseball at Brandeis.

Sunday, April 28

Baseball at Nichols.

Monday, April 29

Golf series at Bates.
Baseball vs. Tufts at 2:30 p.m.
Women's Lacrosse vs. Westbrook at 4 p.m.



BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME CIII

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1974

NUMBER 21A

Bowdoin Seeks \$12 Million By Commencement In \$14,500,000 175th Anniversary Campaign

Campaign Hits \$10 Million

Bowdoin's 175th Anniversary Campaign Program total has reached eight figures.

On April 26, General Chairman Vincent B. Welch '38 revealed that nearly 1700 in gifts and subscriptions have accounted for the \$10,073,822 or 70% of the \$14.5 million 1975 goal.

The ten-plus million dollars have come from a wide variety of sources. Every one of the Campaign's ten divisions has accounted for a share of the total, with the Alumni Division the leader in dollars (\$2.7 million) and the Faculty/Staff Division in percent of goal attained (126.3%).

"The ten million dollar mark is a significant milestone along the route to \$14.5 million," said Bowdoin's Vice President for Development C. Warren Ring. "The fact that Bowdoin could raise this sum so quickly in times which are, at best, financially uncertain attests to the deep interest and loyalty of the donors and gives us all cause to believe that the full objective will be reached."

Over 1100 volunteers are working in the Campaign, with more expected to be recruited in the time remaining before Commencement.

Major emphasis in soliciting subscriptions has been placed on a five-year pledge or "intention" period, thus enabling the contributor to extend his payments over an appropriate length of time.

"Many donors are 'building' their subscriptions," Ring said. "That is, they are indicating that they plan to make relatively modest payments during the first year or two, and then are gradually increasing their annual payment during the last three or four years."

The College's chief development officer also noted that a large number of subscriptions are being designated for specific purposes.

"Many people are establishing named scholarship funds or are adding to others previously established. Other gifts are being directed to faculty or library support, or for the facilities which are included within the objectives of the Campaign."

One of the responsibilities of the volunteer solicitor is to explain the opportunities for funds, projects, and memorials included within the Program. And I believe they are doing a good job at this."

While Bowdoin Alumni have accounted for the larger portion of the funds raised thus far, Ring cited significant giving by parents, friends, foundations and corporations.



Alumni Division Approaches \$3,000,000

Led by Oliver F. Emerson II '49 of Cleveland, Ohio, the Alumni Division of Bowdoin College's 175th Anniversary Campaign is closing in on \$3 million in gifts and subscriptions.

The Alumni Division is the largest in both number of participants and dollars subscribed. Emerson, who also serves as chairman of the East Central Region, oversees the largest volunteer taskforce in Bowdoin history. Nearly 1,000 alumni have been enlisted to call on their fellow alumni on the College's behalf. They are working in 68 geographical areas across the United States.

"The nearly three million dollars the Alumni Division has raised to date comes from fewer than 10% of Bowdoin's alumni body so we still have many, many people to see," Emerson said, "and if the generosity of the people who have already made commitments is any indication, we stand an excellent chance of reaching our \$5 million-plus objective."

"Of course, not every alumnus has responded in the way we had hoped," he added, "but those who have seem to have realized how much time and support is necessary for success in a campaign of this magnitude."

The Alumni Division has carried on a dual drive. The advance segment has concentrated on selected, special gifts prospects while the second, currently in

(Continued On Page Four)

126% Of Goal

Welch Cites Faculty-Staff As 1st Division Over Goal

The Faculty and Staff Division of Bowdoin College's 175th Anniversary Campaign Program became the first of the Campaign's ten divisions to exceed its goal on April 19.

Division Chairman Professor Edward J. Geary announced that subscriptions from faculty and staff members now total \$94,692 or 126.3% of the \$75,000 goal, and are expected to go still higher.

Campaign General Chairman Vincent B. Welch presented Professor Geary with a Wedgwood Plate depicting Bowdoin's Class of 1878 Gateway and made the following statement:

"I believe we all should be delighted that Faculty-Staff has become the first division to meet and surpass its challenge. It is of major significance that this group — at the heart of the college community — has led the way. All of us should now respond in a positive manner to the example and dedicate ourselves to putting the campaign over the top."

Geary, accompanied by other divisional leaders R. Wells Johnson and Richard S. Pulsifer, accepted on behalf of the "people represented by the nearly 300 commitments to date which made attainment of our goal possible."



Faculty-staff vice chairman R. Wells Johnson and chairman Edward J. Geary accept Bowdoin plate from Vincent B. Welch as vice chairman Richard S. Pulsifer '62 looks on.

Leadership Calls Graduation Goal "Desired Progress" In Capital Effort

The National Campaign Committee, representing the leadership of Bowdoin College's \$14.5 million 175th Anniversary Campaign Program, has set Commencement, 1974 as the target date for the massive effort to reach the \$12 million level.

The statement was made by Campaign General Chairman Vincent B. Welch '38 who, along with Bowdoin President and Honorary Campaign Chairman Roger Howell, Jr., made the initial announcement of a ten-year, \$38 million development program and its first phase, the current capital funds drive, in October of 1972.

"The entire Bowdoin community," Welch said, "deserves credit for the Campaign's achievements. The ten million dollars subscribed to date is due to a concentrated effort by a lot of people who are thinking about the College every day and translating those thoughts into action."

"We have already seen a record-setting level of giving. From the young graduate whose

subscription in the hundreds of dollars represents sacrificial giving, to the executive who has given or pledged hundreds of thousands, Bowdoin is experiencing an outpouring of philanthropy as never before in its history."

"Nevertheless," he added, "the fact that we have come so far does not guarantee the Campaign's success. We have ten million; we need fourteen-and-a-half. That's why the Committee has decided that twelve million dollars in gifts and intentions by June 8 would represent the desired progress toward fulfillment of the total goal."

President Howell supported Welch's statement that the Commencement goal represented "desired progress" in the overall effort while adding: "Throughout this Campaign, I have been constantly reassured by the thoughtful but clear-cut response from alumni and friends of Bowdoin to the College's needs. That response convinces me that both the June goal and the complete objective will be met."

Bowdoin's 175th Anniversary Campaign Program has moved steadily ahead since October 14, 1972 when it was publicly launched with just over \$2 million in advance subscriptions, mostly from members of the Governing Boards. Since then, giving has been increased by \$7,912,451 to reach the current level of \$10,073,822.

The Campaign, as well as the decade-long, \$38 million effort, is designed to strengthen those human and educational resources which are nucleus of a private liberal arts institution.

Greatly increased endowment funds are sought for financial aid to students, faculty and library support, as well as funds to provide a new Art Instruction Building, equipment for the arts and sciences, and renovation of other campus facilities.

It is the largest effort in the history of Maine's oldest college.

"Bowdoin must continue to be — as it has been during 175 years — a significant presence in American liberal arts education... We need to reinforce the human and educational resources which enable us to put our buildings to their most appropriate use. This is the underlying intent of the Bowdoin College 175th Anniversary Campaign Program. The purpose is people."

— President Roger Howell, Jr.
October 14, 1972

Foundations, Corporations Aid Campaign

Foundations and corporations are playing an important role in the 175th Anniversary Campaign. Roscoe C. Ingalls, Jr. '43, Chairman of the Foundations Division, reports that a total of \$318,000 has been subscribed in his division at this newspaper goes to press.

Over 40 foundations have been contacted in connection with the current effort, many by way of personal interviews. Twenty-six formal proposals have been submitted thus far and several substantial grants are anticipated. President Howell, in particular, has visited more than a dozen major foundations to discuss the Campaign and the College's decade-long development effort with their administrators and trustees. Several members of the Governing Boards, other alumni, and officers of the Administration also have been active and helpful in this field.

The Booth-Ferris Foundation has made a \$100,000 grant to Bowdoin. Other foundations making significant grants include the Braintmeyer, Fleischmann, and Huber Foundations, along with The Alden Trust and the National Endowment for the Arts (four separate grants). In addition, several foundations have made smaller commitments.

Mr. Ingalls said that, though Bowdoin must compete with hundreds, even thousands, of colleges and other non-profit institutions for available foundation dollars, "The College is aggressively pursuing all foundation support appropriate to the current Campaign."

The Corporations Division, headed by Gerald W. Blakeley, Jr. '43, is credited with \$181,000 in Campaign subscriptions and gifts to date with several key proposals pending.

Approximately 40 Bowdoin alumni are occupied in various programs of communicating with companies to which proposals have been or are being made.

The greatest area of corporate support has been the state of Maine. Fifteen alumni workers are involved in the state-wide effort to approach 45 Maine corporations and business firms. Alden H. Sawyer, Jr. '53 is chairman of this committee. Corporations committees also have been formed in Boston and New York headed by Paul E. Gardent, Jr. '39 and Raymond S. Trough '50, respectively. Non-alumni friends of Bowdoin are also helping to contact appropriate corporate sources in this on-going effort.

The Bowdoin Women's Division

Mrs. Josiah A. Spaulding and Mrs. Gerald M. Blakeley, Jr. head a committee of 18 women who are raising capital gifts among themselves and from other women on behalf of the 175th Anniversary Campaign.

"There are many women who have made substantial financial contributions to Bowdoin through the years," Mrs. Spaulding said, "but this is the first time that a special part of a capital fund-raising effort has been devoted to seeking major subscriptions from women."

The Bowdoin Women's Division has already raised over \$390,000 and considerably more is anticipated. Prospective donors, it was noted, include widows of Bowdoin alumni and other close relatives, as well as other women with no close Bowdoin ties who simply feel that it is the type of college they wish to support.

At The Campaign's Heart . . .

The National Campaign Committee

The 175th Anniversary Campaign Program has generated considerable publicity since it was announced on October 14, 1972. Bowdoin's efforts to achieve the largest capital goal in its history, and the response to those efforts, have been worthy of coverage throughout New England and in many other areas around the nation.



Gift Table Illustrates High Level of Giving

The 175th Anniversary Campaign Program's Gift Table, a listing of subscribers at various giving levels, attests to the unprecedented high level of giving which is being experienced.

"Giving in this Campaign," said General Chairman Vincent B. Welch, "has been generous and, in many cases, even sacrificial. It represents, to my knowledge, the highest level of giving in Bowdoin history."

The table backs up Welch's statement, showing high attainment at nearly every giving level.

Size of Gift	Number Subscribed	Amount Subscribed by Category	Cumulative
\$1,000,000+	1	\$1,855,721	\$1,855,721
500,000+	1	800,000	2,655,721
250,000+	5	1,542,333	4,198,054
100,000+	15	1,763,325	5,961,379
50,000+	11	654,555	6,615,934
25,000+	25	754,975	7,370,909
10,000+	85	1,072,332	8,443,241
5,000+	122	698,794	9,142,035
2,500+	98	289,528	9,431,563
1,000+ or —	1323	242,259	10,073,822

National Campaign Committee

Honorary Chairman — Roger Howell, Jr. '58
General Chairman — Vincent B. Welch '38

Vice Chairman — William P. Drake '36

Vice Chairman — Leonard W. Cronkhite, Jr., M.D. '41

Governing Boards — Sanford B. Cousins '20

Undergraduates — James E. Lyons '74

Major Gifts — William B. Mills '29

Alumni — Oliver F. Emerson II '49

Corporations — Chairman: Gerald W. Blakeley, Jr. '43
Vice Chairman: William D. Ireland, Jr. '49

Foundations — Chairman: Roscoe C. Ingalls, Jr. '43
Vice Chairman: William C. Pierce '28

Parents — Chairman: Sydney S. Baron '73
Vice Chairman: Josiah A. Spaulding '74

Bowdoin Women — Chairman: Mrs. Josiah A. Spaulding '74
Vice Chairman: Mrs. Gerald W. Blakeley, Jr. '75, '76

Faculty & Staff — Chairman: Edward J. Geary
Vice Chairman: R. Wells Johnson

Richard C. Pulsifer '62

Regional Chairmen:

Northern New England — Phineas Sprague '50
Central New England — Frederick G. P. Thorne '57
Mid-Atlantic — John T. Perkin '59
East Central — Oliver F. Emerson II '49
Central — Stanley F. Dole, Jr. '47
Southern — John B. Chandler '37
Western — Paul E. Sullivan '35

Since June, 1972, a small group of men and women have been meeting regularly, usually monthly, in Brunswick, Boston, or New York. They come from as far away as Los Angeles, California and Jacksonville, Florida — and almost always at their own expense. The reason for their meetings? To review the progress the 175th Anniversary Campaign Program is making, to establish Campaign policies, deliberate Campaign strategies, and to make fundamental Campaign decisions.

The group numbers 26 persons plus seven members of the College Administration and Campaign staff. These are the dedicated people on whom the mantle of responsibility has been placed to lead — by executive direction, discussion, delegation, persuasion, and example — the critical \$14.5 million capital funds undertaking.

"The common ingredient in every successful college capital campaign is leadership," President Roger Howell, Jr. recently said. "I feel exceedingly fortunate that these outstanding people are willing to give so lavishly of their time, energies, and expertise to guide the Campaign. Bowdoin is already much in their debt, but in a sense so are all Bowdoin's alumni everywhere. There would be no Campaign at this time without them, and without this Campaign and Development Program Bowdoin would have gradually slipped into mediocrity."

In forming the executive leadership for its 175th Anniversary Campaign Program, Bowdoin was able to call upon the services and resources of people with long records of dedication to the College as well as success in their chosen fields. The chairman of the committee and the general chairman of the Campaign is Vincent B. Welch '38 of the Washington, D.C. law firm, Welch & Morgan. Mr. Welch was the Alumni Division chairman in the College's last capital campaign.

He is immediately assisted by two general vice chairmen, Leonard W. Cronkhite, Jr., M.D. '41 and William P. Drake '36. Dr. Cronkhite, who recently was awarded the Bowdoin Prize, is president and executive director of the Children's Hospital Medical Center, Boston. Mr. Drake is the president and chairman of the board of the Pennwalt Corporation, Philadelphia.

These three people are surrounded by a sizeable group of Campaign divisional chairmen, vice chairmen, and — in the Alumni Division, regional chairmen. Bowdoin's Vice President for Development C. Warren Ring heads the directional staff on the campus.

The entire National Campaign Committee is listed below.

BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States
Volume CIII Number 21A



"Committees were repeatedly appointed by the Boards to solicit donations. . ."

The statement above refers to Bowdoin College, but not in connection with the 175th Anniversary Campaign Program. The words were written in the 19th Century by Professor Alpheus S. Packard to describe the early days of the College in a history of Cumberland County. When Bowdoin committed itself to providing its students with the best available education, another concern became inevitable: a commensurate need for funds to support its educational programs.

Now, as then, the pattern holds — unwilling to depend on government or public funding, while still committed to providing unique and excellent opportunities in education, Bowdoin must seek support from its family and friends. Today the needs are many and varied: to maintain and expand traditional financial aid for students, faculty endowment, the quality of the library and equipment for arts and sciences, and to build or renovate necessary campus facilities.

The eighteenth century need was met and, throughout the next 175 years, other needs came and were satisfied. The continuity of challenges was accompanied by a continuity of solutions as people who believed in Bowdoin responded. The 175th Anniversary Campaign Program, with its purpose people and its success described by President Roger Howell, Jr. as "indispensable to Bowdoin's future," was begun with the confidence that the knowledge of the College's past provided.

And now, as gifts and subscriptions bring the current Campaign's total nearer to its goal, the continuum seems destined to be perpetuated.



This edition of *The Orient* was prepared by the staff of the 175th Anniversary Campaign Program.

The National Campaign Committee and Bowdoin College's Office for Development wish to thank The Bowdoin Publishing Company, publisher of *The Bowdoin Orient*, for the use of *The Orient's* good name.

SUBSCRIPTIONS REPORT BY DIVISIONS

Division	Chairman	Totals	Subscriptions
Alumni Division	Oliver F. Emerson II	\$2,761,573	873
Corporations	Gerald W. Blakeley, Jr.	180,903	67
Faculty/Staff	Edward J. Geary	94,692	296
Foundations	Roscoe C. Ingalls, Jr.	318,178	27
Friends of Bowdoin	Development	1,834,488	259
Governing Boards	Sanford B. Cousins	1,808,026	70
Major Gifts	William B. Mills	2,483,607	14
Parents	Sydney S. Baron	99,704	25
Undergraduates	James E. Lyons	1,690	
Women's Division	Helen B. Spaulding	390,862	38
Totals		\$10,073,822	1,686

to be finished next spring

Art Instruction Building Underway

Construction of the Art Instruction Building, the major "bricks and mortar" project in the Campaign's allotment for campus facilities, began in early March — just over a year before the scheduled completion date.

When combined with renovations to the Walker Art Museum, the new facility will nearly triple Bowdoin's studio and teaching space for art and thus enable the College to meet the ever-increasing student interest in instructional course work.

Undergraduates, Young Alumni Do Well In Campaign

The youngest participants in Bowdoin's 175th Anniversary Campaign Program have proved to be among the effort's most valuable assets. Recent graduates have given to the College at an impressive level, while undergraduates have contributed work and enthusiasm and have raised nearly two thousand dollars.

Chaired by James E. (Jed) Lyons '74, the Undergraduate Division accounted for the highly successful Bowdoin Bikeathon. The trip to Washington, D.C. generated considerable publicity for the Campaign as it was reported in over 40 newspapers along and beyond the route.

Lyons called the trip an effort by undergraduates to fulfill their "responsibility to the success of the Campaign."

Fred Honold '74 and Terry O'Toole '76 arrived with Lyons in Washington 13 days after their departure from Brunswick.

Alumni Division Oliver F. Emerson II '49 reported that the participation of Bowdoin's most recent graduates in the Campaign was "particularly encouraging."

"Alumni from the classes of 1969-73," he said, "are giving at levels which often exceed what we had anticipated."

"The first years following graduation are often financially difficult ones, and that makes the commitments of many of our youngest graduates even more remarkable," he added.

Parents Contribute To Capital Campaign

A special effort is underway to include parents of past and present Bowdoin students in the current capital funds campaign.

Under the leadership of Sydney S. Baron, chairman, and Josiah A. Spaulding, vice chairman, parents who are not alumni of Bowdoin are being given the opportunity to participate in the 175th Anniversary Campaign. As in other divisions of the Campaign, the effort in the Parents Division is based on personal solicitation and thus far nearly \$100,000 has been raised in gifts and pledges.

"Considering that the current Campaign marks the first time that an organized effort has been attempted among non-alumni parents in seeking capital funds," Mr. Baron said, "I feel

(Continued On Page Four)



Spring, 1974 . . .

Rapid escalation of construction costs necessitated the March groundbreaking, even though full financing has not yet been provided through funds raised in the 175th Anniversary Campaign Program.

The College believes the additional necessary funding will come from alumni and friends who are interested in the arts and in insuring that Bowdoin's instructional facilities will reach a level of quality comparable to that of its widely acclaimed art collections.

Without the new facility, Bowdoin's studio and teaching space falls far short of those at comparable New England liberal arts colleges.

"Expansion of art instruction facilities is long overdue," C. Warren Ring, Vice President for Development, said. "We have moved forward with the conviction that among the College's several constituencies there are many people who will wish to make substantial gifts in support of the arts at Bowdoin."

Spring, 1975 .



Mr. Ring noted that while a great many student aid scholarships have been established in the past and during this Campaign, largely because the need for these is ever-growing and is frequently stressed, "Meaningful opportunities also now exist to endow the Art Building or to help in its construction by designated gifts."

"Gifts spread over a five-year payment period can be made to establish named endowment funds designated for Art Building support, as well as to memorialize a specific room, a study carrel, section of the building or, indeed, the building in its entirety."

"Persons who would like more information on this should write or telephone me directly," Mr. Ring said.

The new building will have four floors — each of them versatile enough to fulfill a number of functions — and will be connected with the Walker Art Museum via a tunnel.

Though certainly the most visible, the Art Instruction Building is not the only change scheduled for the campus. Renovation of the Infirmary, several living facilities, and physical education areas are also planned. Undergraduate apartment units have already been completed.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE / 175TH ANNIVERSARY CAMPAIGN PROGRAM HAWTHORNE-LONGFELLOW HALL / BRUNSWICK, MAINE 04011

I am pleased to express my intention to contribute a total of:

DOLLARS (\$)

to be paid: \$..... herewith \$..... on.....

\$..... on..... 19..... \$..... on.....

\$..... on..... 19..... \$..... on.....

or as follows:

It is understood that this subscription may be altered or terminated in the event of unforeseen circumstances. Gifts will be applied to unrestricted purposes unless otherwise indicated on the back of this card.

SIGNATURE:..... CLASS..... DATE.....

ADDRESS:.....

ZIP:.....

SPECIAL PURPOSE DESIGNATION:

This is an illustration of the subscription card being used in the Campaign and is not intended here as an actual instrument. Subscriptions are being sought through personal solicitation.

DONOR'S REMARKS:

VOLUNTEER'S REPORT:

Alumni Division Approaches \$3,000,000

(Continued From Page One)

progress, is a massive effort aimed at reaching all of Bowdoin's alumni.

"Kick-Off" meetings, usually for the workers themselves, are being held in various areas around the nation to initiate the second portion, designated as the General Phase.

Emerson said that the volunteer solicitors have been setting the pace with their own subscriptions.

"Before someone asks anyone else to give, he has first been solicited himself by his chairman or team captain. While this stage is far from over, the generous examples these people have been setting are worthy of emulation by all alumni."

The Alumni Chairman also pointed out that while his taskforce hopes to visit everyone in the 68 areas, thousands of other alumni will be reached by a special "Phon-a-thon" and by direct mail effort this fall.

Leaders of the Alumni campaign are listed below:



OLIVER F. EMERSON II '49
Alumni Division Chairman

NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND REGION

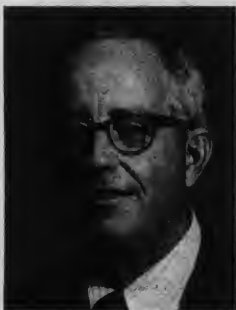
Regional Chairman
Phineas Sprague '50

AUGUSTA

Area Chairman
Richard G. Sawyer '62
Special Gifts Chairman
William T. Webster
General Phase Chairman
William C. Heeston '59

BANGOR

Area Chairman
Malcolm E. Morrell, Jr. '49
Special Gifts Chairman
Lewis V. Vaffades '42
General Phase Chairman
Brig. Gen. Philip E. Talley, Jr. '39



PHINEAS SPRAGUE '50
Northern New England Chairman

BAR HARBOR-ELLSWORTH

Area Chairman
Herbert T. Silsby, II '48

BATH

Area Chairman
Leonard C. Mulligan '54

BRUNSWICK

Area Chairman
Robert W. Mathews '56
Special Gifts Chairman
Campbell B. Niven '52

BURLINGTON

Area Chairman
J. Ward Stackpole, M.D. '50

CONCORD

Area Chairman
Frederick Waldron, M.D. '39
Special Gifts Chairman
James T. Burgess '48

DOVER-FOXCROFT-DEXTER

Area Chairman
Harry Houston '40

FARMINGTON

Area Chairman
Paul E. Flagg, M.D. '35
Special Gifts Chairman
Richard P. Mallett '30

FRYEBURG-BRIDGTON

Area Chairman
George T. Davidson, Jr. '38
Special Gifts Chairman
Aaa O. Pike, IV '61

HOULTON

Area Chairman
Francis M. Pierce '42

KENNEBUNK-YORK-KITTERY

Area Chairman
Payson S. Perkins '57
General Phase Chairman
Frank D. Beveridge '56

LEWISTON-AUBURN

Area Chairman
Shepard Lee '47
Lawrence J. Ward '46
General Phase Chairman
Frank M. Drigotas, Jr. '54

MANCHESTER-NASHUA

Area Chairman
Norman F. Milne, Jr. '54

PORTLAND

Area Chairman
Albert E. Gibbons, Jr. '58
Special Gifts Chairman
Jotham D. Pierce '39
Walter F. Whittier '27
General Phase Chairman
Robert A. LeMieux '60

PORTSMOUTH-DOVER-EXETER

Area Chairman
Donald R. Bryant '37

PRESQUE ISLE-CARIBOU

Area Chairman
Farris A. Frouse '42

ROCKLAND-CAMDEN-BELFAST

Area Chairman
Arthur K. Orne '30
Joseph B. Pollicani '58

RUMFORD

Area Chairman
Ralph C. Stearns '38

SACO-BIDDEFORD

Area Chairman
Gilbert D. Harrison, Jr. '35

SANFORD

Area Chairman
Ward T. Hancoc '41

SKOWHEGAN

Area Chairman
George W. Perkins '44

VERMONT, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN

Area Chairman
Robert D. Peakes '36
Special Gifts Chairman
Loring E. Hart '46

WATERVILLE

Area Chairman
William B. Arnold '51
Special Gifts Chairman
Adrian L. Asherman '52

WISCASSETT-DAMARISCOTTA-BOOTHBY

Area Chairman
David B. Soule '38
General Phase Chairman
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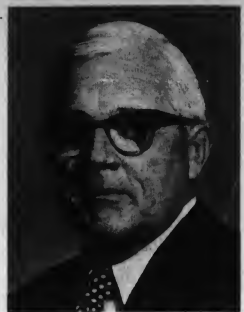
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A picture of Mr. Chandler was unavailable as this edition went to press.

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Brunswick Still National Leader

Brunswick continues to lead the 68 geographical areas of the Campaign's Alumni Division in percent of goal raised with 114.3%.

The percentage represents \$228,850 of the area's \$200,000 goal.

Led by Campbell B. Niven '52, Special Gifts Chairman, and Robert W. Mathews '56, General Phase Chairman, Brunswick is the fifth largest area in the nation by dollar goal.

Responding to the announcement, General Phase Chairman Mathews said, "We intend to achieve the largest over-subscription of any area when all the totals are in."

The Brunswick area, Mathews pointed out, does not include members of the College's faculty and staff or members of the Governing Boards.

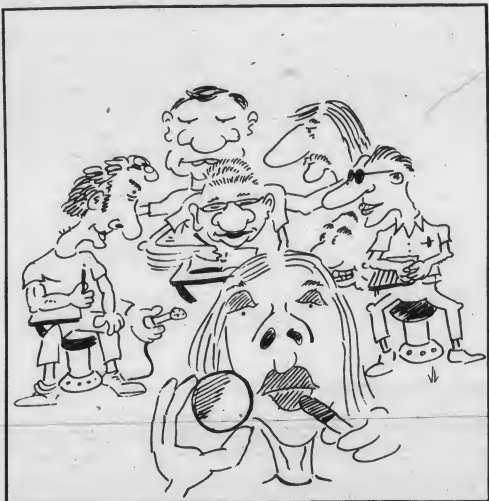
Parents Contribute

(Continued From Page Three)

that we are receiving an excellent response."

Baron, whose son, Daniel, is a 1973 graduate of Bowdoin, is president of Sydney S. Baron & Company, a public relations firm based in New York City.

Spaulding, who has served as chairman of the Massachusetts State Republican Committee, is an attorney with the Boston law firm of Bingham, Dana & Gould. His son, Josiah, Jr., will graduate in Bowdoin's class of 1974.



Mall In Jeopardy

Council Discusses Salaries

by SUMNER GERARD

Hot weather and last-minute scheduling stymied Dave Sandahl's attempt to get the Student Government off to a new start Wednesday afternoon.

The absence of the required quorum prevented the Student Council from voting on any of the items on the agenda, which included the Council's proposal to save the infirmary mall, the question of student salaries, and two proposed amendments to the Student Constitution.

Newly elected President Dave Sandahl informed members of the Council that the proposal to prevent the infirmary mall from becoming a parking lot is "sitting on (Vice President) Hokanson's desk."

The proposal, which would bar cars from the mall, is "in direct conflict" with a study recently drawn up by the Physical Plant recommending that the mall be paved and converted into a parking lot, Sandahl said.

According to Sandahl the Administration will make the final decision.

The liveliest discussion of the meeting centered around the Student Activities Fee Committee's tentative decision that members of student organizations cannot receive salaries paid out of the student activities funds.

"Student organizations are by nature voluntary and as such do not require money compensation," argued Celeste Johnson, "75 on behalf of the student members of the Committee.

The Committee's feeling, Johnson said, was that salary money could be better spent in other ways, such as bolstering the meager budget of the Volunteer Services Organization (Pineland).

She added that since the salary requests this year amount to over \$1000, considerably more than in past years, the Activities Fee Committee felt obligated to "draw the line" with a uniform policy.

Pleading the case for the Orient, which spends annually about \$500 in salaries, Editor Tim Poor replied, "Salaries are absolutely necessary to the functioning of the Orient."

Citing the heavy workloads for the business manager and circulation manager, Poor argued that salaries are needed as an incentive to attract students to positions which involve menial work and offer few other compensations.

"The editors perform a very valuable and needed service to the entire college community," Poor reminded the Council.

The proposed amendments were aimed at regulating attendance at Student Council meetings and at changing the procedure for ratifying proposed amendments.

Other topics discussed included the question of a PIRG rebate, approved last fall by the Council but opposed unconditionally by the Administration, a day of fasting to support the Maine Multiple Sclerosis Foundation, and ARU's "beer for blood" proposal to sponsor a keg for the group on campus which donates the most blood.

Honor Code Challenged

21% of Poll Respondents Cheat

by PETER PIZZI

A survey taken this week by the Orient reveals that of the three hundred seventy-seven respondents, seventy-eight or 21 percent have cheated at least once on an exam or paper at Bowdoin. Of the total number of respondents, an overwhelming 84 percent find the Honor Code an inadequate deterrent to cheating.

The drive for high grades most motivates a student to cheat, as 44 percent of the cheaters indicated that they cheated

because they "want high (H or HH) grades." 24 percent said they cheated because "it makes it easier to pass a course."

The chronic cheater is in a tiny minority, as only 2 percent admit to cheating frequently. 55 percent of the seventy-eight cheaters have cheated once and 43 percent indulge occasionally.

Most cheaters (66 percent) claim a grade average between H plus and H/P, while 27 percent sport an average of H plus or better. Apparently cheaters

successfully avoid passing grades, as only 3 percent say their grade average is P or less.

As one might expect, very few cheaters are able to swindle High Honors grade (8 percent); most wind up with an H (44 percent) or a P (45 percent).

The two hundred ninety-nine non-cheaters claim better success in attaining high grades, as 38 percent obtain H plus or HH grades and 54 percent are at the Honor level. 31 percent of the non-cheaters still had faith in the Honor Code while 66 percent found it ineffective.

Interestingly, 39 percent of the cheaters still put faith in the Honor Code as a deterrent to cheating. 60 percent found it ineffective.

In their comments on the poll, cheaters were quick to justify their actions as some referred to Bowdoin's "pressure to get good grades" and others claimed they were uncertain as to what constituted cheating. The Honor Code, however, has little sympathy for those who plead ignorance; the *Student Handbook* states: "A violation of the Honor System committed in ignorance is not excusable. The rules and regulations of the Honor System are simple and concise, and the signing of the pledge is an indication that they are understood."

In regard to the survey question on the library, 61 percent of the 377 respondents said they have never taken material without checking it out, while 39 percent have done so once or more.

As one might expect, more cheaters (45 percent) wrongly remove library material than non-cheaters (35 percent). Those that were guilty of this offense, though, often remarked that they returned the book when finished.

Tougher Honors Criteria Outlined

by SUMNER GERARD

If recent proposals of the Recording Committee on Academic Honors are approved by the Faculty, the requirements for James Bowdoin Scholar and for General Honors (*summa, magna, cum*) will become more demanding.

Citing an "inflation" of grades and academic honors during recent years, the Committee included in its report to the Faculty the following proposals:

— "That the requirements for James Bowdoin Scholar be raised from three-quarters honor grades including one-quarter High Honor (HH) grades with one High Honor

(Please Turn To Page 10)



Richard Chittim:

"Almost every time I give a take home, there is a case of cheating."

not a permanent solution, particularly in a history course where the nature of the subject depends so heavily on outside work."

Professor Richard Chittim, Chairman of the mathematics department has arrived at a parallel conclusion. In the past three or four years he has noticed an increased tendency to cheat on

(Please Turn To Page 6)

Baccalaureate Address

President Howell Considers Society-College Relationship

(BNS) Dr. Roger Howell, Jr., President of Bowdoin College, said Wednesday night (May 1) there must be "mutual contact and mutual influence" between institutions of higher learning and the society of which they are a part.

In his Baccalaureate Address, prepared for a Bowdoin Chapel audience which included members of the Class of 1974 and their teachers, President Howell discussed the relationships between colleges and the wider society which surrounds and sustains them.

"To some," Dr. Howell declared, "the academy has been seen as a place wholly apart from society, an institution pursuing different and indeed higher aims."

Others, however, have seen the academy as the active conscience of society, as an institution which exists to indicate the faults that surround it, to help chart the future of society.

Asserting that neither of those extremes is satisfactory, the Bowdoin President said "On the one hand, it is quite clear that

institutions of higher learning cannot opt out of society. But equally it is true that they cannot be and should not be wholly dominant within the society, if only for the reason that the academic approach to problems is not the only perspective in which they should be seen.

"It is clear to me, then, that there must be mutual contact and mutual influence, and it is inevitable that this contact and influence should flow in both directions. Society would, after all, hardly be willing to support institutions which it perceived were not contributing to its welfare. From their side, colleges cannot productively engage a society in which they feel no response to their concerns and to their own values."

Higher education can make its maximum contribution to society only if it is operating "within a supportive social environment, and here is part of the problem," Dr. Howell said. "The manner in which higher education has offered some of its services to

society, at times with arrogance and with a fine disregard of social realities, has created distrust," he added. "The cost at which all of this has been done has likewise caused concern. Under various sorts of pressures, of which these two are a part, we are witnessing a crisis of confidence with respect to higher education."

When colleges adopt the stance that they exist not to preserve the status quo but to question it, President Howell said, the consequences "are obviously far-reaching, for it means that the college can become a disruptive, as well as consolidating, influence within society. Moreover the growth and the fragmentation of knowledge, as the college takes up this challenge, has led to vast increases both in size and cost."

"Yet who bears the cost? Obviously, it is society at large, or some segment of it, which does. Because of this, the college has to justify to that segment of society what it is doing, and yet it must also maintain a careful balance, in order to avoid coming wholly under exterior control or becoming too dependent on outside influences."

Dr. Howell said he believes the function of the college "is to train

students so that the administration of human affairs is put in the hands of educated people I want to stress that I used the term educated people, not academics. The two are far from being synonymous. The claim of academics to run human affairs if not intrinsically sounder than the claims of many other groups within society, but the claims of educated people, academic or not, are and on the whole are not likely to be disputed.

"But there is a further question involved here. What is an educated person? And here the dispute truly rages between the traditionalists and the modernists. For example, in England for many years an educated man was considered to be one who had a knowledge of the languages, philosophy and histories of ancient Greece and Rome. This was combined in many cases with a woeful ignorance of science, technology and modern society."

"To me this view of what constitutes an educated person is dangerously wrong. We need a much wider base. A tradition of this sort which, in our own context, sees the liberal arts as an unchanging cluster of course, the 'things an educated man should


know,' persists, and it is reflected by strenuous opposition to the continuing diversification of the curriculum."

President Howell said it seems to him that introduction of new areas of study, "and I include here explicitly new areas which are asked for by the society which the institution serves, constitutes a valid course of action for the college. Indeed, it is an obligation of higher education to society."

"What the college can and should insist on is that the introduction of new material must be on terms compatible with the values of higher education. The aim if not so much to teach an accepted canon of great truths; rather it is to teach the pursuit of truths in a masterly way. It is not to preserve and pass on orthodox untouched and unscathed, but to foster instead an appreciation of the dialectic between orthodox and dissent."

"The college can achieve these aims by good teaching, by intimate size, and by effective concentration, by aiming, in short, at the preservation of those features of institutional life which nurture quality."

The Baccalaureate Service marked the opening of Bowdoin's 169th Commencement season. The College's Commencement Exercises will be held June 8.

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CORRECTION

An Orient article, dated April 19, 1974 concerning the admission of the Class of 1978 wrongly stated that Bowdoin had received applications from 4,600 students. The number of applicants actually was 4,060, an increase of 335 over last year. 16% of the 4,060 applicants were admitted. Any reference to this figure of 4,600 in the article should read 4,060.

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Celebration: Script's Flaws Mar Potent Performances

by G. CYRUS COOK

On Thursday, May 2, the Masque and Gown presented the first of three evening performances of Jones and Schmidt's musical *Celebration* to a full house at Pickard Theater. Directed by Eddie Simeone, '74, *Celebration* features some fine acting and stage technique but due to textual flaws, an adequate cast was rendered somewhat ineffectual.

The story is quite simple; conflict arises between the young, vigorous and spiritual orphan (Roger N. Brown), whose garden has been taken away by the old, ugly, cynical and materialistic Edgar Allen Rich (Landon A. Bowie). The situation is rendered more difficult with the appearance of the "fallen" Angel (Anne Ireland), whose desire to "make it big" clashes with her blossoming love for the Orphan. Directing the actions of these three leading characters is Potemkin (Peter D. Butt, Jr.) who serves as a go-between and ring leader in all kinds of antics. Supporting these main figures in many versatile ways are the Revellers (Michael Beacom, Jerry Bryant, Elissa Fazio, Robert Kinn, Dave Larsson, Kerry Mahoney, Marcia Masters, Sheila McCarthy, Phil Melfa, Caroline W. H. Silver, Clay Simmons, and Janet Sturm). The Revellers dance, become props and in general, support the play visually very well. Yet with

all this collective effort, certain problems remain constant throughout *Celebration*.

The "textual" difficulties mentioned earlier are the primary source of the performance's weakness; an unfortunate weakness indeed since nothing director or actor could do would completely cover up the error. *Celebration* is laden with stereotyped characters, and a theme which is as old as the ancients but lacking in an original, artistic interpretation. Jones and Schmidt, who have showed how they were hung up on the Genesis Creation scene in the garden in *The Fantasticks*, are plagued again by this same nemesis. The repeated use of images of light (the spirit), autumn (old age), and spring (youth) in the lyrics, words and visual effects produces a play of generalizations; a trite response to the problem which all of the characters present.

The songs ("Love Song" and "I'm Glad to See . . ." which Brown and Ireland sing beautifully) and dances (choreographed ably by Eileen Toole Sheedy, assisted by Catherine Ann Steiner) are performed exceptionally well and add much lustre to the production. However, the lustre cannot make up for the inability to create a strong and believable conflict — the single most important element in any drama. Potemkin could have been more

slly and cunning than he was and both the Orphan and Angel could have been more forceful and convincing. They played their parts with precision but lacked a real, knock-down character strength which was anything but overpowering. Only Mr. Rich achieves brilliance here; transcending his role (he had the best part available), Bowie brilliantly projects the pompous, ignorant, comic-tragic figure that we have all met at some time or another. His tremendous opening song "Bored" could have been written in part by Alice Cooper as it verges on the sickly, unappealing things the latter so much enjoys. Later on in the final scene, Rich becomes happy at this new but imagined transformation into a youth. He is cheerful and joking before his fall, which makes his role convincing and moving. Orphan, Angel and Potemkin cause no deep, heart-felt emotion to rumble in us. When they do not delight us with a song and dance, they are reserved and overly cautious characters.

The production and technical duties of *Celebration* were handled with creativity and care under the guidance of Mark D. Lechner and William Moody. The placard graphics and lighting effects were particularly imaginative. Behind the see through curtain, the musicians performed under the control of

sheet music. With Randy Buck and James C. Lindsay on piano, John Reilly on drums, Dan Shapiro on mallets and percussion, all underpinned by bassist Kevin McCarthy, the sound produced was not all that full, but the vocals perhaps would have been challenged or even covered up if more instruments were used. Ray Rutan's set designing, Laura Thomas' costumes and Dave Cole's "additional libretto" (three cheers for our own Androscoggin!) all made the musical more refined.

In the final analysis, Director Eddie Simeone has really made only one serious blunder — that being his choice of script. The title itself is a curious puzzle.

What is this performance a "celebration" of? Our hero and heroine go out into the night "fearing" the "real world"; Rich has realized his own failures and Potemkin remains, as throughout, skeptical and questioning. No "celebration" of life can occur — we are either lucky or can "dry our eyes and laugh at a fall." Orphan and Angel have neither fallen nor really ascended and like the musical itself, they remain trapped somewhere between the idea and the reality.

Photos by Sarah Richardson

and Beth Taylor.



BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States
Volume CIII Friday, May 3, 1974 Number 22

Cheating

How widespread is cheating at Bowdoin? Approximately one-third of the student body this week responded to an Orient poll on the subject of cheating. Although this is by no means a majority of students, by survey standards it is a sizeable number. Nevertheless, the problem of the survey's validity must be questioned, as some students have pointed out.

Other than reluctance to admit to themselves that they are cheaters, there appears to be no reason that cheaters exclusively would not fill out the questionnaire; no names were asked for, and personal information about the individuals concerned was purposely kept to a minimum.

Quite obviously, some students took the opportunity to make light of the situation, or to (for whatever reason) deliberately mislead us (some surveys were submitted together, written in the same handwriting with the same ink; others' comments were blatantly exaggerated); these we discarded.

It seemed, however, that a large majority of the surveys were completed honestly; many reflected a concern with what they considered to be a problem of dishonesty at Bowdoin. Thus, although the results cannot be taken as a literal numerical representation of cheating frequency, we do believe them to be generally valid.

Why do Bowdoin students cheat? It may be surprising to some that most of the respondents who cheated said they did so, not simply to pass a course, but rather to achieve honors grades. Yet, this is not so amazing when one thinks about it. Our society, and that segment of it which is reflected by college students, is extremely achievement oriented. Such orientation does not emphasize achievement in terms of individual self-evaluation, but rather in terms of societally-tangible terms, i.e., grades. We justify grades by saying that they are symbols of such achievement; they are not.

Bowdoin is especially reflective of such an attitude. Simply by being admitted here, we are made to feel that we have achieved significance (who can argue with a 16% selectivity ratio?). And once we begin attending classes, grade-orientation sets in. How are you doing in Ec? What are you going to get from Blando? More than simple curiosity, these questions reflect an all-abiding concern with grades, a concern which at times borders on an obsession.

When grades are given this much importance, even the means of achieving them become insignificant. We often recount stories of courses in which a high grade was achieved by doing minimal work. Being able to snow a professor into giving an honors grade despite little work and learning is looked upon as acceptable; few of us think twice if we are given a HH after learning nothing. Is this not a form of cheating?

As to the more blatant dishonesty reflected in the cheating on exams and papers, the Orient cannot moralize; clearly, it is the individual who suffers, and he who must bear the moral brunt of his actions. But it is equally clear that the twenty one percent (or whatever figure) of the student body that cheats directly affects the education of the other eighty percent who do not cheat. This is most obvious in the case of take home exams and papers. Such work is not a grade-getting experience, it is primarily a valuable educational tool, and it is being taken away from some students by other students, the cheaters.

So, something should be done. Abolishing the Honor Code is not the answer; we should solve the problem, not submit to it. Professors concerned about cheating should monitor all exams. Exams and papers on which cheating is most likely to occur should be given less emphasis. More importantly, students themselves should begin to take an active part in their own behalf by discouraging on a one to one basis individuals who cheat and by informing professors of large scale cheating in particular courses. This does not mean informing on individuals with an eye for their punishment; simply letting the teacher know of its widespread occurrence could mean a better education for the majority without legislating morality for the minority.

Rather than being abandoned simply because it is ineffective the Honor Code should perhaps be given greater attention among students and faculty. Its purpose, after all, is not to keep cheating from happening, but to pose a principle under which the college can operate without becoming a police-state.

There is little we can do about a society which is over-concerned with superficial achievement. But perhaps, just perhaps, if we could force ourselves to think for even a minute before we silently acquiesce to the dishonesty of others, we may be able to feel that we have ignited something. And that's not such an insignificant accomplishment.

Mall Renewal

To the Editor:

For the past two years I have lived in a room in Appleton with windows facing the infirmary mall, so I have probably spent as much time gazing at the area as anyone on campus. Along with a lot of other people, I have come to the conclusion that it is an outrageous eyesore, particularly in the spring, and that something should be done about it, not only because we at Bowdoin shouldn't have to live in an ugly-looking environment, but also because the infirmary mall is centrally located and makes a terrible impression on visitors. For example, I work as a campus guide, and I'm often positively embarrassed to have prospective students and their parents see — or even worse, have to walk across — that messy morass of mangled mud.

Almost everyone agrees that something should be done; the question is — what? Right now there are two distinct proposals:

1) The people at Grounds and Buildings think that the space should be paved with concrete and used as a parking lot, and

2) The Student Council passed a resolution recommending that some device, such as a curb or fence, should be installed to keep out cars off of the area in order to prevent them from tearing up the ground and killing the grass.

As to the Grounds and Buildings proposal, the reaction of all the students I have talked to has been (expletive), and in my opinion, the only thing Bowdoin needs less than a parking lot in front of the infirmary is (inaudible).

I agree with the Student Council that all cars should be kept off the infirmary mall, but I think we should consider going beyond this necessary, but essentially negative move and do something positive: I propose that we not only keep the mall from being the ugliest place on campus, but that we turn it into the most beautiful place on campus.

I would like to see a committee set up, composed perhaps of students, faculty, and people from Grounds and Buildings to work out a plan for landscaping the infirmary mall, and I'm confident that that would cost less than putting in a parking lot and be of much greater benefit to Bowdoin.

As to what specifically should be done with the mall, I myself might follow my Nebraska instincts and say we should plant a cornfield, but I'm sure others will have different ideas — bushes, flowers, fruit trees, a fountain, benches, etc. I urge students, faculty, and college employees to make their views on what to do

with the infirmary mall known to the administration; let's keep Bowdoin looking like a college beneath the pine trees should.
Karen L. Schroeder '76

Tales

To the Editor:

Recently a questionnaire was placed in the mailboxes of the students requesting information regarding their personal experience with cheating. I felt bad that I could not help the questioners being unfamiliar with the mentioned process. However, being a careful observer and a good listener, I have witnessed and heard tales of cheating and have formed some ideas regarding cheating.

Cheating is the result of achievement orientation among the students and fostered by the college administration and admissions office. The college rewards achievement causing many students to believe that good grades rather than knowledge and self-satisfaction is the ultimate goal. A small number of self-motivated interested students do slip in but the competitive, achievement oriented freshman courses cause many of these people to remove themselves from the college community since they find no courses open to them that promote independent, innovative thought. Unfortunately the college is more concerned with its wealth in dollars than its wealth in scholars.

Steve Heffler '76

Talamo

To The Editor:

Congratulations. You're in. Bowdoin College is quaint, pastorally snowbound, and has a little ivy growing outside the Union. Travel time to Harvard is two-two and one half hours and a little after to Ms. Radcliffe. As your talent shows, you will easily diversify our pacific, pine-scented, Atlantic sailing fields.

You will be pleased to know that Bowdoin is the first "good" school to see the sun past Portland. For two hundred eons, the glacier (i.e. Peary's Polar Bear Escapades) was the college mascot. Then in 1967 when the world's longest playing single, "In DaDa Garden of Eden", Iron Butterfly applied (on Paper Tiger Super Fly Records — 3.99 and tapes — 5.98), The sun became our Ra. Sun-Ra, friend of Marion Brown melted the glacier, left fertile, arable soil and the icy is growing ever thicker. Gone is the glacier.

If I haven't introduced myself, I'm Joe Talamo-Bowdoin's Thespian Admissions Director.

Dick Moll admitted you when you were sub-fresh. Now behind the Thespian Liberation Front, TM, you can admit anything you want.

On Saturday, May 11, at 7:15 in Pickard Municipal Hall, Joe Talamo, will present the Bing Crosby-Anita Bryant Sun-Kissed Classic, to commemorate the second annual dawn of Sun-Ra.

What the Alamo was to the military's Davy Crockett, Sam Houston, David Bowie, and John Wayne, Talamo will be to the archetypal talent show. There'll be an official lighting crew. There'll be armless ambidexterians, retching Yetis, genuine little froggy boys clad in their right leather aprons hailing from the far-flung Isles of Langerhans, Reptilian beauty queens, scores of matchbook covers, Barbara Billingsley and Jerry Mathers as the "Beaver". There's plenty more. Fun for your Thespian delight, pleasing your senses while satiating your souls. Here at least is the Talent Show that Students have been clamoring for at the top of their tongues. Bring your quad, and your loved ones will cry!

"Hail to you, achiever of entertainment miracles."

Thanks a bunch,
Bob Duerr
Jeff Klenk

c/o Joe Talamo

Musical Chairs

Dear Editor:

In the midst of the Archie Shepp group's encore last Saturday night I suddenly became aware of people folding and stacking empty seats behind me, beside me, and even in front of me. The noisy packing up of the chairs combined with the visual distraction was too much for the delicate intimacy which had been established between musician and listener. It was destroyed. Alas, a premature end to an exceptional musical happening.

Roger Pasinski

And If You

Order Now . . .

Dear Sirs,

I went to a senior center seminar sponsored by "gurus of the world unite, you only have 65 dollars to spend." This is what happened:

"Oh, cosmic gillette-dry look guru sitting flat-footed, dressed in coat and tie, tell me the way to pie in the sky. Make my days dayer, my sun sunnier. Make my all Too Muchier. Lay me on the

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THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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"The College exercises no control over the content of the student writings contained herein and neither the Administration, nor the faculty assume any responsibility for the views expressed herein."

This is the last Orient of the year. The editors and staff are grateful for your interest throughout the year and hope everyone has a memorable and fortunate summer.



Students on Kent State Common make obscene gestures towards guardsmen.



Students scurry for cover in parking lot during the shooting.



Guardsmen proceed towards students behind tear gas.

Graphics Courtesy Kent State Press Bureau.

Anniversary of Kent State; Questions Lie Unanswered

by CURT KOEHLER

(CPS) — May 4, 1974 marks the fourth anniversary of the 13-second rifle barrage which left four Kent State University students dead and nine wounded. The shootings occurred during a demonstration protesting the US invasion of Cambodia.

The ensuing years saw the tireless efforts of parents and friends of the dead and wounded to obtain a full investigation into the tragedy met with varying degrees of hostility and indifference on the part of government officials. Confusion surrounded the questions of who fired the first shot and why any gunfire was necessary at all that day.

"The National Guard should have shot all the trouble makers," said Seabury Ford, special prosecutor for the Ohio grand jury that exonerated the guard from any blame and indicted 25 students, faculty and "agitators" in connection with the deaths.

"For every student bent on violence there's a brutal policeman waiting for him," William Saxbe told the American

Bar Association two days after the shootings. "They're meant for each other and they'll find each other."

"The facts available to me support the conclusion reached by the President's Commission on Campus Unrest that the rifle fire was 'unnecessary, unwarranted and inexcusable,'" said Atty. Gen. John Mitchell in announcing that he would not seek a federal grand jury investigation. Mitchell explained there was no evidence of a conspiracy to shoot students and no likelihood of successful prosecutions.

But protests, petition campaigns, and lawsuits continued. Kent State, as one high Justice Department official put it, was "a case that would just not stay closed."

In August 1973 the Justice Department reopened its investigation into the shootings and four months later called for the long-hoped for federal grand jury. Asst. Atty. Gen. J. Stanley Pottinger described the primary focus of the federal panel as "to get the truth."

(Please Turn To Page 10)

by SUMNER GERARD

As a result of the continuing controversy over the College's policy on tenure, the Faculty Affairs Committee has issued a report which it states will "codify current procedures and policies" and present "needed additions to existing procedures."

The major points made in the report are as follows:

— "Responsibility for faculty appointments and promotions rests with the President of the College. This responsibility is normally delegated by the President to the Dean of the Faculty. The Dean of Faculty is regularly advised by the department concerned and the Faculty Affairs Committee. Any appointment or promotion which involves the conferring of tenure must be approved by the Governing Boards of the College. Initial appointments to the Faculty are usually made for a period of two years, with the possibility of renewal."

— "Tenure exists as a safeguard of academic freedom and may be terminated only for reasons of gross neglect of duty, serious misconduct, or physical or mental incapacity. . . . Both reappointment and tenure decisions are based upon evaluation of teaching competence, professional distinction, and contribution to the College."

— "Since the College has not

adopted uniform procedures to assess teaching performance, each Department devises its own methods of assessment. Tenure recommendations will be made only in those cases in which a high caliber of teaching ability has been demonstrated."

— "Evaluation of professional competence is based on evidence of professional development and promise for further development. Evaluation of the candidate by professionals outside the College normally will be required by the Department and the Dean of the Faculty."

— "Contributions to and participation in the business of the College is undertaken at both the department and college level. Curriculum planning in the department, the furtherance of faculty-student relations, effective participation in the deliberations of faculty committees and meetings, and the assumption of other institutional responsibilities are instances of such contributions."

New procedures recommended in the report included "1) the specification of conditions and procedures whereby a faculty member who believes he has been unfairly treated in reappointment and tenure decision can request a review by the Faculty Affairs Committee, and 2) to ask Department Chairmen to provide written evaluation of candidates for reappointment as part of the

reappointment process." Among the new procedures recommended were:

— "If a junior member of the Faculty is not satisfied that he has been fairly treated in evaluation or feels that non-renewal of his appointment merits review, he may request that the Faculty Affairs Committee review his case. A request for such a review must be made in writing to the Chairman of the Faculty Affairs Committee. After review and appropriate consultation the Committee may or may not choose to make a recommendation to the President, who has final authority with regard to junior appointments."

— "If, at the appropriate time, a member of the Faculty is not recommended for tenure by his department and he feels that he has not been fairly treated he may ask the Faculty Affairs Committee to review his case. Requests for such review must be made in writing to the Chairman of the Faculty Affairs Committee and must stipulate the grounds on which the individual feels the review is warranted, especially as to whether the review is being requested on procedural or meritorious grounds, accompanied by a full explanation to support the request."

It is the hope of the Committee that the procedures set forth in the report will "ensure fair and equitable treatment" of all members of the faculty.

Flexibility For All

Weil's Alternative To Tenure System

by GORDON L. WEIL

The institution of tenure originally gained wide acceptance at American colleges and universities as a guarantee of the academic freedom of faculty members. Some sort of protection of this freedom is absolutely essential in a profession whose chief concern is the development and dissemination of ideas.

It is somewhat difficult at an institution with Bowdoin's traditions to grasp the extent to which some administrations will strive to deny faculty members the right to express their personal views in their extracurricular life, to adopt unorthodox positions in their professional activities and to raise unusual and unpopular lines of thought in their instruction. Yet these attempts are continually being made and it has been absolutely necessary for an organization of teachers, the American Association of University Professors, to fight for adequate safeguards of academic freedom.

Tenure says that when a person has demonstrated the necessary professional qualifications to be retained as a member of a faculty, that person should receive the assurance that he or she can benefit in their extracurricular life without fear of reprisal. As a mechanism, tenure denies this guarantee to younger faculty members who have not yet been finally accepted into the academic community at an institution.

But tenure has been made to say a lot of other things. The job security inherent in it can be an alternative to adequate and competitive levels of pay. It can become the refuge of the incompetent. It can become an instrument for denying people career flexibility that is beneficial both to the individual and the institution.

Advocates of the tenure system maintain that the formalized procedure for granting its benefits enables the academic institution the means of making the kind of

hard decisions on personnel that the corporate world must also make, although far more frequently. In a small and close community like Bowdoin, it is argued, such difficult decisions might not ever be made were it not for the structured requirements of admission to tenure.

Other friends of tenure argue that the academy is qualitatively different from other kinds of institutions. The purpose of the business community is to make profits. The purpose of the government is to render public service. But the purpose of the college or university is to educate and that process can best take place where a lifelong community of scholars and teachers exists.

Neither group of tenure advocates insist on the academic freedom aspect alone or perhaps even above all else.

The administrative advantages of tenure are undeniable. Yet it has not been proven that a just and equitable contract system could not ease to the same degree the burden of making difficult personnel decisions, although somewhat more frequently.

While it is perhaps more difficult to dispute the special nature of the academic community, the dissimilarities can be carried too far, often to the disadvantage of both the institution and its faculty. Younger teachers who, for their own reasons, might want to stay at an institution without advancing and being granted tenure, must leave. More experienced people, who might want to move from other activities into the academic world for a brief period, may well be denied this option. Thus, colleges and universities cannot take advantage of potentially valuable additions to the faculty because they are saddled with a faculty with too few openings over too long a period.

In short, tenure means lifetime appointment, and that notion is

extremely rare outside the academic world because it does not suit the needs of institutions or individuals. On that point alone, it is hard to make the case that the academy is sufficiently different from the rest of society to warrant the special tenure rule.

This is not the place for an extended discussion of the contract system, which is the most often cited alternative to tenure. Obviously such a system must also have safeguards built into it, not only for academic freedom, but to insure the fair treatment of faculty and to avoid slipping back into a tenure system. The American economic system probably contains enough resilient experience to make it possible to develop such safeguards.

But a contract system would leave unsettled the matter of the protection of academic freedom even if all other problems were settled. Even at an institution such as Bowdoin, the guarantee of such protection remains vital.

One solution might be to establish an impartial Academic Freedom Board. This Board would be composed of reputable people having no connection with the institution or with its faculty members.

If a teacher felt that his contract was not being renewed for reasons relating to the exercise of his academic freedom, he would be authorized under the terms of the contract to appeal to the Board. Of course, the rights understood by the term "academic freedom" would have to be well defined.

Both the institution and the individual could be heard by the Board, which could also obtain additional information as it saw fit. The teacher would be required simply to make a *prima facie* case that the denial of contract renewal might have been due to his or her exercise of academic

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Student Action Urged

Scholastic Dishonesty Irks Faculty

(Continued From Page 1)

takehomes: "...periodically I will swear not to give another — but a student can learn a hell of a lot of mathematics on a takehome. I am a firm believer in the concept of a takehome but despite my pleas — written right on the test that they have free access to all books and notes but not to talk to each other; almost everytime there is a case of

instructor. He had a case of clear cut cheating on a paper that involved lifting of passages word for word from an article. When he went to check out the source he found that even the exact passages had been underlined in the article. After presenting the paper and the article to the honor council he felt that the whole process was made as uncomfortable for him as possible. The student ended up

Papers

Ms. Barbara Kaster, the leader of the film history course lovingly referred to by the multitude (over 170 students enrolled) as Flax 6, has chosen to give her multiple choice tests in an unusual way. "Since everyone is so close together I made up five different tests which were distributed in such a way that it is impossible to see a test that is the same as yours. Each test was sealed in a manila envelope with an answer sheet and everyone began at the same time."

She felt that a multiple choice exam in a densely-packed room was a "set up" for cheating and she chose the complicated testing format out of "prudence."

In the case of cheating on papers many faculty must share the views of Professors Bland and Burroughs who both said they had no way of telling whether or not a student has submitted a "purchased paper" for credit. Professor Freeman believes otherwise and he said, "...with

problem.

Honor System

The math department's Professor Chittim advocates that we "erase the honor system". Through his experiences he feels that many students are ignorant of the provisions of the code and are not prepared to support it. "The honor system will work only as long as the students want it to."

Professor William Whiteside, the history department's chairman supports the present arrangement: "I hate to alter something that works so well for the great majority of students just because a few scoundrels are messing it up."

Whiteside has taken the moral of Dean Leroy Greason, we need "some practical safeguards because we are dealing with human nature ..." to heart, and proctors his exams with the attitude, "...I don't want students to feel that my carelessness is responsible for their disadvantage."



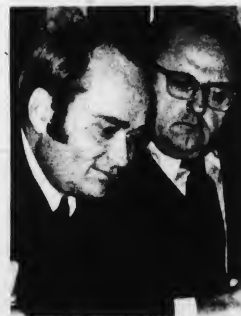
A. Myrick Freeman

"It is harder to cheat on an essay exam than on multiple choice."



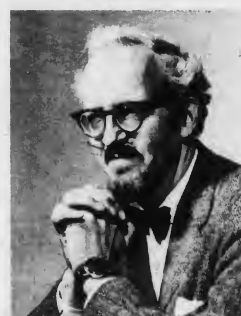
William Hughes:

"I went upstairs and found a student with the book that applied to his quiz lying open ..."



Paul Nyhus:

The Dean's office is going to be more inflexible in rescheduling exams.



William Whiteside:

We need "some practical safeguards because we are dealing with human nature."

The Bowdoin Repertory Company will hold auditions for next year's company on Mon. & Tues., May 6 & 7, at 7:00 p.m. in the experimental theatre. Students interested in trying out should prepare a short piece of about three minutes, though it need not be memorized. Anyone who cannot audition at these times, please contact Steve Cicco at 729-3022.

"In tense competition for professional and graduate schools has changed the students' attitude towards grades."

cheating. It has gotten to the point that never again can I give one. It is a case of the small minority ruling the crowd."

Pressure

Chairman of the Physics department, William Hughes felt that "It's (cheating) especially on the takehome hour exams. In a situation where any kind of pressure exists, cheating will occur." On one takehome he believes 13 or 14 students cheated and the other examples he has run across have been "fairly brazen".

In astronomy Hughes assigned background reading in various special areas. Students could then choose from a series of quizzes on the material. The students were taking their tests and the professor left the room and upon his return found one student was missing. "I went upstairs to the Biology library and found him with the book that applied to his quiz lying open in his attaché case. He never delt with the obvious problem of how to get back into the room. He was going to pretend he went to the john I guess."

Questions

In the English department, legitimate questions are raised about what constitutes cheating. Professor Frank Burroughs finds that many freshmen are not clear on the distinctions between what constitutes plagiarism and what constitutes research. Said Burroughs, "Most cases I see where I have some suspicions of some deviousness are honest mistakes and not efforts to beat the game."

Burroughs feels that he has a case of cheating about once a semester and usually flunks the student involved rather than turning him in to the Judiciary Board. He developed this "policy" after his first year here as an

with an (F) anyway and two years later was admitted as a member of the honor council. Burroughs said "I felt bad about that." The council didn't seem interested in handing out more serious punishment.

Collaboration

Related to Burroughs' problem is the difficulty some faculty find with accurate grading in the face of cheating. Mr. Douglas Ewbank

"In a situation where any kind of pressure exists, cheating will occur."

an instructor in economics has noticed no in class cheating in his first year here but suspects that students have collaborated on takehomes he has assigned. "It (cheating) puts the faculty on the spot. We are responsible for putting out grades that reflect people's relative achievement." This task is, in his view, complicated by suspicions of cheating in his courses.

A. Myrick Freeman, another member of the economics department, feels the solution to the problem is methodological. "I think that an instructor's experience with cheating depends on his approach. It is harder to cheat on an essay exam than on multiple choice. If the essays and test materials deal with problems and analysis then the material the instructor reads will be the student's own, good or bad."

Action?

Professor Bland believes that the problem can be cleared up if the students themselves act as the agents of change but the provisions make that difficult. "There are two parts to the Honor Code. First we must not cheat ourselves and secondly we must report those we see doing it. We are asked to violate all we are taught to believe in; this very difficult to respect, adhere to and follow through on. For that reason the Honors system has deteriorated. I am not advocating spying but some practices are so widespread that student action could end them. I'm not really disenchanted with it (the honor code). It is the only enlightened and civilized approach to the

the small class size at Bowdoin, the faculty is likely to develop some sense of student capability. ... in that situation it is harder for a student to get away with a canned paper from some other source."

The fact that cheating has been let out of the cellar for this brief inspection in the Orient means that a discussion of the role of the Honor system is sure to follow.

"The most distressing thing is that there is no way to protect against this vice."

Majors Listed

(BNS) — Government, History, Psychology, Biology and Economics lead the major fields of this year's graduating class at Bowdoin College. A total of 254 students are candidates for Bachelor of Arts degrees at Bowdoin's 169th Commencement June 8.

In the following breakdown of their fields of study, figures in parentheses denote the number of students included in the first total who are double majors, majoring in that field and in another. Subjects separated by a hyphen denote joint majors.

Afro-American Studies 1 (1), Art 12 (6), Biochemistry 7 (2), Biology 22 (1), Biology-Geology 1, Chemistry 6 (2), Classics 9 (2), Economics 21 (7), Economics-Environmental Studies 1, English 18 (9), German 6 (5), Government 61 (24), History 58 (18), Mathematics 16 (8), Music 5, Philosophy 10 (5), Physics 8 (6), Physics-Geology 1, Psychology 27 (12), Religion 7 (2), Romance Languages 10 (8), Sociology 13 (7), Sociology-Russian 1.

Lack of Intent Cited

J-Board Acts Mercifully Towards Plagiarizer

by PETER PIZZI

The recent concern of the administration over cheating at Bowdoin was ignited by a case of plagiarism which went before the Student Judiciary Board three weeks ago. Though the Honor Code prescribes a one semester expulsion and an F in the course as punishment for cheating or plagiarism, the Judiciary Board could not bring itself to recommend such measures in this case.

Moved by the student's good record, by the apparent lack of "intent" to cheat, and by the fact that "there's so much of this stuff going on," in the words of Board Chairman Dave Wheeler, the Board recommended only an F on the paper as punishment.

It had been determined by the Administrative Committee of the Faculty that the student had in fact taken whole paragraphs out of a book and included them, unfootnoted, in a paper.

Peter Lotz explained the Board's thinking: "We felt the student didn't intend to do it." "She did footnote the book elsewhere in her paper," Wheeler noted, "so it wasn't as if she tried to hide her sources. Unlike the case of plagiarism last year, we felt in this case there was no intent to cheat."

Dean Nyhus disagreed with the Board's reliance on the apparent lack of intent, reportedly arguing that ignorance was no excuse.

"We explained to Dean Nyhus," Lotz stated, "that we

couldn't give this student a severe punishment when we knew all kinds of kids who're cheating. At this he became very concerned and wanted to know all about such instances of cheating."

"We told him of all the courses we knew of where cheating had gone on — Classics 12, History 22, and other courses which we'd had over our three or four years here," Lotz stated, "We went on like this for forty-five minutes."

This new information regarding Honor Code violations moved the Dean to urge faculty to tighten up their policy on exam postponements, make-up exams, and other open invitations to the cheater.

As for the future of the Honor Code, most Board members

agreed with Lotz: "It'll get a strict going over next year."

Next year's Judiciary Board Chairman Sammie Robinson suggested that the violations of the Honor Code "should be made more well known."

Dave Wheeler saw the Board's options this way: "In my mind, there are two extremes — an open honor code and a strictly patrolled 'cops and robbers' situation. I think we should take some of the temptation out of the student's hands and we can still do this within the Honor Code."

He suggests better proctoring of exams and more awareness of cheating on the part of professors.

"Grinning Skeletons"

Editor's note: Printed below are the comments students wrote on backs of the poll circulated earlier in the week by the Orient. They provide more insight into the problem of cheating than more mundane research reporting can provide and are as close to "writing on the wall" as you can find in piney Brunswick. Asterisks mark the words of students that have cheated at Bowdoin.

their way up. Or rather, they learn why to cheat from their professors — cheat to get where you want to go; why let a silly thing like an "honor code" inhibit your ambitions? "Where you want to go ..." that's the key to motivation at Bowdoin, & cheating will remain as much a part of Bowdoin as hockey games as long as Bowdoin continues to admit, nurture & spawn the rich & socially aspiring.

"People caught walking out of the lib with uncharged materials should be instantly separated from the college — no second chances. Put a guard at the door of the lib."

There have been many opportunities to cheat here at Bowdoin but fortunately, my upbringing has discouraged such activities. I think your survey should have included the question of turning in someone you saw cheating. I would go to such a person and ask him to explain and if necessary, turn himself in. After this I might consult higher authorities. It would be hard to turn in someone for cheating because the Betas or Kappa Sigs might beat the crap out of me.

"The particular course I cheated in was so ridiculously hard, it was a matter of survival: Physics 17 (the infamous one!). The Bowdoin honor system is a deterrent to absolutely nothing."

"College is supposedly a preparatory institution to help the student cope more efficiently with the outside world; to expect the student to fall back upon anything more structured in a

"Honor code is useless. I cheat only in courses of low grades. Never really cheat — glance and check in multiple choice tests. I never plagiarize. I have cheated on take-home exams — Physics 17."

"Honor code should apply to Professors as well as students — at least one tenured prof. is known to plagiarize from students — lifting paragraphs intact from students' papers. This bastard should be fired."

"Too many people are in it for the grade and not the education . . . Bowdoin makes it easy for these people to function."

"I've known plenty of people who have cheated on take-home exams. The punishment is so severe that I have not and probably in the future will not turn them in."

"I really am not sure whether I did or did not cheat — it's a long time ago, but I figured I might as well add some to your statistics. The point is: the cheating didn't help me, got me paranoid, and generally I don't think it's worth taking the risk. If you don't know the material beforehand, it won't help much just by cheating. The important thing is to be able to synthesize ideas into interpretations — and you can't cheat on this unless you engage in outright plagiarism. I have never plagiarized nor can I condone it. People who are caught plagiarizing should be automatically flunked out of this place."

"I was going to get a P in the course no matter what I got on this paper so I just got someone else's paper because I got fed up with cramming. In short, the reason I cheated was to save myself work in getting a P."

"The effect of cheating is to rob yourself, rather than others, of the education you pay so much to receive."

"I think there is significant cheating in what are considered 'guts' — Flicks, Classics 12, etc. This is due to large classes and loosely monitored examinations. No honor code will inspire academic honesty."

"There is material that is not worth studying. Irrelevant, trite, superfluous."

"Cheating doesn't bother me since most people who cheat simply don't approach my grade average level."

"I think the 'Honor Code' & 'cheating' are just two more shovelfuls on the pile of — that is Bowdoin College. Professors don't care about their courses, administrators, don't care about

"Exams should be proctored. Professors should change their exams and paper topics."

"Perhaps lack of emphasis on College Boards helps cheaters gain admission to Bowdoin. Once here, there is only one way to meet the challenge — cheat."

Most of my involvement in cheating has been in letting people see and copy my exams, etc.

Everybody wants H or HH's and it is easy to do. The few times I have cheated have been in courses (math) where you can't ask the answer and just put it down, since you have to show work. The

pervasive sense (in other words besides the law, which is broken without penalty many times) than each man's sense of right and wrong — without fundamental, inherent morality, any further attempts to curb or restrain become superfluous and pointless."

"The Honor Code works for honest people only."

"The Honor Code is ridiculed because violators aren't caught and thrown out. If students thought they'd be kicked out, they wouldn't violate the code."

"The whole thing boils down to the fact that each individual must take responsibility for his own actions. Therefore, if there is a lot of cheating, don't attack the Honor Code but institute some sort of monitoring system or forget it completely."

"It is a personal honor code that keeps one from cheating. I think it an insult to the student body to be asked to fill out such a form as this."

Suppose when you issue the results of this, you find that those who have cheated comprise a substantial part of the College. You publish this and not only are Bowdoin students functionally illiterate but a good majority of them cheat. Why don't you stop trying to criticize the College and find something more interesting and constructive to say. You are the voice of the students? —

"I don't have to cheat and cheating does negate education's purpose. Polls such as this are useless, because on watching my fellow students fill it out, I saw that it was not taken seriously. Their false claims of cheating were made for fun's sake. Yet this will not be discounted upon the Orient's staff receiving them. Please do not publish the results of this poll; such indifferent or superfluous acceptance by the student body of this poll could be very damaging to our already wounded image. Do not kill the Bowdoin spirit through your efforts at keeping up the sensational journalistic trend. Be different — be helpful to the institution which is the reason for your existence. Be fair."

Results of Orient Survey (377 respondents)

— Have you ever cheated at Bowdoin?

Never 79%; once or more 21% (Of that 21%, 55% cheated once, 43% occasionally, and 2% frequently.)

Do you believe the Honor Code acts as a deterrent to cheating?

Non-cheaters: yes 31% no 66%

Cheaters: yes 39% no 60%

— Why do you cheat? (\$ of cheaters)

44% you want high (H or HH) grades

24% it makes it easier to pass a course

18% you'd just rather not spend time studying

14% it's very easy to do

— What is your approximate grade point average?

Non-cheaters: HH — H plus 38% H/P — H 54% P — P — 6%

Cheaters: HH — H plus 27% H/P — H 66% P — P — 3%

— What is the average grade received by you in a course in which you've cheated? HH 8% H 44% P 45%

— F 4%

— Have you ever taken material from the library without checking it out?

Non-cheaters: never 64% once or more 35%

Cheaters: never 54% once or more 45%

"I was in a course where I really didn't know what was going on. I hadn't had any pre-requisites for it."

"The only thing I've done that I could consider cheating at Bowdoin is glancing at someone else's exam paper for comparison purposes. Even then, however, I have not necessarily changed my answers."

"A course that does not give a challenge does not inspire second thoughts about lazy cheating."

"Stricter regulations may deter some borderline cases if one is desperate to cheat he will go to some great lengths to do so."

"There is a great pressure to do well here and, I feel many times a student cheats out of sheer desperation rather than for other less 'respectable' reasons, such as being lazy."

answer gives you a hint or the guy giving the info gives you a hint. If copying homework is cheating I've done that, too. I cheat on a question if I can't figure it out or get enough info from someone else's paper.

"With the high level of competition and the emphasis on grades, I can understand a certain temptation to cheat. With all the little tests and quizzes, I think one has to choose whether to get a good grade or try and learn. You can't get much out of a course if you're just working for a grade."

"Maybe it is because I am naive by nature but I never knew that people even cheated at Bowdoin to such an extent that they do. To me there seems no purpose in cheating because college is there to gain education from (as high school was to get into College). How can you get educated when you cheat? The reason I think it happens is because of the people here and Bowdoin itself puts things so out of perspective. And it seems like the end of the world, whereas 6 years from now you won't even remember. I can understand (but do not condone) cheating when there is danger of flunking but cheating when the person is passing the course (widespread at Bowdoin) is without reason. There is too much emphasis on grades and too many people are in it for the degree and not the education. Bowdoin makes it easy for these people to function. The blame should not be put on Bowdoin, the professors, the students, parents etc. but on the society which has produced value systems in its youth which makes cheating acceptable."

"Occasionally I forget trivial facts which I need to know, perhaps the person next to me will know. It's not anything that would make a great difference on my grade but it makes my answer smoother. I believe that the honor code is the most vicious document I've ever seen. It is designed to turn students against each other. You can have proctors, monitors and special seating arrangements, but the Honor Code should be made obsolete."

"Grade is irrelevant to the quality of education, so the only reason to cheat is to stay in school. Individuals who cheat are eventually exposed by their performance, now or later; those who are smart enough to avoid exposure are going to receive a good education anyway. Cheating is none of the College's business, since the only person hurt by cheating is the individual him/herself. The Honor Code is useless except as a device to

"The Honor Code works for honest people only."

either the professors or the students, & students don't care about anything, except where they're going — how high on the scale (whatever scale they choose) they'll get. Of course, they learn this attitude from their professors & administrators, who act as their guides up the social ladder. Students learn to care about nothing but themselves from their professors, & they learn also how to cheat from their professors, many of whom probably did their mild share of cheating as an aid on

"Accident on my part — don't understand the details of plagiarizing."

"Coming from a prep school where cheating was never even considered, it is amazing that people in a college, supposedly more mature, cheat worse."

"I have considered resigning from the college because of the dishonesty present here."

"Polls such as this are useless . . . Why don't you stop trying to criticize the College . . . Bowdoin doesn't need any more bad publicity."

remind students that cheating defeats the purpose of education."

"The Honor Code is worthless as far as I am concerned because it doesn't deter anyone from cheating — it may even encourage them in this way. It allows the prof. to be lax in his observation of students during exams. If anyone is caught cheating, all the prof. needs to do is say, 'Well, I'm not responsible — they're supposed to obey the Honor code.'"

"The results of this questionnaire should be kept out of the newspapers. Bowdoin doesn't need any more bad publicity. It is up to the editor of the Orient to see that the results aren't published."

"Hope you get some great headlines out of this one. How about kidnapping President Howell for even more interest."

SPORTS

THE
BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

SPORTS

Ranked 6th

Laxmen Trounce B.C.

by NICK GESS

Boosting their record to 7-1, the Polar Bear Lacrosse squad posted two victories, this week defeating UNH and Boston College.

UNH was a tough game. Bowdoin would have to face it using a skeleton crew due to numerous injuries against a large team from Durham. Those who jump to conclusions would probably say that Bowdoin, a team with a vastly superior starting squad would take an early lead and fall behind in the closing minutes. Needless to say, exactly the opposite was true. New Hampshire took a 2-0 lead, scoring at 1:17 and 12:01 of the first quarter. The stickmen were able to retaliate a few seconds later and left the stanza down, 2-1.

The second quarter saw Bowdoin score 3 times and UNH twice, to tie the score at 4 all. In the third period, Bowdoin's loan goal came at 9:29 when Jo Spaulding tallied unassisted. UNH retaliated a minute later and the rest of the quarter was scoreless. Thus the teams went into the final quarter tied 5 each.

The Polar Bears explored in the final period scoring 4 times and shutting out New Hampshire as Kel Tyler, Tom Tsagarakis, Charlie Corey, and John Erickson each tallied. This victory under such adverse conditions was a great boost for the squad, preparing for their tussle with Boston College on Saturday.

The Polar bears went into the game as 5 place underdogs (BC ranked 5 and Bowdoin 10) to a powerful squad, billed as a future national power by a pre-game Boston Globe article. Realizing that they couldn't let BC get a

jump on them as UNH had, the team went right out on the field and scored 30 seconds into the game as Charlie Corey tallied unassisted. They were able to tally twice more allowing BC 1 goal, thus ending the quarter up 3-1.

The second quarter saw BC make a valiant effort at a comeback. They scored three times, however, goals by Ken Hollis and Jo Spaulding allowed the team to leave the half with a one goal lead. The third quarter almost spelled disaster as BC took a one goal lead outscoring Bowdoin 3-1, Jo Spaulding recording the lone Polar Bear goal.

True to form, though, the team blew up in the final quarter. Tallies by Charlie Corey (twice), Dave Hansel, Chris Hill, Dan Claypool, Kel Tyler, and Jo Spaulding, a total of 7 goals in 15 minutes, allowing BC a lone goal, gave the Polar bears a final decision of 13-8.

This gave Bowdoin a 7-1 record, the best in New England and one of the top records in the nation. The new poll reflects the Boston College win as Bowdoin jumped from 10 to 6 in the rankings. However, Boston College, beaten soundly, fairly, and squarely remained ranked at 5 one point above the Polar Bears. This gives the Polar Bears the top ranking (tied with Williams) for small colleges in New England.

Remaining games are against Plymouth State (today at home), Amherst (the season home finale on 5/8), Tufts and Colby, both away. This season, if finished off in the fine form which it has taken so far, may well prove to be the best in Bowdoin's history.



Attackman David Hansel brings the ball downfield.

Trackmen Still Undefeated

by LEO GOON

Headed by a one-man destruction squad named Darrell Hendrix, the Lord Jeffs of Amherst valiantly tried to stop the Bowdoin track machine on their own track. They succeeded in doing this, as the meet, erroneously listed on Saturday in last week's issue, was moved up a day so that the teams could have use of the fast Tartan facilities at UMass.

But there, the hosts tried in vain, as their efforts were to no avail against the depth-laden Polar Bears. Even though Hendrix, with 4 wins in the 100, 220, 120 high hurdles, long jump, and a 2nd in the triple jump scored almost half his team's points, he was lacking a supporting cast, as the Lord Jeffs managed only 2 other recorded firsts in the highjump and 3M, (I say recorded because the results of the javelin are still unofficial).

Following the Hendrix feats one by one, we see he started off by popping a 21'-4 1/2" to win the LJ easily (Bob Gay in third for the Bears), then won the 100 in 9.9, edging out Archie McLean who returned from the injured list with a quick 10.0. Tom Ufer picked up a pair of thirds in the 100 and 220, as he got a good rear view of Hendrix who also won the furlong (220) fairly easily. Although he lost to Archie in the TJ as McLean bounded 44'-5 1/2", he went neck and neck with Tom Getchell all the way to nip him by inches. Darrell was clocked at

14.9, but somehow, Getch was timed at 15.0, though only a fraction behind. Bill Elwell was third with a PR 15.6 to match his third in the HJ.

But Getchell returned to match his personal best in the 440 Intermediate hurdles set a week earlier at 55.3. Francis Littleton was 2nd, and both ran on the 440 and Mile Relay units, Les Vaughn also running legs on both winning relays, Ufer anchoring the former, Ed Small third leg in the latter. The 440 Relay went 43.5, a seasonal best. All year, Bowdoin has shown superior depth in dual meet competition with its relay wins.

Doublewinner Leo Dunn took the 440 and 880, as he led Ed Small and John Curtiss to the tape in the shorter race for the only sweep of the day; JoJo LaPann was 2nd in the 880 at 2:04.6.

The Mile was the most competitive race of the day, as five men dipped below 4:30. Mike Brust, in his first attempt at the distance, used his superior kick to overtake Fred Carey, 4:25.6 to 4:26.6. Amherst had a man in third at 4:27.4, closely followed by Jeff Sanborn who returned with a 4:28, and JoJo finally broke 4:30 with a 4:29+ for his fastest-ever 880-Mile double.

The distance race at this meet was the 3M instead of the 2M, but the results were the same as last week. Billy Wilson, narrowly beating out Pierre Benoit for 2nd. Andy Stamp again lost to John

Littlehale on misses as they went 1-2 in the Vault at 12'-6".

The weightmen greeted Larry Waithe who returned from the Penn Relays where he took 3rd place in this national classic with a 177+ throw in the hammer. He was in 4th until his last throw when he put it together and unleashed one that was good for 3rd. This was quite an experience for Larry, watching the best in the country, huge schools like UTEP, Villanova, Bowling Green, Indiana, Tennessee, San Diego State, all battling in the biggest relays held on the east coast. But he missed watching North Carolina's Tony Waldrop blaze the fastest mile ever run in the East which moved him to 4th on the all-time world list with a 3:53.2.

But though exhausted from his efforts against the nation's best, Larry was able to win the Hammer, take 2nd behind Leavitt in the Shot with an excellent 43'-11 1/4", and third in the Discus which B.D. won with a PR 147'-10".

The results of the Javelin found Bob Gay and John Chesterton 1-2, by Amherst also had a man at the Penn Relays, a Javelin thrower, so by crediting the missing man with first, the final score would be unofficially 94-60.

But the biggest meet of the year, the Maine States, takes place at the Whittier Field track tomorrow, the 4th, as UMaine, Bates, and Colby invade Brunswick.



Dick Leavitt wound up and hurled the Discus 147'10". This was "B.D.'s" personal best as he also won the ancient event.

Mules Toss Racquetmen, 8-1

by JOANNE S. GOLDEN

The Bowdoin Polar Bear Varsity Tennis Squad met up with some stiff competition when "the Pandora's box" was opened and Colby let loose with a 8-1 victory over the Bears. The Bears fought back valiantly but Colby crushed them.

The doubles teams of Counihan-Garratt, Bash-Bouchard and Parsons-Fitzpatrick played some very close matches. The matches could have gone either way but Colby won all three; 6-3, 7-6; 6-4,

5-7, 7-6 and 6-3, 6-3. Parsons beat this opponent easily in a 6-1, 6-2 victory but the other players had more trouble with their opponents. Counihan (6-4, 6-1), Garratt (6-0, 6-3) Bash (6-3, 6-4) Bouchard (6-3, 6-3) and Fitzpatrick (3-6, 6-2, 7-5) all lost their matches.

Captain Ed Lee said after the match, "The Colby team is good but the Bears can beat them and the close scores prove this fact." Bowdoin has rechallenge Colby to another match later on in the week and they hope that victory will be with them this time.



Batmen Win One, Drop Two

by DANA LALIBERTE

Coach Coombs' Varsity Baseball team returned north from a busy weekend on the diamond, winning one game and losing two.

The lone win came against Brandeis University, a much better ball club than either Clark or Nichols, the other two foes. The Polar Bears hit the ball well on the trip and appear to be getting untracked after a slow start, mainly due to inclement weather which prevented them from getting outdoors earlier.

On Friday, Bowdoin lost a tough one to Clark University 8-7. Clark scored four unearned runs, three coming in the eighth inning, ruining a 7-5 Polar Bear

lead. Senior moundsman Steve Elias was charged with the loss. Clark had fourteen hits in the game as compared to Bowdoin's eleven. Repeat hitters for the Polar Bears were Bob Rouzmek, Rocky DeRice, sophomore stand-out Tom DeLois, and Bob "the Bulldog" Gorman.

Bowdoin recorded their second win of the season beating Brandeis by a score of 7-5 with Roy Knight pitching his second consecutive strong game. He tossed a sharp six-hitter and again helped himself by knocking in the winning run. Key hitters for Bowdoin were Tom DeLois with a triple, double, and a single knocking in two runs, Bob Rouzmek with three also, and

freshman George Bumpus banging out a pair of hits.

Bowdoin lost to Nichols on Sunday 6-3, probably suffering from too much sleep Saturday night. This loss dropped their record to 2-5. George Bumpus went all the way on the mound for the Polar Bears.

Nichols had twelve hits with Don Lucey chalking up three of them and knocking in four runs. Al Hess was the big hitter for Bowdoin with three hits, one being a home run which gave Bowdoin a short-lived 2-1 lead in the first inning. Danny Vogt and Tom DeLois also contributed, the former getting two singles and the latter a double.



Bowdoin's Varsity Sailing team has participated in seven regattas so far this season and has fared well against tough competition. Pictured above are top skipper Sprague Ackley and top frosh skipper Marc Daudon sailing in a meet against Colby which the team incidentally won. The sailors have two meets left this season.



Lax Coeds Win

by MARGY BURNS

After easily defeating Westbrook 15-1 on Monday, Sally Lapointe's women's lacrosse team beat a fast Exeter Academy squad 12-5 today on their home field.

Exeter's strong offense was weakened by an effective Bowdoin man to man defense which was led by Sinny Little, Abby Gross and co-captain Liddy Berry.

With the score 6-4 at halftime, Bowdoin's offense dominated the remainder of the game with quick passes and strong shots. Sara Dickinson working behind the goal as the key feeder scored five goals, while Martha Sullivan and Polly Arnoff scored three apiece and Margy Burns had one.

Attack Wing Silly Silcox commented on the game. "It was our first stiff competition and the team worked together. Exeter was a well conditioned team, but we outpassed them and shot more."

The team plays Plymouth State May 3rd. On May 7th they play their strongest opponent U.N.H. and end their season at home on May 13th against U.M.P.G.

TEAM MEMBERS: Attack: Polly Arnoff, Margy Burns, Sarah Dickinson, Ann Gronningsater, Hilary Heyl, Sally Homer, Casey Kerr, Sue Macartney, Sue Silcox, Ruth Spire, Martha Sullivan; Defense: Liddy Berry (co-captain), Debbie Duffy (co-captain), Alison Brent, Darcy Crocker, Ann Fernald, Abby Gross, Mandy Hoagland, Sue Irish, Linda Leon, Sinny Little, Jane Roundy, Laura Wigglesworth.

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Letters to the Editor

(Continued From Page Four)

ways of nirvana for a handshake and sixty-five smacker roonies.

I'll be wise, I promise. I'll never tell another until they pay their doll. Tell me the meditation droll. The secret of Eastern Sages ripped from the journal of time. It's as old as the hill. Wayward nature dynamoed for the stream of man's thought factory. As every factory worker knows: "There is no such thing as a free lunch." College is no typical thought factory. As a contemplative student of Psych I, I train my rats why they have no free will. Why, they are my maze roving rodents. Gurus, you tell me that I am controlled by myself, no maze, but all men are capable of meditation. Amazing . . . too much!

Transcendental Meditation works. The electrodes attached to the mind factories of guinea pig people jolt scientific taste buds with a delectable treat. MIT, Harvard, Yale, Scientific American, Psychology Today et al have studied TM. It works. While the Chinese can acupuncture, the gurus sip royal jelly from nectar close to Him (the Big Guy in the sky). Upon bottling in encyclical cans and ritualization with freakdom's sincerity, it was brought to America. For sale: one easy system of fetal gurness. Quick to learn and it works. Initial investment is sixty-five dollars. Price of three lids. Used to be lower before the depression. These are hard times.

This is America and if its quick, easy and works, it's worth a buck. If it's also digestible, colored, sugared, wrapped in plastic and you can mestro its theme song to the moaning tune of 11 billion McDonald's belches, you'll do well. As every factory worker knows: "Work done well makes goods sell."

But, if TM is a product of and for my mind, why can't I teach myself? Too much! I'd like to pay those suit jacket gurus but I'm an immigrant. I'm not even "nouveau riche." But, as every factory worker knows: "You don't go to the Industrial Prom without tuxedo overalls." Although Bowdoin is willing to loan knowledge, gurus have to eat. Canning nirvana is peace work. In factories piece workers work the hardest and make the most. No such thing as a free lunch, includes college knowledge and nirvana lunches.

If you think something is working right then you haven't been cynical enough. That's what they teach you at the thought factory. Defend your money as if you had to work for it. The guru told us that we would receive our "own personal mantra" on the first tuition funded class. A Questionaire as meaningful as SATs not turned in, was filled out to determine what our own personality was. Even though I had no capital, I was interested in reading about my personality. In the question and answer section of the seminar, I asked:

"Om . . . sir . . ."

The guru fished red with stop thief.

"Hey, who told you 'OM' was a mantra?" I left TM. If you want to do the immigrant's Too Much, TM, then go to the next incorporated TM's business seminar and promotional pitch and get the essentials. Return to your room, use your mind and save 65 dollars. It does work. Now, I get up at 7:00 for my 8s. After too muching for 20 minutes, I'm rested and a functionally illiterate world becomes literate. I still wish I had

65 dollars to spend on something. Something that really would be too much, like a Tonka Toy motorized BMW. As every factory worker believes: "TOO MUCH."

Bob Duerr Jr.

Kent State Anniversary

(Continued From Page 5)

On March 29, 1974, the 23-member grand jury indicted eight former guardsmen, none higher in rank than sergeant, on charges of violating the students' civil rights.

The Daily Kent Stater said the indictments could "prove the key to a 'Pandora's Box' linking responsibility for the guards actions to National Guard and civilian officials ignored by the grand jury."

On April 17 the Supreme Court ruled that the parents of three of the dead students could seek damages against those they claim were responsible for the killings—Ohio Gov. John Rhodes, National Guard Adjutant General Sylvester Del Corso, Asst. Adjutant Robert Canterbury, Kent President Robert White, and four other guard officers.

"This may be the first step toward making those persons who may be 'ultimately responsible' for the deaths of four students and the injuring of nine others liable for their actions," said the Kent Stater. The recent indictments and court decisions, however, left still basically unanswered the questions of why earlier federal investigations were dropped, why information discounting the guardsmen's claims their lives were endangered prior to the shootings was withheld from the original state grand jury, whether or not there was a conspiracy formed moments before the shootings to shoot students, and what, in fact, really happened at Kent State on May 4, 1970.

"I just want to know why my daughter was killed," said Mrs. Martin Scheuer, the mother of Sandra Scheuer. "It would be terrible if they never did anything to find out why it happened."

Monday, May 6

Kenneth R. Walters, professor of classics, Univ. of California, at Irvine; "The Ancestral Constitution: The Beginnings of Historical Perspective in Political Movements & Historical Writings in Athens of the 4th and 5th C. B.C. at 4 p.m. in Wentworth Hall.

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Recording Committee Report Recommends More Demanding Standards For Honors

(Continued From Page 1)

in addition to balance each Pass (P), all to be computed on a cumulative basis, to three-quarters honor grades including one-quarter High Honor grades with two High Honors in addition to balance each Pass, all to be computed cumulatively."

— "That General Honors be awarded on the basis of a student's best 24 courses in the final six semesters at Bowdoin . . ." except in the case of students studying abroad, who must present their freshman year courses for honors.

— That the requirements for *summa cum laude* be raised from 50% HH and 50% Honors (H) to

70% HH and 30% H, for *magna cum laude* from 25% HH plus one extra HH to offset each P to 30% HH with two extra HH's for each P, for *cum laude* from 75% HH or H to 75% HH or H with two HH's for each P.

According to the report, the Committee's major purpose in preparing the proposals was to cut down on the "unusually high" number of students receiving academic honors.

"The Committee feels that 166 James Bowdoin Scholars in a college of 1,128 in 1972-73 (with the freshman class still ungraded and hence not eligible) is high. The proposed change would have reduced the number of scholars that year to 124 or approximately 10% of the student body."

Similarly, the report argues that

the proposed changes would have reduced the ranks of students graduating in 1974 with general honors from 46.2% to 21%, a percentage which the Committee feels is "more appropriate to the honors implied."

Other proposals include: retaining the present criteria for making Dean's list, continuing the present policy of offering General Honors and Departmental Honors separately, and keeping the present definitions of the grades HH, H, P, and F as they appear in the catalogue.

If adopted, the recommendation for James Bowdoin Scholar would become effective in the fall of 1974, and the recommendation for General Honors would apply beginning with the class of 1976.

Weil Proposes Contract System

(Continued From Page 5)

freedom.

It might be argued that the relationship between administration and faculty would be strained because academic freedom questions might lurk behind every possible difference of opinion. Yet if the result were that the administration were scrupulous in avoiding even the hint of a possible involvement of academic freedom questions, the result could only be to the benefit of the entire community.

If the Board decided that the teacher's case had been made, it would be given the power to order the extension of the contract for some predetermined period, perhaps as long as the basic contract itself. The Board's expenses would be borne by the institution.

Perhaps other methods exist for guaranteeing academic freedom. Whatever method is used should be designed solely for that purpose. To use tenure, originally developed to protect academic freedom, for a variety of other purposes, which have never been universally accepted, is highly questionable. It would seem far more advisable for academic institutions to tailor to specific needs the wide variety of administrative mechanisms that are available to them. The result

might well be both administrations and faculties which are happier with their lot because of greater flexibility for both.

(Gordon Weil is a visiting professor of government at Bowdoin).

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Music from its recent spring tour will highlight two Bowdoin College Glee Club concerts Saturday and Sunday (May 4 and 5).

No European Import

Bowdoin's Prima Donna Dunscomb Brings Opera To Pines

by LONDON BOWIE

Opera, more than any other of the performing arts is regarded as being affected by and an indulgence of the social elite. This unfavorable impression is a hangover from the day of the Metropolitan Opera at its old home, when the opera house offered a place for a society showcase.

Though this anachronistic idea lingers in the mind of the non-opera public, much has happened in the last three decades that could dispel these notions.

The days of the star system

seem to be on the wane. A new type of singer has been emerging on the nation's opera scene — the American singer. The time of the mandatory European import is over and Americans no longer need to go abroad for training and experience; it is available to them on their home turf. While some of the more conservative companies such as Chicago Lyric and until recently the Metropolitan have been reluctant to use less than the name stars, gradually more opportunities are opening up for new American singers as well.

Donna (Jeffery) Dunscomb and

the newest member of the voice faculty, is one of this new breed of singers. She received most of her training and experience in the United States and rose to become one of the leading members of the N.Y.C. Opera from 1963-68. She also sang with many of the nation's leading civic operas, including those of Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Santa Fe. Her resume of leading roles runs a musical gamut that is incredible; she has sung everything from Mozart to Poulenc, as well as the ever-popular Verdi.

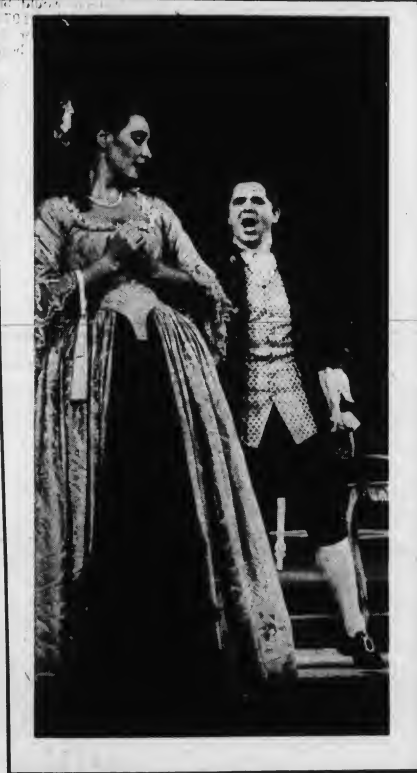
While at the New York City Center Opera (Now the N.Y. State Opera) she performed in four languages regularly. She also participated in two major New York premieres. One such role was the leading part in Richard Strauss' opera *Capriccio*. *Opera News* commented on her performance: "As the countess, . . .

Donna Jeffery deserves the ultimate praise, a winsome figure she responded with aristocratic ease . . ." The other major premier in which Ms. Dunscomb participated was Poulenc's *Dialogues of the Carmelites*. Her performance in one of the starring roles caused Harold Schoenberg of the *New York Times* to single out both her singing and acting for special praise.

In this period Ms. Jeffery also sang numerous concert performances and oratorios throughout the country. Then in 1967 she turned her attentions away from performing and opera production as an assistant professor. The University of Florida was the college where both Ms. Dunscomb and her husband were employed before they came to Bowdoin.

Mrs. Dunscomb now works with both Bowdoin students and members of the community on vocal technique. She is also learning operatic roles, possibly for future performances. The vocal technique taught by Mrs. Dunscomb stresses natural productions. She also firmly believes that American singers are indeed the best prepared for all aspects of a performing career.

There are very tentative plans forming for opera productions to be done at Bowdoin in conjunction with other local organizations. Hopefully, concerts such as these, in addition to the presence of the energetic Mrs. Dunscomb will send the social elite back to Pine Manor to stay.



Donna Jeffery performing in the leading part in Richard Strauss' *Capriccio*.



Donna Jeffery Dunscomb

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Communications Plus

Kaster Enlivens Bowdoin's Feminine Transition

by LISA SAVAGE

Most students tend to look on their professors as guardians of academic seriousness; we experience a twinge of guilt when we spy our Russian professor's car after cutting Russian that morning or avoiding a teacher in the quad lest he ask about a project nearly due but not yet begun. It is somehow taken for granted that professors attach a great deal of importance to school work and will find fault with students who take it lightly. A refreshing change from this image is Barbara Kaster, an associate professor of communication in the English department who is new this year.

Asked what she thought about Bowdoin in general, she said she perceives, "an almost pathological intensity and seriousness about work," on the part of the students. "They seem unable to relax, and their approach to school is grim. Their priority is the grade rather than the knowledge they acquire. Consequently, they are without some kind of balance in their perception of what they're doing here; what this all adds up to is a loss of common sense." She did relate that most of the students she has had in classes were "responsive and creative," but that many others she has observed fit the former description.

Educational Blend

Of course she did have good things to say about Bowdoin, in fact more of them than bad. The school, she felt, "offers a superb education" and she likes, "the meshing of the traditional with the progressive." In this respect



she feels Bowdoin has been more successful than any other school that she has seen. "The students are bright and the faculty is bright and productive. The school has been very supportive of me both in the film class, which was very expensive, and in giving me a grant to make another film."

She has already made various shorts and one long film, a thirty minute documentary, "Making Policy not Coffee," which concerns the participation of women in the 1972 Democratic and Republican national conventions. The film she has a

grant to do will be another thirty minute documentary on Flo Kennedy, a black feminist attorney in New York. Says Kaster, "She has been called 'the only feminist with a sense of humor.'"

Status Study

Such films reflect a deep interest in feminists and feminism. The last school at which Kaster taught was Florida Atlantic University, an upper division school (composed of only juniors and seniors) where she spent three years. While she was there, the Department of Health, Education

and Welfare mandated a study on the status of women at the school, apparently in response to a complaint filed by a female faculty member; Ms. Kaster was editor of the 250 page report.

"Prior to the report there were only vague impressions of unfair treatment to women, but there was no hard data to go on," she relates. "We studied not only faculty but staff and students as well, and did counterpart studies between carefully matched male and female professors. We found that in over half the cases the women had more academic training, better recommendations and more publications, yet were getting fewer promotions and less money. This and other kinds of discrimination were not generally deliberate, but unconscious and thoughtless."

College Committed

In response to these findings, the compilers of the report made several recommendations, most of which were adopted. A special assistant for women in minority affairs was hired to assure compliance with federal regulations and specific criteria and procedures were adopted governing promotion and tenure. None had existed before and this was obviously of benefit to both sexes since, as Kaster said, "there were suspicions that people were being promoted because the head of the department liked to play golf with them. In addition to these changed courses, were offered in several departments on women's studies and alternate textbooks were used in place of those displaying discriminatory attitudes."

Asked about how she perceived the role of women at Bowdoin, she could only say that it "is very obviously in a transition stage" and since it is only now that having women in the faculty and student body is becoming "normal," it is hard to make any definitive judgments. She does feel that the administration is "committed to having women on this campus and to them making whatever contributions they have the potential for. Certainly there are individuals who are not



discriminatory, but this is not overt."

Wearry Spokesman

Kaster stressed that she is tired of being looked to and quoted as the spokesman of the beleaguered women, and that there are many things much more important to her than the feminist movement, including her teaching.

Ms. Kaster has a house on Quahog Bay, "very isolated and right on the water; it's gorgeous." She has a sailboat which she enjoys, and also likes other water sports such as fishing and swimming. She is a very alive, enthusiastic person who speaks warmly and easily with people; one can see why her forte has always been communication. She was not as far from the truth as she might have thought when she told me, tongue in cheek, "I'm the most dynamite person on this campus!"



To Do



Friday, May 3

CELEBRATION by Masque and Gown at Pickard Theater at 8:00.
International Folk Dancing with Instruction in the Multi-purpose Room, Morrell Gymnasium at 7:30 p.m.
Paris Belongs to Us (Jacques Rivette) World (Jordan Belson) in Colby's Lovejoy Auditorium at 7:30 p.m.

Saturday, May 4

Law and Order, a documentary film in Smith Auditorium at 7 and 1 p.m.
CELEBRATION by Masque and Gown at Pickard Theater at 8 p.m.
Glee Club home concert in the Chapel at 7:30 p.m.
Twelve O'Clock High with

Plays And Music Movies

Gregory Peck, *News Parade*, 1949 and Elmer Fudd in *Hardship of Miles Standish* in Colby's Lovejoy Auditorium at 7:30 p.m.

Sunday, May 5

Art Associates Films: *IF* in Smith Auditorium at 6:45 and 9 p.m.
Glee Club home concert in the Chapel at 7:30 p.m.

Cries and Whispers (Bergman) in Colby's Lovejoy Auditorium at 7 and 9:30 p.m.

Monday, May 6

Art Associates Films: *IF* in Smith Auditorium at 6:45 and 9 p.m.

Sunday, May 12

VIRGIN SPRING — (Ingmar Bergman) with Max Von Sydow and Brigitta Valberg at The College of The Atlantic at 7:30 p.m.

Wednesday, May 8

Alfred Hitchcock Film: *Release* in Smith Auditorium at 7 and 9 p.m.

Thursday, May 9

Alfred Hitchcock Film: *39 Steps* in Smith Auditorium at 7 and 9 p.m.



Saturday, May 4

Movie: PT 109, 11:30 a.m. (6)

Sunday, May 5

Movie: Spencer's Mountain, 10:00 a.m. (6)
World Championship Tennis, 1:00 p.m. (6)
Byron Nelson Golf Classic, 4:30 p.m. (8)
Movie: *Goldfinger* 8:30 p.m. (8)

Movie: *The Sun Also Rises* — Hemingway, 11:00 p.m. (8)

Thursday, May 8

Play: *It Again* Bogie (Humphrey Bogart film clips) 11:30 p.m. (8)

Art

Bowdoin: Museum of Art — The Art of American Furniture
Moulton Union — Paintings Influenced by music by Mary Preble
Bates: Treaty Gallery — Exhibit by Benard Langlais

Edited By Joanne Golden



Sports

Saturday, May 4

Track MIAA Meet, 1 p.m.
JV lacrosse vs. Exeter, 2 p.m.
Dinghy Invitational Sailing at Boston State
Varsity Golf New England at Manchester Country Club, May 2-3.

Tuesday, May 7

Baseball at Bates Tennis at Bates Women's lacrosse at New Hampshire



Speakers Stress Developmental Changes In Personal, Campus Life

(BNS) — Problems involved in achievement and personal development, a retrospective look at student activism of the 1960's, a tongue-in-cheek recitation of fond memories of campus life, and the status of the performing arts were the subjects chosen by four student speakers at Bowdoin College's 169th Commencement Saturday.

"We must pay more, and increasing, attention to the development of students as people and as individuals," Arthur R. Baker, Jr., of Annandale, Va., told a Commencement audience at Bowdoin, which continued its long tradition of having graduation speeches delivered only by members of the senior class.

"It seems to me," Baker said, "we have become or are becoming inordinately interested in achievement, and insufficiently concerned with development, particularly personal development. And this is further highlighted by the increasing demands on all sides — both from the administration and from the faculty — for 'better' students, whose primary quality is that they score well on formal examinations."

Declaring that he is questioning "what is becoming at Bowdoin an excessive devotion to a single educational objective," Baker said the stress on achievement results in neglect of "the precious uniqueness of each

individual." The educational system, he said, has "equated worth as a person with success in the performance of educational tasks. And in so doing, we have given too little recognition to many other important values."

The message of modern education, Baker said, is often this: "If you cannot learn language and mathematics, you are intellectually handicapped, and you are not worthy as a person." He added that "this is the intent of those men who describe students as functionally illiterate or as knuckleheads, and this, ladies and gentlemen, this troubles me."

Baker said many college graduates who have had academic difficulties "have gone on in life to achieve work of tremendous value not only in their vocations and in their businesses but also as leaders of their communities, in churches, hospitals and in national organizations that support positive influences in our country. Their judgment is sound; their advice is wise and sought after. They are students considered worthless by our educational system . . . yet they are students who have become strong adults; they have become leaders of our country. Leaders we need and must have."

"Moreover, we do not need leaders of that ilk as John F. Kennedy and his advisors, who were reported to be the 'best and brightest' of a generation, and who began to involve us in ten years of war at the cost of 50,000 American dead and the expenditure of 100 billion dollars of our fortunes. Rather we need men of common sense and compassion."

W. Stewart Blackburn of Brunswick, Me., discussing "The Radical Years at Bowdoin," said that during the 1960's "at Bowdoin, as in most other colleges around the country, large groups of students and professors demonstrated, protested, wrote letters and gathered together an active force to stop the Vietnam War, end racism and hopefully steer this country toward a more rational and noble future. Groups like the Bowdoin Undergraduate Civil Rights Organization worked very hard to change Bowdoin from an essentially all white middle class college to one which more naturally reflected the population of the whole country."

"I did not always agree with what was done by students then," Blackburn said, "but I certainly understood the sentiment. We were frustrated and we were angry. In the War we were a used minority with no voice. In the schools we were not allowed to be the judges of our own interests. And we resented all this."

Blackburn said "Bowdoin, to its credit, came through and changed a great many things. The admission of women and the ending of the social rules made (Please Turn To Page Four)



Eleanor W. Allen



Gov. Kenneth M. Curtis



Dr. David W.D. Dickson



Richard L. Goldsmith

Honor Scroll

Seven Awarded Degrees

(BNS) — Seven distinguished persons were awarded honorary degrees by President Roger Howell, Jr., of Bowdoin College at the College's 169th Commencement Saturday.

President Howell also awarded Bachelor of Arts degrees to some 250 members of the graduating class.

Recipients of honorary degrees were:

Atty. Eleanor W. Allen of Washington, D.C., retired State Department Cultural Affairs and Exchanges Officer and granddaughter of Bowdoin's sixth President, Doctor of Laws.

Gov. Kenneth M. Curtis of Maine, who is completing his second four-year term and has served longer than any Governor in the history of the state, Doctor of Laws.

Dr. David W.D. Dickson, President of Montclair (N.J.) State College, Overseer of Bowdoin and summa cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa member of Bowdoin's Class of 1941, Doctor of Humane Letters.

Richard L. Goldsmith, retiring Headmaster of Bridgton (Me.) Academy and member of Bowdoin's Class of 1934, Doctor of Education.

J. Seward Johnson, former Vice President and Director of Johnson & Johnson of New Brunswick, N.J., and a widely

known leader in marine research, Doctor of Science.

Dr. J. H. Plumb of Cambridge University, England, one of the world's leading historians and internationally known author and editor, Doctor of Literature.

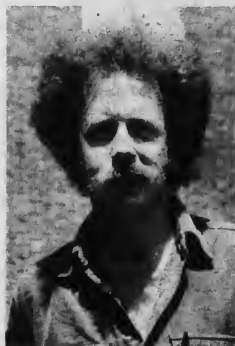
John H. Rich, Jr., of Tokyo and Cape Elizabeth, Me., prize-winning NBC foreign correspondent recently appointed Staff Vice President, Far East Region, for RCA Corporation, and member of Bowdoin's Class of 1939, Doctor of Letters.

Miss Allen, a native of Boston, is the granddaughter of Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, a Northern Civil War hero who later became Governor of Maine and President of Bowdoin.

Miss Allen served for many years as Curator of the Olivart Collection of International Law at the Harvard Law School. From 1945 until she retired in 1964 Miss Allen was a Cultural Affairs Officer and Exchanges Officer for the State Department, serving in the Netherlands, Switzerland, Great Britain and Austria.

Governor Curtis, a native of Curtis Corner, Me., holds a B.S. degree from the Maine Maritime Academy and was awarded his law degree at Portland University Law School. A veteran of the

(Please Turn To Page Four)



W. Stewart Blackburn



Arthur Baker

Pierce Named V.P.

Henry Named Trustee

Merton G. Henry, a widely known Portland, Me., lawyer, was elected to the Bowdoin College Board of Trustees Thursday (June 6).

He succeeds Sanford B. Cousins of Brunswick, Me., Vice President of the Board, who retired as an active member and was elected to Emeritus standing.

To succeed Mr. Cousins as Vice President of the Board, the Trustees elected Trustee William Curtis Pierce of New York City, a retired attorney.

Bowdoin has two Governing Boards. Actions are initiated by an 11-member Board of Trustees but each vote must have the concurrence of a 43-member Board of Overseers.

Mr. Henry, who has been a Bowdoin Overseer since 1962, is a native of Hampden, Me., and a partner in the Portland law firm of Jensen, Baird, Gardner, Donovan & Henry. A magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa member of Bowdoin's Class of 1950, he was awarded his LL.B. degree at The George Washington University Law School. Mr.

Henry is a former President of Bowdoin's Phi Beta Kappa chapter. His wife, Harriet, also an attorney, was sworn in last September as Maine's first female judge.

Mr. Pierce, who was elected to the Board of Overseers in 1962 and became a Trustee in 1967, retired in December of 1972 as a partner in the New York law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell. A cum laude member of Bowdoin's Class of 1928, he received his LL.B. at Harvard and was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree by Bowdoin last June. Mr. Pierce is serving as Vice Chairman of the Foundations Division in Bowdoin's current 175th Anniversary Campaign, a nationwide fund-raising drive.

A member of Bowdoin's Class of 1920 and a native of Gray, Me., Mr. Cousins is a prominent civic leader and retired Vice President of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. He was an Overseer of Bowdoin from 1950 to 1959, when he was elected a Trustee, and he has served as Vice President of that board since 1970.

Juniors, Seniors

Fourteen Elected To PBK Ranks

(BNS) — Ten seniors and four juniors were elected Friday to membership in the Bowdoin College chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. The new members raised to 23 the number of graduating seniors who have been elected to the national honorary fraternity for the recognition and promotion of scholarship.

Professor Richard E. Morgan, Secretary-Treasurer of Bowdoin's Phi Beta Kappa chapter, said the newly elected members from the Class of 1974 are: Mario Brossi, son of Dr. and Mrs. Arnold R. Brossi of (87 Harrison St.) Verona, N.J.

Duncan B. Carpenter, son of Professor and Mrs. Malcolm B. Carpenter of (185 Delhi Rd.) Scarsdale, N.Y.

David C. DiMuzio, son of Mr. and Mrs. Giles DiMuzio of (9225 Neil Dr.) Cincinnati, Ohio.

Edwin M. Lee, son of Mrs. Gok S. Lee of (3057 20th Ave., So.) Seattle, Wash., and the late Mr. Lee.

Andrew H. Lichtman, son of Dr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Lichtman of (Fairview Ave.) Rehoboth, Mass., and a former resident of Scarsdale, N.Y.

Roger C. Pasinski, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roman Pasinski of (1708 Middlesex St.) Lowell, Mass.

Priscilla M. Paton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip H. Paton of (Myrick Rd.) Troy, Me.

Robert R. Revers, son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond J. Revers of (11 Colonial Rd.) Dover, Mass.

Michael K. H. Riedner, son of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Riedner of (52 Riverdale Rd.) Wellesley, Mass.

Jay L. Van Tassell, son of Mr. and Mrs. David W. Van Tassell of (Cove Rd., Lake Waccabuc) South Salem, N.Y.

The Almon Goodwin Phi Beta Kappa Prize, which this year totals \$115, was awarded to Kevin J. Mitchell '75, son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris T. Mitchell of (9 Hooker St.) Providence, R.I., and a summer resident of Scituate, R.I. The prize, awarded annually to an outstanding Phi Beta Kappa member of Bowdoin's junior class, comes from a fund established in 1906 by Mrs. Maud Wilder Goodwin in memory of her husband, a member of the Class of 1862.

In addition to Mitchell, the following members of the junior class were elected to Phi Beta Kappa:

Barry P. Barbash, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Barbash of (10 Catherine Rd.) Framington, Mass.

John D. Duncan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. Duncan of (Tompkins Rd.) Presque Isle, Me.

Richard D. Jacobson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roland Jacobson of (70 Mulberry Rd.) Deerfield, Ill.

106 Lauded

Latin Honors Given Seniors

JUNE 8 — Thirty-two Bowdoin College seniors were graduated summa cum laude at the College's 169th Commencement Saturday.

Thirty-three graduates received their A.B. degrees magna cum laude and 41 were graduated cum laude.

The total of 106 seniors honored represents more than 42 per cent of the 251-member graduating class.

Graduating summa cum laude were: Laurel A. Brien, Shaker Heights, Ohio; Mario Brossi, Verona, N.J.; James E. Campbell, South Portland, Me.; David A. Cole, Brookside, N.J.; David C. DiMuzio, Cincinnati, Ohio; Matthew Fardio, Evanston, Ill.; Thomas E. Hoerner, Livingston, N.J.; Francis M. Jackson, Brunswick, Me.

Also, Robert A. Jackson, Methuen, Mass.; Deborah G. Johnson, Cohasset, Mass.; John E. Kelley, Portland, Me.; John P. Kenney, Jr., Lawrence, Mass.; Robert F. Kruman, Marblehead, Mass.; Edwin M. Lee, Seattle, Wash.; Patricia G. Leonard, Rochester, N.Y.; Andrew H. Lichtman, Rehoboth, Mass.

Also, Francis R. Mariner, Watertown, Mass.; Thomas G. McKee, Stuttgart, Germany; Gary L. Merhar, Willoughby, Ohio; Roger C. Pasinski, Lowell, Mass.; Priscilla M. Paton, Troy, Me.; Paul R. Prucnal, New Canaan, Conn.; Robert R. Reeves, Dover, Mass.; Michael K. H. Riedner, Wellesley, Mass.; Peter W. Rothberg, New Rochelle, N.Y.

Also, William E. Severance, Jr., Center Lovell, Me.; Peter W. Shaw, Howard Beach, N.Y.; Frank J. Sussalovich, Jr., Darien, Conn.; Stephen M. Weitman, New Bedford, Mass.; Kevin S. Weisman, Kennebunk, Me.; David P. Wheeler, Morristown, N.J.; and Kevin I. Young, Alexandria, Va.

Those graduating magna cum laude included Mark W. Anderson, Penobscot, Me.; Arthur R. Baker, Jr., Annandale, Va.; John L. Beardslee, Traverse City, Mich.; Richard A. Bensen, New Canaan, Conn.; Peter J. Brown, Eastham, Mass.; Jill L. Buber, Acton, Mass.; Duncan C. Campbell, Wilton, Conn.; Duncan B. Carpenter, Scarsdale, N.Y.

Also, Alan M. Christensen, New York, N.Y.; Stuart M. Cohen, Bangor, Me.; Joseph G. Donahue, Winslow, Me.; Peter T. Geiss, Fort St. Lucie, Fla.; Michael R. Hermans, Kennebunk, Me.; Stephen Hestert, Bangor, Me.; Linda S. Jacobs, Man-

chester, Conn.; Ross A. Kimball, West Yarmouth, Mass.

Also, Richard D. Leach, Holden, Me.; Eric von der Luft, Kennett Square, Pa.; Richard I. Lustig, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; David W. Lynch, Augusta, Me.; R. Stephen Lynch, East Hartford, Conn.; Richard G. Malconin, Needham, Mass.; Philip J. Molloy, Framingham, Mass.; James L. Pollanites, Jr., Lowell, Mass.

Also, William J. Ross, Lowell, Mass.; Martin J. Ridge, Portland, Me.; Kevin P. Savage, Saco, Me.; Ann P. Spencer, Cape Elizabeth, Me.; C. Preston Stephens, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.; Deborah J. Swais, Newburyport, Mass.; Jane Titcomb, Auburn, Me.; Jay L. Van Tassell, South Salem, N.Y.; and John W. Voorhees, West Bath, Me.

Those graduating cum laude included Leland J. Arris, Jr., Freeport, Me.; Lawrence Blacher, Bridgton, Mass.; Mary K. Blunt, Bethesda, Md.; James M. Bowie, Auburn, Me.; Richard N. Bromfield, Revere, Mass.; Marion Brown, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.; Neil R. Cashman, Hingham, Mass.; Francis B. Crowley, III, Leominster, Mass.

Also, Frederic W. Davis, Jr., Ashby, Mass.; Robert A. DeRice, Portland, Me.; Drew M. Elinoft, Weston, Mass.; Elissa Fan, Icked Park, N.Y.; David Foxcroft, Gahan, Lihue, Hawaii; Peter J. Griggs, Katonah, N.Y.; Steven A. Hammond, Farmington, Me.; Jay M. Hennessey, Whitefield, N.H.; Louis J. Hight, Skowhegan, Me.

Also, Elizabeth C. Huidekoper, New Canaan, Conn.; Brent K. Jepson, New Sweden, Me.; David J. Jordan, Scarsdale, N.Y.; Jonathan W. Landers, Greenwood, Me.; Roger J. Leung, Manchester, N.H.; Mark D. Lechner, Erie, Pa.; Joseph J. Leghorn, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Elizabeth A. Lewis, Farmington, Conn.

Also, Richard E. Leno, Greenwich, Conn.; Mark A. Lindquist, Princeton, N.J.; James E. Lyons, Weston, Conn.; Tamsier D. Mybe, Bangui, Gambia, West Africa; William E. Offenberger, Lowell, Mass.; Jan E. Pierson, Castwood, Calif.; Nancy L. Prince, Framingham, Mass.; Charles E. Saul, Jr., Providence, R.I.

Also, Johan C.R. Segerdahl, Milwaukee, Wis.; Bruce P. Shaw, Barrington, Ill.; Kevin L. Skidman, Dover-Foxcroft, Me.; Barbara Sumner, Columbus, Ohio; Cary C. Suter, Richmond, Va.; Robert P. Thayer, Hazardsville, Conn.; James M. Vander Noot, Upper Montclair, N.J.; and Timothy C. Woodcock, Bangor, Me.

Hoerner Given Haldane Cup

(BNS) — Thomas E. Hoerner of Livingston, N.J., a Bowdoin College student who has been active in the College's "Big Brother" program and founded a student chemical society on the campus, was awarded the Andrew Allison Haldane Cup Saturday. The cup is given annually to a senior who has displayed "outstanding qualities of leadership and character."

Dr. Roger Howell, Jr., President of Bowdoin, announced the award at the College's 169th Commencement, during which Hoerner was awarded a Bachelor of Arts degree.

A graduate of Livingston High School, Hoerner majored in Chemistry at Bowdoin, where he was a Dean's List student and was twice designated a James Bowdoin Scholar in recognition

of his outstanding academic achievements. He is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Earl F. Hoerner of (6 Mayhew Dr.) Livingston.

Hoerner, a member of Beta Theta Pi Fraternity, won two varsity hockey letters as a defenseman, a varsity letter in outdoor track, varsity hockey numerals and freshman numerals in football and hockey.

He was the founder and first President of the Kamlering Society, a student affiliate chapter of the American Chemical Society. A former Secretary-Treasurer of the Bowdoin Student Council, Hoerner was a member of the Faculty Committee on Curriculum and Educational Policy and a member of a special Advisory Committee on the Energy Crisis.

Cole Given

Woodbury Prize

(BNS) — David A. Cole of Brookside, N.J., a graduating senior at Bowdoin College, won the Rolleston G. Woodbury Memorial Award today. The award is based on scholarship, leadership and extracurricular activities.

Cole, who majored in History and Romance Languages, has been one of Bowdoin's leading students. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary fraternity for the recognition and promotion of scholarship, and was awarded honorary James Bowdoin Scholarships in recognition of his outstanding academic achievements.

He served as Editor in Chief of the Bowdoin Orient, the weekly student newspaper, and as Secretary of his fraternity, Psi Upsilon. He was awarded the Orrin C. Hornell Cup, Bowdoin's best freshman scholar-athlete and the James Bowdoin Cup as the varsity letterman with the highest academic average.

Cole, a varsity track letterman, earned a Bowdoin blazer for his outstanding performance as a member of a record-setting mile relay team.

A graduate of the Delbarton School in Morristown, N.J., he is the son of Mrs. Ashley Cole of (Dogwood Dr.) Brookside and the late Atty. Cole.

The Woodbury Award was established in 1963 by the Textile Veterans Association of New York to honor the contributions to the textile industry by Mr. Woodbury, a nationally known credit executive and banker. The prize includes a bronze medallion and a \$50 U.S. Savings Bond.

Mr. Woodbury, an Overseer of Bowdoin, died in 1968. A member of Bowdoin's Class of 1922, he rose from office boy to Vice Chairman of the Board of Textile Banking Company of New York City. He had served as a member of Bowdoin's Alumni Council, Alumni Fund Director, Class Agent and President of the Bowdoin Club of New York, and was Life President of his Bowdoin Class.



Larry Waithe (top) and Dick Leavitt (bottom), recently named to the NCAA College Division All-American Team after participating on Coach Frank Sabasteanski's Bowdoin College Varsity Track team. The two were honored as a result of their outstanding performances in the NCAA Division II track and field championships at Eastern Illinois University Thursday. Waithe placed third in the hammer with a throw of 173 ft., 3 in. Leavitt won the national shot put title with a heave of 55 ft., 4 in.

Fields Vary

40 Grab Major Honors

A total of 40 seniors — about 16 per cent of the graduating class — were given special recognition for outstanding work in their major subjects, with six receiving Highest Honors, 17 High Honors and 17 Honors.

Those receiving Highest Honors, High Honors and Honors:

ART: High Honors — C. Preston Stephens, Jr., Atlanta, Ga. **BIOCHEMISTRY:** High Honors — Lawrence Blacher, Brighton, Mass.

BIOLOGY: Highest Honors — Andrew H. Lichtman, Rehoboth, Mass. High Honors — Gary L. Merhar, Willoughby, Ohio.

CHEMISTRY: High Honors — Duncan B. Carpenter, Scarsdale, N.Y.; Thomas E. Hoerner, Livingston, N.J. Honors — Roger C. Pasinski, Lowell, Mass.

ECONOMICS: High Honors — R. Stephen Lynch, East Hartford, Conn. Honors — David C. DiMuzio, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ENGLISH: High Honors — Priscilla M. Paton, Troy, Me. Honors — Neil R. Cashman, Hingham, Mass.; Mark A. Lindquist, Princeton, N.J.

GERMAN: Highest Honors — Mario Brossi, Verona, N.J.; Michael K.H. Riedner, Wellesley, Mass. High Honors — Paul D. Glassman, Pawtucket, R.I. Honors — Steven M. Klyne, Belfast, Me.

GOVERNMENT: Honors — Mark W. Anderson, Penobscot, Me.; William T. Bayer, III, Sud-

bury, Mass.; Steven A. Hammond, Farmington, Me.; Johan C.R. Segerdahl, Milwaukee, Wis.

HISTORY: Highest Honors — David A. Cole, Brookside, N.J. High Honors — Richard A. Bensen, New Canaan, Conn.; David C. DiMuzio, Cincinnati, Ohio;

Richard I. Lustig, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Honors — Eileen T. Sheedy, Worcester, Mass.; Paul B. Weinberg, Atlanta, Ga.; Timothy C. Woodcock, Bangor, Me.

MATHEMATICS: High Honors — John E. Kelley, Portland, Me.

MUSIC: Highest Honors — Peter J. Griggs, Katonah, N.Y.

PHILOSOPHY: Highest Honors — John P. Kenney, Jr., Lawrence, Mass.

PHYSICS: High Honors — Paul R. Prucnal, New Canaan, Conn.; William E. Severance, Jr., Center Lovell, Me. Honors — Joseph G. Donahue, Winslow, Me.

PSYCHOLOGY: Honors — Robert R. Revers, Dover, Mass.; Kevin I. Young, Alexandria, Va. **RELIGION:** Honors — Elizabeth A. Lewis, Farmington, Conn.

ROMANCE LANGUAGES: High Honors — Duncan C. Campbell, Wilton, Conn.; Francis R. Mariner, Watertown, Mass.

SOCIOLOGY: High Honors — Martin J. Ridge, Portland, Me. Honors — Ronald D. Bentley, Weymouth, Mass.

Awards Given

Sawyer Elected President Of Bowdoin Alumni Council

(BNS) — Alden H. Sawyer, Jr., of Falmouth Foreside, Me., was elected President of the Bowdoin College Alumni Council Friday (June 7).

Mr. Sawyer, Vice President of the Council during the past year, is a member of Bowdoin's Class of 1953 and Vice President for Real Estate and Finance of the George C. Shaw Co. supermarket chain. He succeeds Paul E. Gardent, Jr. '39 of Weston, Mass.

Albert F. Lilley '54 of (180 Lin-

coln Ave.) Ridgewood, N.J., was elected Vice President of the Council, whose officers are ex-officio the officers of the Bowdoin College Alumni Assn. Mr. Lilley is a partner in the New York City law firm of Millbank, Tweed, Hadley and McCloy.

Reelected Secretary-Treasurer at the association's annual meeting was Louis B. Briasco '69, the College's Alumni Secretary.

The Council presented its Distinguished Bowdoin Educator

Award to L. Wyman Trull '32 of Lowell, Mass., a member of the Lowell High School faculty for more than 35 years.

Certificates were presented to five newly elected honorary members of the Alumni Assn: They are John F. Brush of Brunswick, Bowdoin's former Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings; Orman E. Hines of Brunswick, former Assistant Director of the College's Centralized Dining Service; Emma

A. Marsteller of Freeport, former cook at the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity house; Margaret R. (Peg) Stanwood of North Harpswell, a Secretary in the Department of Physical Education since 1951; and her husband, John C., a former member of the Bowdoin staff who held a variety of posts including mail clerk for the Service Bureau.

Jonathan S. Green '60 of Brooklyn, N.Y., Chairman of the Bowdoin Alumni Fund, and Oliver F. Emerson, II '49 of Shaker Heights, Ohio, Alumni Division Chairman of the College's 175th Anniversary Campaign Program, reported on the progress of the two fund drives.

President Howell greeted alumni on behalf of the College and Mr. Gardent presented a special Class of 1974 banner to Spiros C. Droggitis of Biddeford, Me., President of the graduating

class. Announced at the meeting were the election of four new Alumni Council Members at Large and the appointment of a new Alumni Fund Director.

The new Council Members at Large are John D. Delahanty '70 of Lewiston, Me., Maine Field Representative for U.S. Sen. Edmund S. Muskie; Dr. David M. McGoldrick '53 of Wellesley, Mass., Assistant Pathologist at Saint Elizabeth's Hospital in Brighton, Mass.; Richard A. Morrell '50 of Brunswick, Vice President of Brunswick Coal and Lumber Co.; and Norman C. Nicholson, Jr. '56 of Dover, Mass., Vice President of The Boston Company Investment Counsel, Inc. of Boston.

The new Fund Director is Lendall B. Knight '41 of Cape Elizabeth, a Vice President and Trust Officer with the Canal National Bank in Portland.

New Program

Overseer Named Luce Scholar

(BNS) — Peter F. Hayes of (21 Long Lane) Middletown, Conn., a 1968 graduate of Bowdoin College and member of the College's Board of Overseers, has been chosen to be a Luce Scholar by The Henry Luce Foundation of New York City.

Hayes, former Assistant Dean of Admissions at Wesleyan University, is one of the first 15 young Americans selected to participate in the newly-created Luce Scholars Program. The Scholars will spend a year in Asia, working in the context of widely varied professional interests. The unique Program excludes Asian specialists and international affairs experts in favor of young men and women whose leadership potential is in fields unrelated to Asian specialties.

Henry Luce III, President of the Foundation, said the Program's purpose is "to imbue a greater number of potential American leaders with a firsthand familiarity of Asia at a formative time in their careers."

Hayes, a magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa member of Bowdoin's Class of 1968, was President of the Bowdoin Student Council, President of the

Bowdoin Chapter of Beta Theta Pi Fraternity and an Alfred P. Sloan Scholar. He was named to the Board of Overseers in 1969 at the age of 22, becoming the youngest member of the Governing Boards in the history of the College.

Following a distinguished undergraduate career at Bowdoin, during which he won numerous prizes and awards, he spent two years as a Keasbey Memorial Foundation Scholar at Balliol College of Oxford University in England, receiving B.A. and M.A. degrees from Oxford and winning honors there in the field of international relations. He was elected President of the University's North American Association.

A former resident of Framingham, Mass., Hayes was a social studies teacher at Brockton (Mass.) High School in 1970-71 and joined the Wesleyan admissions staff in 1971.

Hayes, who is interested in the field of academic administration, served as Assistant Dean of Admissions at Wesleyan from 1971 to 1973. Last September he began full-time graduate work toward a Ph.D. degree in History at Yale University, serving for half of the current academic year

on a part-time basis as Assistant to the Dean of Admissions at Wesleyan.

At Yale, where he was awarded an M.A. degree in History last Monday (May 20), Hayes won the Mary Cady Tew Prize for the ranking scholar among first-year graduate students in History. He also won a pre-dissertation fellowship from Yale's Council for West European Studies, which will enable him to do research in German archives during the coming summer.

Six of the Luce Scholars, including Hayes, are married and will be accompanied to Asia by their husbands or wives.

Department Leaders

Faculty Chairmen Chosen

(BNS) — Dr. Roger Howell, Jr., President of Bowdoin College, recently announced the appointment of eight department chairmen.

Professor A. Myrick Freeman, III, a former department chairman, will serve as Chairman of the Department of Economics for the next two academic years, effective July 1.

A member of the Bowdoin faculty since 1965, he holds an A.B. degree from Cornell University and was awarded his A.M. and Ph.D. degrees at the University of Washington.

Professor R. Wells Johnson, a native of Hartford, Conn., and a member of the faculty since 1964, will serve as Chairman of the Department of Mathematics for the next two academic years, effective July 1.

Professor Edward Pols, a former department chairman, will serve as Chairman of the Department of Philosophy for the next two academic years, effective July 1. A native of Newark, N.J., and a Bowdoin faculty member since 1949, he holds A.B., A.M., and Ph.D. degrees from Harvard.

Professor Samuel S. Butcher, a native of Gaylord, Mich., and a member of the Bowdoin faculty since 1964, will serve as Chairman of the Department of Chemistry for the second semester of the 1974-75 academic year, effective next Jan. 1.

Professor Nathan Dane II, a former department chairman, will serve as Chairman of the Department of Classics for the second semester of the 1974-75 academic year, effective next Jan. 1. A native of Lexington, Mass., and a Bowdoin faculty member since 1946, he received his A.B. at Bowdoin, and his A.M. and Ph.D. degrees at the University of Illinois. Dr. Dane holds the Bowdoin chair of Winkley Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

Professor Elliott S. Schwartz, a native of Brooklyn, N.Y., and a Bowdoin faculty member since 1964, will serve as Chairman of the Department of Music for the second semester of the 1974-75 academic year, effective next Jan. 1. He holds A.B., A.M., and Ed.D. degrees from Columbia.

Instructor Steven R. Cerf, a native of New York City and a Bowdoin faculty member since 1971, will serve as Acting Chairman of the Department of German for the second semester of the 1974-75 academic year, effective next Jan. 1.

Professor Michael K. Chapko, a native of Passaic, N.J., and a member of the Bowdoin faculty since 1970, will serve as Acting Chairman of the Department of Psychology for the second semester of the 1974-75 academic year, effective next Jan. 1.

Court Decisions Questioned

(BNS) — The Chairman of Bowdoin College's Department of Government and Legal Studies says recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions indicate that church educators have lost their battle to gain public aid for private, church-related schools.

Professor Richard E. Morgan is the author of "The Establishment Clause and Sectarian Schools: A Final Installment?", a 41-page article in the 1973 "Supreme Court Review," a prestigious annual published by the University of Chicago Press.

The First Amendment to the Constitution states that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. . . ."

Analyzing several key "Establishment Clause" decisions by the nation's highest court, Dr. Morgan says its current members appear to be divided among three blocs — "accommodationist" (those who believe that public funds may be used to relieve the economic distress of parochial schools), "super separationist" (those who believe the Establishment Clause was intended to erect "a wall of separation between church and State"), and "moderately separationist."

Professor Morgan says the current disposition of the Court is "three to three to three." He

identifies the accommodationists as Justice Byron R. White ("the most fervent"), Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justice William H. Rehnquist.

The super separationists are Justices William J. Brennan, Jr., William O. Douglas and Thurgood Marshall, writes Dr. Morgan, who says Douglas "has a clear claim to being the strictest separationist now sitting."

The author describes Justices Potter Stewart, Harry A. Blackmun and Lewis F. Powell, Jr., as moderate separationists and adds: "Their are the 'swing votes' and, therefore, the targets at which advocates in any future cases will be aiming."

"The church educators have lost," Dr. Morgan concludes. "If the decision sticks," he writes, "it remains for future historians to answer whether society should thank the Court for this outcome. Quite possibly society will. It is also possible that another generation of Americans will wish that Chief Justice Burger's attempt at accommodation had succeeded. . . ."

Professor Morgan, a member of the Bowdoin faculty since 1969, is the author of "The Supreme Court and Religion," a 1972 book in which he argued that Supreme Court limitations on aid to parochial schools is bad social policy and will eventually come to be regarded as bad constitutional law.

Levine To Occupy Chair

(BNS) — Dr. Roger Howell, Jr., President of Bowdoin College, recently announced the appointment of Professor Daniel Levine, a former Chairman of Bowdoin's Department of History, to the chair of Thomas Brackett Reed Professor of History and Political Science.

Professor Levine, a widely known historian and author, joined the Bowdoin faculty as an Assistant Professor in 1963, was named an Associate Professor in 1966, and was promoted to the rank of full Professor in 1972.

A native of New York City, he is a former member of the faculty of Earlham College in Richmond, Ind. Dr. Levine holds an A.B. degree from Antioch College and was awarded his A.M. and Ph.D. degrees by Northwestern University.

When he assumes his new professorship July 1, Dr. Levine will become the seventh occupant of the Reed chair. It was established in 1908 by Bowdoin's Governing Boards with funds donated by Andrew Carnegie, the famed steel magnate and philanthropist, in memory of his friend, Thomas Brackett Reed, regarded by many historians as one of the greatest Speakers of the House in the nation's history.

Mr. Reed, a Phi Beta Kappa member of Bowdoin's Class of 1860, was a native of Portland, Me., where he was City Solicitor from 1874 to 1876. He served in

the Maine Legislature from 1868 to 1870, was Maine's Attorney General from 1870 to 1872 and was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1876. Mr. Reed, who was a member of Congress until 1899, was House Speaker from 1889 to 1891 and again from 1895 to 1899. He was awarded honorary degrees by Bowdoin, Colby and Columbia.

There are two Emeritus holders of Bowdoin's Reed professorship. They are Professors Thomas C. Van Cleve and Ernst C. Helmreich, both of Brunswick.

Professor Levine, a specialist in modern American and Danish history, spent the 1969-70 academic year in Denmark under a Fulbright grant which enabled him to teach American history at the Universities of Copenhagen and Aarhus.

In 1972 he won a Guggenheim Fellowship, one of the nation's most coveted academic awards, and returned to Denmark for the 1972-73 year to investigate the welfare state as part of his continuing comparative studies of the development of social welfare in that nation and the United States.

In April of this year Professor Levine accepted appointment to a three-year term on a national Phi Beta Kappa committee to screen entries for the organization's annual Ralph Waldo Emerson Book Award.

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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Commencement Speakers
Ed Simeone and Alvin Hall



Honorary Degrees Conferred ...

(Continued From Page One)

Korean War and a Lieutenant Commander in the Naval Reserve, Curtis was Maine's Secretary of State in 1965-66 and began his first term as Governor in 1967. He is a former Chairman of the National Governors' Conference, Environmental Task Force and a former Chairman of the New England Governors' Conference.

Among his administration's major accomplishments have been landmark environmental legislation including a site selection-law and creation of a Land Use Regulation Commission, tax reform including equalization of

property taxes used in school financing and abolition of the poll tax, social legislation including aid to the elderly and creation of a State Housing Authority, and a reorganization of the state government.

Dr. Dickson, a native of Portland, Me., was named President of the 13,500-student Montclair State College last year, becoming the first black president of a four-year college in New Jersey.

Valedictorian of his Bowdoin class, he also holds A.M. and Ph.D. degrees from Harvard. He has been a member of Bowdoin's Board of Overseers since 1966 and in 1971 received the Bow-

program with the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., and the Woods Hole (Mass.) Oceanographic Institution, of which Mr. Johnson is an Honorary Trustee. The Harbor Branch Foundation is involved in engineering projects in cooperation with Edwin A. Link, inventor of the Link Aviation Trainer, and is developing tools designed to make oceanographic science more productive.

Dr. Plumb, a native of Leicester, England, received his B.A. degree with First Class Honors at London University and was awarded Ph.D. and Litt.D. degrees at Cambridge, with which



J. Seward Johnson

Three Cop Rag Honors

(BNS) — "Bowdoin Orient" prizes for outstanding contributions to the Bowdoin College student newspaper have been awarded to three staff members, Editor Timothy J. Poor '75 of St. Louis, Mo., announced today.

G. Cyrus Cook '77 of (5 Ledgeland Ave.) Lexington, Mass., received a prize as the weekly paper's best freshman writer. He is a graduate of Hebron Academy.

Receiving an award for investigative reporting was Peter J. Pizzi '75 of (32 Sunset Dr.) Summit, N.J., a graduate of the Delbarton School in Morristown, N.J., and Phillips Academy in Andover, Mass.

Honored for editorial contributions was John E. Hampton '76 of (1061 Clay Ave.) Pelham, N.Y., a graduate of Deerfield (Mass.) Academy.



Dr. J. H. Plumb

doin Alumni Council's Distinguished Bowdoin Educator Award.

Mr. Goldsmith, a native of Skowhegan, Me., who is observing his 40th Bowdoin reunion, will retire this month after a distinguished 38-year career at Bridgton Academy, the last 31 years as its Headmaster. He has been the key figure in the development of Bridgton Academy as a school concentrating on a one-year program of college preparation for secondary school graduates. Under Mr. Goldsmith's leadership the institution gained a national reputation for providing "a second chance" for the older boy.

He led a building program which resulted in the academy's present Memorial Gymnasium, two dormitories, a study center, a new hockey rink, four tennis courts, a baseball diamond and a soccer field.

Mr. Johnson, a native of New Brunswick, N.J., is the son of the founder of Johnson & Johnson, one of the world's leading manufacturers of surgical dressings and health supplies. Mr. Johnson was the founder and has served as President of the Atlantic Foundation of Rocky Hill, N.J., which supports a variety of oceanographic programs.

He is President of the Harbor Branch Foundation of Miami, Fla., which is joined in a research



John H. Rich

he has been associated since 1939 and where he served as Chairman of the History Faculty from 1966 to 1968.

The famed historian, who has written numerous books, is now editing two massive works: a 22-volume "History of Human Society", of which nine volumes have thus far been published; and a 15-volume "Fontana History of Europe", of which nine volumes have also been published. His two-volume work on the life of English statesman Sir Robert Walpole is generally regarded as one of the most outstanding biographies ever written.

Mr. Rich, a native of Cape Elizabeth, where he still maintains a home, is observing his 35th Bowdoin reunion and delivered Bowdoin's Commencement Lecture Friday. In his new position, announced last January, he coordinates all RCA operations in the Far East and evaluates new business opportunities in an area stretching from Japan to Australia and including mainland China.

In 1971 Mr. Rich became the first U.S. television newsmen to file a report from the People's Republic of China when he was admitted to cover the visit of an American table tennis team. He returned to China in 1972 to cover President Nixon's visit.

On They Go

Sixteen Given Graduate Funds

(BNS) — Dr. Roger Howell, Jr., President of Bowdoin College, announced today that 16 graduating seniors and ten recent Bowdoin graduates have been awarded graduate scholarships to continue their education.

Members of this year's senior class receiving graduate scholarships are:

James M. Bowie of (West Auburn Rd.) Auburn, Me.

Richard N. Bromfield of (199 North Shore Rd.) Revere, Mass.

Mario Bossi of (67 Harrison St.) Verona, N.J.

Geoffrey F. Brown of (83 Calle Jupiter) San Juan, Puerto Rico, a former resident of Greensburg, Pa.

David C. DiMuzio of (9225 Neil Dr.) Cincinnati, Ohio.

Joseph G. Donahue of (95 Benton Ave.) Winslow, Me.

Edward J. Grady of (78 Pleasant St.) Meriden, Conn.

Steven A. Hammond of Farmington, Me.

Francis M. Jackson of (93 Maine St.) Brunswick, Me.

John P. Kenney, Jr., of (25 South St.) Lawrence, Mass.

Richard I. Lustig of (12 Edgar St.) Foughkeepsie, N.Y.

Francis R. Mariner of (115 Madison Ave.) Watertown, Mass.

Tamsier D. Mbye of Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa.

Phillip A. Olson of (45 Kendall Park) Waltham, Mass.

Deborah J. Swiss of (386 High

St.) Newburyport, Mass.
John W. Voorhees of (Old Brunswick Rd.) West Bath, Me.

Also awarded graduate scholarships were:

Gezahagne Bekele '73 of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

David J. Bradshaw '72 of (12 Charles St.) Haverhill, Mass.

Robert A. Burr '73 of (County Rd.) Eastport, Me.

Kenneth I. Chenault '73 of (25 Dietz St.) Hampstead, N.Y.

Raymond A. Chouinard '71 of (22 Grant St.) Beverly, Mass.

Roger L. Conover '72 of Barham, England.

Peter M. Cross '72 of (14 Columbia Ave.) Brunswick, Me.

Mark E. Dunlap '71 of (14 Pike St.) Augusta, Me.

Jeffrey A. Runge '73 of (901 Main St.) Hingham, Mass.

David R. Tyrrell '73 of (6673 30th St., South) St. Petersburg, Fla.

Women Elect Officers

(BNS) — Mrs. Howard H. Dana, Jr., of (670 Shore Rd.) Cape Elizabeth, Me., was elected President of the Society of Bowdoin Women today.

Other officers elected at the society's annual campus meeting include Vice President, Mrs. Phineas Sprague of Prout's Neck, Me.; Vice President at Large, Mrs. Athern P. Daggett of (6 Longfellow Ave.) Brunswick; Secretary, Mrs. Albert M. Rogers of (26 Waites Landing Rd.) Falmouth, Me.; Treasurer, Mrs. Alden H. Sawyer, Jr., of (116 U.S. Route 1) Falmouth Foreside, Me. Also, Assistant Treasurer,

Mrs. Robert H. Millar of (25 McKeen St.) Brunswick; Nominating Committee Chairman, Mrs. Albert E. Gibbons, Jr., of (20 Center St.) Yarmouth, Me.; Hospitality Chairman, Mrs. John D. Clifford, III, of (14 Ware St.) Lewiston, Me.; Assistant Hospitality Chairman, Mrs. Payson S. Perkins of (Penwood Dr.) Kennebunk, Me.; and Membership Committee Chairman, Mrs. Virginia S. Stuart of (5 Potter St.) Brunswick.

The society's honorary President is Mrs. Roger Howell, Jr., of (85 Federal St.) Brunswick, wife of Bowdoin's President.

Student Speakers ...

(Continued From Page One)

Bowdoin a much more natural environment. The campus was no longer a Victorian retreat for boys to become wise and knowledgeable men. After the few years of adjustment it has become an organic reflection of the non-academic world.

"This change was very much aided by the efforts of the Afro-American Society. Afro-Am actively reminds all Bowdoin people that we live in a world, not just a small town.

"Probably more important, though, have been the changes in academic freedom. While many courses offered are outdated or archivist in nature, there is a great deal of room for work in personally interesting areas outside the mainstreams of study. This has allowed students to obtain the education they want and need."

"The radical years," Blackburn said, "have changed into quiet years and change comes slower and slower. The harder problems of skillfully changing ourselves are the ones we have to deal with now. I am sorry that students do not deal with the moral questions anymore. But surely, this will happen sooner or later."

(BNS) — The highlights of Bowdoin College's annual Commencement Dinner will be broadcast at 8:05 p.m. this evening by Radio Station WGAN in Portland.

The commentator will be Professor Herbert R. Brown, Bowdoin's Edward Little Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, Emeritus, and former Chairman of the Department of English.

Alvin D. Hall of Crawfordville, Fla., said one of the things he will remember about Bowdoin is roast beef "so thin that when you bit it you get paper cuts on your tongue". He said the first game he learned at Bowdoin was "Fish or Fowl." The game, he explained, "consists of closing your eyes, placing food in your mouth and trying to guess whether it is fish or fowl. Frequently, it is hash, so you are right either way."

BULLETIN

Elected To Board

Four new members have been elected to the Board of Overseers. They are:

Atty. Malcolm E. Morrell, Jr. '49 of Bangor, Me., a partner in the Bangor law firm of Eaton, Peabody, Bradford & Veague.

Dr. Richard K. Barksdale '37, Professor of English at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Oliver F. Emerson, II '49 of Shaker Heights, Ohio, President of the Emerson Press of Cleveland and Chairman of the Alumni Division in the 175th Anniversary Campaign.

Atty. Paul P. Broutas '54 of Weston, Mass., a partner in the Boston law firm of Hale and Dorr.

Three Overseers retired and have been elected to Emeritus standing. They are Ezra P. Rounds '20 of Exeter, N.H., an Overseer since 1952; former Maine Gov. Horace A. Hildreth '25 of Cumberland Foreside, Me., an Overseer since 1953; and Frank C. Evans '10 of Wilmington, Del., also a member of the Board since 1953.

The HOON Institute, publisher of the *Journal of Ostensible Reality*, will reside for the summer at P.O. Box 755, Brunswick, Maine. Coming soon in the *Journal*: "Commencement Committee Commitments, A Commentary."